March 5 1976
645
Ten pence

THE TIMES

Can Turkey patch it up with the United States? Page 14

Terrorists strike again in London as police hunt for train bomber

police hunted last night for the man 10lb bomb blasted a train a few minutes it had set down a thousand London tters, two more bombs exploded in central London. Last night's bombs, which injured one person, were in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, and King Street, Covent Garden. Two shops were damaged and a woman was treated for shock.



ttered coach of the commuter train after yesterday's explosion.

Yard fears start of vicious campaign

Reporters
ers struck again in London last night as- es searched for the man t a bomb in a London er train in the morning. exploded in King Street, ovent Garden, and in k Square, Bloomsbury. King Street blast dam- o shops and caused the only casualty. A woman en to hospital suffering ock.

Tavistock Square bomb, blew out windows but little other damage, was Jewish Museum, part of mises belonging to the Board of Deputies.

ives will travel on the evenoaks to Cannon commuter train this in their hunt for the o planted a 10lb bomb rday's 7.49, ripping open age 13 minutes after a thousand passengers t the train.

detectives plan to inter- undreds of passengers on train, eliminating them eir inquiries. The explosion came as the empty train left Cannon Street for sidings in south London. Eight people in a train travelling alongside were slightly hurt in the explosion.

Faced with what might be the beginning of a new and vicious strategy in the bombing campaign, Scotland Yard and the British Transport police intend to separate the bomber from his fellow passengers by a painstaking process of elimination.

They are trying to confirm a theory that the bomber slipped on to the train among the crowds at the last two stops on the route. They believe that he may have boarded among the crowd at Grove Park, left the bomb, and then alighted 14 minutes later at London Bridge station, the next stop.

This morning's 7.49 from Sevenoaks will have two policemen in every compartment, and other officers will be on duty at the 11 stations on the route. The aim is to identify every regular passenger and where they all sat yesterday morning.

Det Sup James Parker, who is running an incident room at Cannon Street Station, said: "If there were a thousand people on the train we want to identify 999 and the position they sat in. That will leave us one person: the bomber. And once we know where he was we should be able to get some identification".

He said the police wanted to interview every person who travelled in the train particularly those in the seventh coach, where the bomb was left.

The police drew up plans of each of the 10 coaches on the train, giving the seating layout, so that passengers could be placed on the train. Statements are being taken from anyone using Grove Park and London Bridge stations before yesterday's explosion.

Notices appealing for information from passengers were posted at stations on the route within hours of the bombing. This morning's operation on the 7.49 will be repeated next Monday and on Thursday, if necessary.

The forensic scientists and detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad spent the whole of yesterday working round the wrecked carriage, a tangle of jagged metal. They stripped the whole interior of the carriage and minutely searched the line either side.

There were suggestions that the bomb was intended as a warning and meant to damage an empty train. But the main police theory is that the bomb's timing was faulty.

The police have said in past weeks that they think they are facing a new Provisional IRA squad whose experience is limited. The first connexion between the train bomb, the first of its kind in Britain, and others will be established by experts who can tell if the explosive is from the same source.

Yesterday a senior police officer said a train attack had been feared for some time. They are worried lest commuters should start taking panic measures if they see anything they think suspicious.

Thirteen minutes saves passengers, page 2

'Terrorist' parents jailed for 14 years

e Borrell
Anne Maguire, aged 40, other of four children, rried screaming and kick- m the dock at the Cen- riminal Court yesterday she had been sent to for 14 years at the end ix-week trial in which members of her family en convicted of IRA ter- ctivities.

am innocent you bas- No, no, no", she at Mr Justice Donald- d the jury as she was shoulder high by staff down the steps of r 2 court to the cells

Also sentenced to sentences were her hus- id two young sons.

Maguire, of Third , Willesden, North Lon- ner husband, Patrick, , and two sons, Vincent, 7 and Patrick Joseph, , William Smyth, aged brother, Patrick Con- ed 52, her brother-in- d Patrick O'Neill, aged mily friend, all pleaded lty to unlawfully pos- nitroglycerine.

jury, who retired on Tuesday, returned yesterday afternoon with unanimous verdicts of guilty against all but one of the defendants. After a further 90 minutes they returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 11 to one against Patrick Joseph Maguire, the schoolboy.

Mr Maguire was also jailed for 14 years. Their son Vincent was jailed for five years and Patrick Joseph was ordered to be detained for four years under the Children and Young Persons Act. Mr Conlon, Mr Smyth and Mr O'Neill were each sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Later lawyers said that appeals were being considered.

Passing sentence, Mr Justice Donaldson said: "You have all been convicted, and, in my judgment, rightly convicted, of possessing nitroglycerine for an unlawful object. On the evidence that object can only have been terrorism, and therein lies the extreme gravity of your offence.

"Terrorism involves the obtaining of arms, ammunition, explosives, detonators and timing devices. Bombs have to be made. All these have to be hidden. They have to be moved about and finally used against a target.

"This involves more than one person; it can, indeed, involve small teams. And let it never be forgotten: it is not only the man or woman who pulls the trigger or plants the bomb who is the terrorist. Anyone concerned at any stage shares the guilt of using violence for political ends and seeking to put the public in fear.

"There can be no greater offence than this, for it strikes at the very root of the way of life for which generations have fought and, indeed, died to preserve. It strikes at the future well being of every man, woman and child in this country. It is all the more dangerous because the terrorist does not attack under his true colours but poses as a law-abiding citizen.

"The maximum sentence for possessing explosives is 14 years. There will be those who think that such a sentence is inadequate where the crime is committed in furtherance of terrorism. They may well be right, but the duty of this court is to administer the law. It is up to Parliament to fix or vary the maximum penalty.

"It is clear that you, Anne and Patrick Maguire, prompted and encouraged your children to take part. Such conduct only increases your guilt."

To the two Maguire boys the judge said: "It is only for you two that a vestige of real excuse can be found. I can appreciate that your position was one of great difficulty, but you must have known the gravity of these offences.

"It is the duty of a judge to try to understand the problems of life and to show mercy, but at the same time he has other and conflicting duties. In particular he has to consider whether a merciful course in one case may encourage others to commit further crimes. At the present time there is an obvious danger that any mercy extended to two boys on the grounds of youth will encourage the use of other young people."

"Teacher of recruits", page 2

Bernhard tour of S America called off

From Sue Masterman
The Hague, March 4

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has cancelled a private visit to several South American countries in March and April. Among the countries he was to have visited as president of the World Wild Life Fund were Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The cancellation was announced in The Hague through the Prince's private secretary. The Prince, with Queen Juliana and other members of the royal family, are in Lech, Austria, for their annual winter sports holiday.

The visit has been cancelled because the Prince has said he will be at the disposal of the Donner commission appointed last month by the Dutch Government to investigate allegations that he had received up to $1,100,000 (£550,000) in bribery payments from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Frank Vogl writes from Washington: It now seems probable that foreign governments will soon be able to obtain full details about officials and politicians said to have been bribed by Lockheed.

The State Department has argued that public disclosure of the details could damage foreign relations but, after pressure from foreign governments and congressional committees, it is now believed to be ready to agree to full disclosure.

Congressional sources say a letter has been sent to Lockheed by the United States General Accounting Office demanding full information on secret payments to foreign officials. The letter is believed to indicate that the office will recommend refusal of further Government loan guarantees unless the company complies.

Los Angeles, March 4.—Two senior Lockheed executives will retire this month, the company announced today.

Mr Archie Folden, who is 64 and has been with Lockheed for 35 years, will retire as executive vice-president of the Californian company.

Mr Ralph Osborn, a senior vice-president, who is 61, and has been with Lockheed for 39 years, will retire as director of four Lockheed companies.

Mozambique's border closure will cost £20m aid in first year

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

The cost of helping Mozambique to offset the effects of closing its borders to Rhodesian trade is estimated in Whitehall to be about £20m in the first year.

Of this, Britain will bear a "handsome" part as Mr Wilson said in his original comment on the matter. As expected, the Government and all Commonwealth countries yesterday reaffirmed their commitment to help Mozambique, and will discuss with President Machel what his needs and priorities are.

"I would expect the British contribution to be very substantial, but it would be wrong to think that Britain will make the highest contribution", Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said yesterday after a special meeting of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee.

"It would be undesirable at this stage even to attempt to go into figures. We must get in touch with the authorities in Mozambique to see what they want us to do."

Mr Ramphal will be in the region next week on a visit to Kampala to see President Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity. He will be ready to meet President Machel wherever it might suit him.

The Commonwealth countries yesterday welcomed Mozambique's decision to implement sanctions against Rhodesia. The strongest call for Commonwealth action came from Mr Amon James Nsekela, the Tanzanian High Commissioner, who suggested that Mozambique would need food, fuel, fertilizer, plant and machinery, medical and educational supplies.

He also suggested that the sanctions committee should look closely at the question of exports of electronic and radar equipment to South Africa.

Peter Strafford writes from New York: Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has suggested that the world body would be ready to give Mozambique financial assistance to help it to overcome the effects of applying sanctions.

The measures taken by Mozambique emphasized the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for a solution to the Rhodesian problem, a United Nations statement said. Dr Waldheim was confident that "the United Nations will respond favourably to any request for assistance which the Government of Mozambique may make".

Officials added that such assistance would be comparable to the aid already given to Zambia—some $80m (£40m)—to help it to deal with the consequences of closing its border with Rhodesia.

Michael Knipe writes from Johannesburg: Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, criticized Mozambique's action in closing its border with Rhodesia and said it could cause a serious escalation of events in southern Africa.

Speaking in Parliament in Cape Town, Mr Vorster said his Government continued to believe that boycotts and the closing of borders did not provide any solution to political disputes.

Far from solving problems, such action had the "potential of accentuating points of difference with the danger of causing an escalation to something much more serious, and of being the spark which will cause the smouldering fires of friction to flare up to the detriment of all those involved or near by".

The South African leader's criticism was regarded here as mild and it is noted that he made no reference to whether South Africa will assist Mr Ian Smith's Government by handling more of Rhodesia's exports or imports.

Implying that President Machel had his pirorities wrong, Mr Voster said the greatest immediate need of developing countries—especially those affected in recent times by war, violence, economic depression, declining export prices and rising import prices"—was to provide employment, to obtain and produce food and to combat poverty.

It was too early to determine the precise effect of the border closure, Mr Vorster said. But every further development would be carefully evaluated

Rhodesia fuel rationing, and Tory MPs split, page 8

Mr Wallace a weary man but now favourite

From Fred Emery,
Miami, March 4

The candidate, addressing a meeting organized by Jewish communities, somewhat listlessly says he favours Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union; and draws not a clap of applause, nor a murmur of assent. Governor George Wallace very clearly is not the man he was.

Only when he calls for bringing back the electric chair for murderers is there applause, spiced with whoops from young supporters restless at having too little else to cheer about.

Yet as a result of the Massachusetts primary upset win for Senator Jackson, and the poor showing there of Mr Jimmy Carter, it is, incredibly, Mr Wallace who is again seen by politicians as the favourite to win the Democrats' primary here next Tuesday.

It seems incredible because, on the basis of last night's performance, Mr Wallace's candidature struck me as more pathetically grotesque than ever. It may have been that last night he was off colour. But American reporters who cover his meetings regularly said they saw nothing unusually subdued in his performance. Perhaps they have become too accustomed to it.

I have not seen Mr Wallace in person since 1972 when an assassination attempt paralysed him below the waist. I was shaken. He looked sallow, his speech wanders, he cannot hear questions booming from loudspeakers from the audience. Only in flashes does he sound the vigorous campaigner and those are the flashes television programmes select and are what most people see.

Mr Wallace complains of a conspiracy to gang up on him. In truth, there has been a complaisant conspiracy not to dwell on the ravages of his injuries, praising his extraordinary courage rather than reporting his clear inadequacies.

Last night was a "speech" to a town-hall type meeting arranged to hear a candidate's views, rather than an organized "rally" for the Wallace faithful. The difference shows. The hall was half empty, with Mr Wallace arriving on time but

Continued on page 9, col 4

Mr Wilson criticizes union over the 'Barnsley four'

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Wilson told Mrs Thatcher in the Commons yesterday that he shared her concern and disapproval over the action of the Barnsley branch of the National Union of Journalists in attempting to persuade the local borough council to refuse to give press information to anyone not a member of the NUJ.

As the Prime Minister was answering questions about the six Ferrybridge workers who were dismissed because they refused to join a union recognized by the Central Electricity Generating Board, Mrs Thatcher challenged him, as he was on the subject of the individual's rights, to say whether he approved of the action of the Barnsley journalists.

Mr Wilson replied that he did not approve, and that it was not the first time he had said so. However, there was no ministerial responsibility for the National Union of Journalists.

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Wilson that although he might not have responsibility for the NUJ he was responsible for ensuring freedom of the press and the free flow of information from a directly elected body (the borough council) to the public.

As he did not approve, she said, would he ensure that there was proper provision for freedom of the press in the Lords before the legislation on trade union relations and the press charter came back.

The Prime Minister replied that that was an entirely different matter but on the Barnsley issue and press freedom, he agreed that it was an important question and he shared the Tory leader's concern.

Our Labour Staff writes: The National Union of Journalists central office last night accused the Prime Minister of "shooting off his mouth" without being in full possession of the facts.

The Barnsley branch of the union wants the controlling Labour group on Barnsley Borough Council as well as unions and the local trades council not to cooperate with four local journalists who left the NUJ to join the Institute of Journalists, which is not affiliated to the TUC.

Yesterday 50 journalists, all employees of the *Daily Mail*, signed a petition in which they deplored the action of the national executive of the NUJ in supporting the Barnsley branch.

Mr Richard Lay, father (chairman) of the *Daily Mail* office branch of the union, said: "This action by the NUJ executive confirms our worst fears about the closed-shop legislation now going through Parliament. The attempt to hinder journalists from practising their profession simply because they disagree with the union strikes at the very heart of the British tradition of a free press."

Barnsley Borough Council has decided to ask the TUC for advice to support action against the four journalists, who are all employed by th *Barnsley Chronicle*.

An NUJ representative said last night: "This is not the first time that Mr Wilson has shot his mouth off on an issue concerning the press without being in possession of the facts."

He said the Barnsley branch had written to news sources merely pointing out that the four journalists were not members of a TUC-affiliated union. The letter had not specifically requested them to withhold information from non-NUJ members.

Leading article, page 15
Parliamentary report, page 18

Winegrowers in fatal clash with riot police

From Richard Wigg
Paris, March 4

A CRS (riot police) officer and a Languedoc winegrower were killed in shooting incidents today at Montredon, near Carcassonne, as unrest resulting from the overproduction of cheap red wines took a tragic turn.

[M Edmond Maire, the leader of the labour confederation CFDT, was quoted by Agence France-Presse as saying that a total of three winegrowers had died in the unrest.]

According to the Ministry of the Interior, 11 policemen were wounded in the clashes. They went to protect the railway line to Narbonne blocked by more than 1,000 protesting winegrowers who had set fire to three goods wagons of a halted train. About a dozen casualties were reported among the farmers.

The police said that they had used their automatic pistols after the winegrowers opened fire on them with hunting guns. The police officer died soon afterwards from wounds received in the shooting. The winegrower was shot in the head.

The shootings came only hours after the "winegrowers' action committees" in Narbonne had called a "general mobilization" of their followers throughout the departments of the Aude, Hérault, and the Gard.

Some 2,000 winegrowers attended a meeting strongly critical of the agricultural ministers of the Nine who are discussing in Brussels the issue of Italian wine exports to France.

Continued on page 8, col 2

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TT 124

1 is charged t theft of son papers

n was charged at Cannon police station, West- yesterday with burglary ingham Palace Road and tapes, photographs and ms belonging to the Minister.

ice Donald Henn, aged businessman, of South- ad, Tenterden, Kent, was arged alternatively with g the material. He will at ow Street today.

tt payments itted

ctives have interviewed who has agreed that he £2,500 into the bank t of Mr Norman Scott. le model at the centre recent controversy sur- g Mr Jeremy Thorpe. understood from reliable that the money was paid o accounts held by Mr t a bank in South Mol- von, by a man described well-meaning supporter Thorpe".

Cohabitation rule will be less severe

The cohabitation rule under which a woman loses her supplementary benefit if she lives with a man is to be made less oppressive, but not abolished. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has accepted suggestions made in a report by the Supplementary Benefits Commission Page 4

Worst-paid doctors

British doctors are the worst paid in Europe, a report commissioned by the British Medical Association says. Mr Walpole Lewin, chairman of the association's council, suggests that mutual recognition of qualifications will make a considerable impact in Britain Page 3

Curry is champion

John Curry became the world figure skating champion in Göteborg last night after winning the third and final programme Page 11

Call for immigration statistics inquiry

The Race Relations Bill was given its second reading. During the debate Mr Whitelaw, Conservative deputy leader, called for an inquiry into immigration statistics. He also said clubs should not come within the scope of the Bill Page 2

Concorde Bill move

A key provision about new noise limits, contained in a Bill designed to ban Concorde from landing in New York, has been amended in the lower House of the New Jersey legislature Page 9

Sharp fall in pound

Sterling closed one cent lower at $2.0140 after a selling wave yesterday. At one time it was at a record low Page 19

Priests fear violence at Basque funeral

Priests in the Basque city of Vitoria fear the funeral today of three Basques, shot by the police in demonstrations, could lead to more violence if the authorities intervene Page 8

'Loyalists' divided: The end of the Ulster Convention has disclosed deep splits in the United Ulster Unionist Coalition 2

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Nigeria: Britain has withdrawn its High Commissioner at the request of the Lagos government 8

Income redistribution: Statistics published today give backing to those who support "progressive" taxation and higher government spending as a means of helping the poor 17

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Business Diary: How will managers manage outside a trade union?

Thirteen minutes saved hundreds on the 7.49 from Sevenoaks

By Staff Reporters

The bomb that yesterday morning blew open a coach on an empty commuter train, injuring eight people in a train travelling alongside, probably weighed about 10lb, the police said last night. Had the coach been full, as it was 13 minutes earlier, many people would have been killed and maimed, the police said.

The bomb exploded at 8.48 am as the train was being driven empty out of Cannon Street Station, in the heart of the City, to a siding in Southwark, on the other side of the Thames. The train, the 7.49 from Sevenoaks, Kent, had arrived at Cannon Street at 8.35 with about a thousand passengers on board.

The bomb exploded as the train, running two minutes late, had just crossed Cannon Street railway bridge over the Thames and was passing the main Cannon Street signal box bound empty to its depot. The four men and four women who were slightly injured were all sitting in the front coach of the 8.43 from Cannon Street to Gravesend, which was travelling alongside the coach that was wrecked by the bomb. The Gravesend train itself was three minutes late leaving Cannon Street station, about 400 yards away.

The bomb had been placed under a seat in the seventh coach of the ten-coach train. It was an open compartment carriage, and 13 minutes before the blast had been carrying about a hundred passengers.

Det Chief Supt Jim Nevill, second in command of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, said the bomb, which was planted in the middle of the coach, was made up of high explosive.

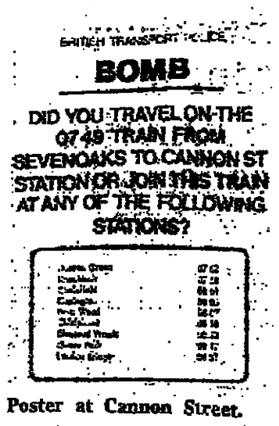
It tore open the roof and the side of the coach. The front coach of the Gravesend train also was badly damaged. All the windows on the nearside were blown in, and windows on the other side were blown out.

Mr Nevill said there would have been carnage had the bomb exploded earlier. The explosion was seen and heard by signalmen working in the Cannon Street box close by. A door of the coach blasted past the box.

The explosion was seen by people working in the Borough Market just below the embankment on which the trains were travelling. Mr Robbie Wilson, a distributor with F. G. Mizen, said: "The roof of the carriage just opened up. It was an almighty bang. Debris was blown everywhere."

The eight injured people were taken to Guy's Hospital. They were treated for shock and were discharged after an hour. One of those treated, a woman aged 39, said: "We were all sitting on the other side of the carriage, away from the side where the bomb went off. God knows what would have happened if we had all been near the windows.

"Splinters of glass were flying everywhere. How we didn't get cut I don't know. It was in our hair and all over us as we lay on the floor."



Poster at Cannon Street.

The people treated in hospital were: Mr R. G. Nash, Marlow Drive, St Leonards East, Sussex; Mr C. P. Prentice, St Paul's Place, Church Road, St Leonards; Mr D. Wimpress, Helstead Road, Enfield, Middlesex; Mr D. Leask, Lensbury Way, Thamesmead, London; Mrs P. Pimm, Hinksey Path, Thamesmead; Mrs F. Pimm, Clewer House, Thamesmead; Mrs M. Porter, Ranelagh Road, Wanstead, east London; and Mrs P. Cotgrove, Southend Road, Corringham, Essex.

The train in which the bomb exploded had arrived at Cannon Street in the height of the rush-hour.

It was difficult for passengers to remember exactly where they were on the train but Miss Maria Idun, a secretary, who joined the train at Grove Park, said she remembered that she was in the seventh carriage, which was very crowded.

"It would have been difficult to notice anything suspicious as the racks above the seats were full and there were lots of people standing, as I was", Miss Idun said. "I suppose the only way you would have noticed anything would have been if you got off last at Cannon Street and spotted a case or parcel still in the carriage. As it was, there was a tremendous tumble for the doors and no time to notice anything."

Our Political Staff writes: Mr Carol Mather, Conservative MP for Esher, said yesterday that the "near disaster" on the railway and the discovery of another bomb factory in Clapham, south London, highlighted the need for far more rigorous control of the key component of any explosive device, the detonator.

Legislation relating to the manufacture, distribution, storage and use of detonators was well out of date, he said. The principal law was contained in the Explosives Act, 1875.

That and the Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974, dealt with the safety aspect only; and there was no legislation specifically covering security.

There was no comprehensive marking system for detonators so that their loss along the distribution chain could be traced; no mandatory accounting system, open for inspection; and no obligation to report a loss.

Mr Mather hopes to get approval in the Commons today for his Bill to tighten the controls. He is second on the list, and stands a good chance of getting the Bill through. The Government has no objection.

"Most handlers of detonators in Britain act in a reputable and responsible way, and it is known that most of the illegal detonators emanate from the Republic of Ireland", Mr Mather said.

"Yet we cannot apply pressure on Eire unless our own house is in order, neither can we safeguard ourselves against future leaks along the distribution chain. My Bill attempts to rectify this omission."

It would introduce a simple marking system to cover the destination of detonators, not only for use in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, but also for use in Britain and overseas. It would impose a mandatory accounting system, open at all times to inspection.

Union s firm on governr policies

By Paul Routledg Labour Editor

Mr Jack Jones personal triumph wing critics of the economic policie union's rank-and-f over unemployme simmering and m anew next month.

A special mee Transport and Gen Union executive is called to consider attitude in the Budget on April 6, ing yesterday wid satisfaction with t strategy on empl expressed, but a re ing for withdra union's support for ment was overwhel

The critical moti influential power a ing group called f ment of the union's the Government on that it was not part of the soci Three resolutions fr don, Irish and Scot expressing anxiety form, also failed.

The outcome of was a firm indicatio for Mr Wilson's Ad with muted critici White Paper on pub ture, which the uni be "reshaped" to impact of economic tion, public transpo subsidies.

The executive ac continuing need for with the Labour G and appreciated " ment's positive le favour of working p

The statement add union's executive co consider "at the time" recommenda might be made by General Council policy. That clear incomes, on which M already expressed support for a continu flat-rate principle, the same rise to all

The union is firm TUC proposals to the to reflate public £2,000m a year, an said it was of decis ance that the should give the c sideration to those

Pay deal for stable staff saves race prize money

The withdrawal by Sir Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, of £1m extra prize money for flat racing this season unless a national agreement was reached on a minimum wage structure for stable staff has been averted. At a meeting of the National Joint Council of Stable Staff in London a minimum wage of £30 for a 40-hour week was agreed, and will take effect from April 1.

The agreement is to be drawn up for signature next week, when the details will be made public.

Sir Desmond Plummer said yesterday that he was pleased that agreement had been reached well in advance of the levy board's deadline of June 1. "This agreement is a milestone in the history of racing, and I am glad that we shall now be able to implement the additional £1m prize money which is conditional upon the minimum wage at a time when a boost to the industry is so badly needed", he said. "The levy board will release the additional prize money as soon as the chairman of the national joint council informs me that a formal agreement has been signed by the parties concerned."

Cheap rail fares for pensioners

A senior citizen railcard scheme offering pensioners cut-price rail travel anywhere and at any time will start on April 1.

One railcard on offer, priced at £6, entitles the holder to buy any number of ordinary single and return tickets and Awayday tickets at half price; a second offer, priced at £3, is for half-price Awayday tickets only.

Grant limits up

Ratable-value limits for improvement grants to owner-occupiers for conversion purposes are to be doubled to £600 in London and £350 elsewhere in England and Wales.

Mother taught IRA recruits to make bombs

By Clive Borrell

To neighbours and friends, Mrs Anne Maguire, jailed yesterday for 14 years for possessing an explosive, was a wonderful mother and kept open house to anyone who needed help. To the Provisional IRA, however, she was a senior armourer who taught their half-trained recruits the art of making bombs when they were posted to London on "active service".

Throughout the six-week trial at the Central Criminal Court she maintained that explosives were never stored at her home and that she wanted "nothing to do with these murderers" who were detonating bombs in London and the Home Counties. In fact, she said, the day she was arrested and the police searched her home she was caring for three little children whose mother was in hospital.

That day, however, according to the police, she had helped to hide a large quantity of nitroglycerine that had been stored either in or near her home. It has never been found, although traces of explosives were found on the plastic gloves she wore regularly at home and on the hands and under the nails of the men, including her husband and two sons, who had been at the house in Third Avenue that day.

Mrs Maguire, mother of four children, had once been charged with the murder of one of the WRAC recruits killed in the bomb explosions at Guildford in October, 1974. Guildford magistrates dismissed that charge against her.

The bench was kept in ignorance of a remark made by Gerard Conlon, aged 20, her nephew, when he appeared at the Central Criminal Court last October when he was convicted for his part in the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings. He is now serving a life sentence.

In a statement read at his trial he said he had visited his "auntie Annie" (Mrs Maguire) with other young Provisional IRA terrorists at a house in north London, where she gave them a lesson in making time-bombs.

"Watch carefully; you may have to do this yourselves one day", she had told the assembled "class".

Sir Michael Havers, QC, for the Crown, emphasized to the jury at the start of the trial that the charges against Mrs Maguire and the other defendants had nothing to do with the Guildford and Woolwich bombings.

Members of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad and Surrey Constabulary are convinced that Mrs Maguire was a vitally important cog in the Provisional IRA network operating in London.

The jury could not fail to be impressed with the outwardly simple, homespun manner in which she gave her evidence. Still suffering from the effects of influenza, she sat for a whole day in the witness box peering through heavy-framed spectacles and occasionally sipping water.

In a strong Belfast accent she described how she left school at the age of 14 to become a weaver in a Belfast factory. In September, 1957, when she was 22, she married her husband, Patrick, after he had been demobilized from the British Army. "We decided to settle in the South of England. In fact, we sailed for England the night of our wedding", she said.

In 1971 they moved to the present home in Willesden. Mrs Maguire worked hard as an office cleaner until she contracted dermatitis, which made her hands swell. She spent a week in hospital and when she was discharged she had to wear plastic gloves.

It was those gloves that were later found to contain traces of nitroglycerine, although the defence contended that some of the traces might have come from other household substances.

The Crown, however, maintained that the traces of explosives on the gloves and on the hands of the other defendants came when they hid the nitroglycerine on the day of the police raid.

Sir Michael said that when Gerard Conlon's father, one of the defendants, arrived at the house it was "all hands to the pumps" as the "alarm bells started ringing".

A telegram from a Belfast firm of solicitors to the Maguires gave a warning that Mr Conlon, senior was arriving that day after his son had been arrested in Ulster in connexion with the public house bombings. Mr Conlon's movements were followed by the police the moment he got off the ferry at Heysham. He was followed to Willesden, where seven hours later he was arrested with the members of the Maguire family.

Conservatives call for an independent inquiry into immigration statistics

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

An independent inquiry into the way immigration statistics are collected, compiled and presented was demanded in the Commons last night by Mr Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party and opposition spokesman on home affairs, opening a debate on the Race Relations Bill, which was later given its second reading by 132 votes to 8.

The Bill gives effect to the proposals in the White Paper *Racial Discrimination*, repeals earlier race relations acts and extends race relations law to bring it into line with the Sex Discrimination Act recently enacted.

Mr Whitelaw, making clear that the Opposition accepted the basis of the new legislation, said the Home Secretary had to show that there was strict and effective control of the number of people entering Britain, and that evasion of controls and illegal immigration were being rooted out.

As Mr Jenkins explained the Bill he was interrupted by loud protests from the public gallery. Leaflets rained down on the MPs below, and there were shouts of "Jenkins, you are a traitor", and "I'm English". The protesters were hauled from the Chamber, and seven women and two men were detained. They were released after the House rose.

Mr Whitelaw said that although the Conservatives would not oppose the second reading they were not in favour of bringing clubs within the terms of the Bill. The Home Secretary, he said, had reacted too forcefully to a judgment by the House of Lords in 1974 upholding the legality of a colour bar in a working men's club. Mr Whitelaw suggested that there was a mood of increasing tolerance in such clubs, and that, left to themselves, most of them would not exercise discrimination on racial grounds. Those that did would come under increasing pressure from members.

Earlier, Mr Jenkins had explained that the Bill made it unlawful for a club with more than 25 members to discriminate on racial grounds. He told MPs that clubs must be allowed to apply a test of personal acceptability to candidates, but he did not think it was in the public interest for them to be allowed to operate a colour bar or a Jewish quota.

He pointed out that as a result of the Lords decision, thousands of golf, squash, tennis and other sporting clubs were almost certainly outside the 1968 Act. The House of Lords ruling related to working men's clubs, which in some towns had replaced public houses as the main providers of entertainment, recreation and refreshment.

The aim of government policy was equal opportunity, accompanied by cultural diversity in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance.

Parliamentary report, page 18

Herrema kidnap plan 'began a year before'

The plot to kidnap Dr Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, began nearly a year before he was picked up at gunpoint near his home in Limerick, the Special Criminal Court in Dublin was told yesterday.

An alleged statement signed by Brian McGowan, one of the nine people accused over the affair, said that Eddie Gallaher, one of the main defendants, approached him in November, 1974, 11 months before the kidnapping.

The alleged statement said: "He said that if he could get hold of Dr Herrema he could swap him for Dr Rose Dugdale. I expressed my doubts about it, but Gallaher said: 'Of course it will work'."

Mr McGowan's statement said that Mr Gallaher asked him whether he would help to get Miss Dugdale out of jail. It continued: "Eventually I said I would, and he asked me to get information about Dr Herrema."

'Loyalists' are split as Convention ends

From Christopher Walker

Belfast

The threat of a concerted "loyalist" reaction against the indefinite continuation of direct rule in Northern Ireland receded yesterday as serious splits emerged in the majority United Ulster Unionist Coalition.

Throughout the Convention's 10 months of existence the compromising attitude of the dominant loyalist grouping has been the main obstacle in the path of progress. Ironically, the evidence of growing disarray within its ranks came on the day chosen by the Government to wind the Convention up for good.

The first signs of the collapse of loyalist unity came during the early hours of yesterday morning, when a group of five official Unionists circulated an angry statement attacking the closing speech made in the Convention by the Rev Ian Paisley.

Later, Mr Paisley, deputy leader of the UUUC and its most powerful single voice was able to obtain only 20 signatures from the coalition's forty members in support of a counter-statement.

For some weeks there has been growing apprehension among more moderate loyalists about the violent language and threats being used by Mr Paisley and his supporters.

The strongest attack on Mr Paisley was made yesterday by Mr John Taylor, an influential member of the official Unionists, one of the three coalition parties. "I think the time has come when those of us who want to see a higher standard of political expression in Northern Ireland should ensure that Dr Paisley is cut down to size", he said.

The tension among the loyalists was evident during the afternoon, when they held the last meeting they will be permitted to stage inside the historic Parliament buildings at Stormont.

Many coalition members are known to be bitterly opposed to suggestions that a full campaign of extra-parliamentary resistance should be launched against the British Government.

Although the coalition has passed a motion to keep the Convention in existence it is unlikely that anything more than a token protest will be made next Tuesday, when its members have agreed to meet against the wishes of the Government.

The confusion among the loyalist politicians also extends to the thousands of armed men making up the six largest paramilitary groupings on the Protestant side. Their disarray was recently highlighted by the resignation of Mr Glen Barr from his role as political adviser to the Ulster Defence Association and has so far prevented them from issuing any coordinated statement on their plans.

The immediate future of British policy in Ulster will be the main topic at a meeting between the Irish and British Prime Ministers due to take place in London today.

MPs protest at Labour failure to back GLC

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Labour MPs protested last night about the failure of the Government to support Labour-controlled councils that sought to introduce socialist policies. The immediate complaint was that the Conservatives had issued an "unofficial" whip on Wednesday to ensure that the provisions in the Greater London Council Bill extending the scope of direct-labour building operations were defeated by 228 votes to 159, a majority against the Bill of 69.

Mr Robert Cryer, MP for Keighley, thought that had been a humiliation for the Labour Party, and asked that some action should be taken on future Bills, where Labour policies were at stake, to ensure that Labour MPs attended in the House to support the decisions of Labour-controlled councils.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, a former building trade worker, said it was important that Labour members should vote on such occasions.

He asked that the liaison committee, on which the Government and backbenchers are represented, should reconsider the position created by the Tory victory on Wednesday. He thought that if there could not be "a government whip", because of the conventions that applied when private Bills were considered, there should be "a party whip".

Mr Mellish, Government Chief Whip, against whom most of the criticism had been directed in private, said the Conservatives had not whipped "officially", but Conservative Central Office had sent a circular to all Tory MPs advising them to be present to vote.

He agreed that the liaison committee should be asked to look at the situation.

More super of legislatic urged by ju

By Our Legal Corre

It was time to balance of power b courts and Parliam Justice Scarman said last night.

Speaking at the Legal Education, he although the ultim eigntv had to rer Parliament a greate of judicial review a vision of legislation w

New centres of power were emergin the EEC and poss future devolution. necessary to subject centres to judicial c

"We must insist courts have sufficient supervise the workin increasing bureaucr said. That bureauc from the EEC, loc ment, the welfare st lution, big business larger trade unions.

Such bureaucracy necessarily evil, Lo Scarman said, but it tain the seeds of power, which might the detriment of i and minorities.

Olympic appeal

The Mayor of Linc a public appeal yes help Mr Laurence Ol 33, a canoeist, to a Montreal Olympics.

From March 15th all Passport fees increased.

With effect from 15th March, fees for passport services will be increased.

The new fees for the main passport services will be as follows:

	Old fee	New fee
A standard, 30-page passport	£6.00	£8.00
A 94-page passport	£12.00	£16.00
A British Visitor's Passport	£3.00	£4.00
A Collective Passport	£6.00	£8.00
Amending an existing passport	£1.00	£2.00
Adding particulars of a child or children	£1.00	£2.00

All applications received by, or post-marked, 14th March will be accepted at the old fees.

Passport Application forms are available from: Passport Offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Newport, Peterborough and from all Crown Post Offices.

Please allow four weeks from receipt of application to delivery of new passport.

Two more men charged with bombing of bar

Two more men were charged at South Western Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday with last December's bombing of Biddy Mulligan's bar in Kilburn, north-west London.

Samuel Carson, aged 30, of Bangor, co Down, and Noel Moore Boyd, aged 20, of Belfast, were accused of causing explosions at the bar likely to endanger life. A third man, Alexander Brown, aged 17, also of Bangor, has already been charged.

Those three and Archibald McGregor Menzies Brown, aged 39, of Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, also all face charges of conspiring to cause explosions. All four were remanded in custody until next Thursday.

Search goes on for Lassa fever suspects

By a Staff Reporter

The search continued yesterday for passengers on the British Caledonian Flight 352 from Sierra Leone to London last Saturday, who may have been in contact with a passenger who had Lassa fever, one of the world's most dangerous diseases.

By last night the Department of Health and Social Security had traced 16 of the 50 passengers who remained in Britain. A further 54 passengers in transit had flown on from terminal three at Heathrow to other destinations.

The crew of the aircraft are being kept under observation until the incubation period for Lassa fever of up to 17 days is over.

Motion on public spending

The Government last night tabled its motion for the big debate next week on the planned cuts in public expenditure, carefully phrasing it so that it will be virtually impossible for left-wingers to vote against it.

The Government is proposing that: "This House, in rejecting the demand for massive and immediate cuts in public expenditure, which would increase both unemployment and the cost of living, recognizes the need to ensure that manufacturing industry can take full advantage of an upturn in world trade by levelling off total public expenditure from April, 1977, while keeping under continuous review the priority between programmes."

The Conservatives will be putting down a reasoned amendment.

Alleged attempt to kill ex-model

Seven London men and a mother of six children were committed for trial at Lewes Crown Court, Sussex, by magistrates at Brighton yesterday on charges connected with the alleged attempted murder of Mrs Barbara Gaul, aged 34, a former model.

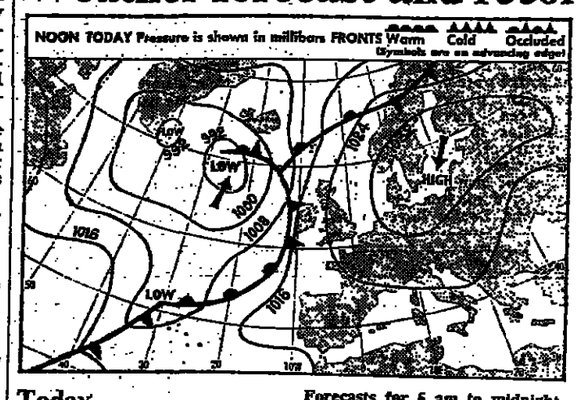
Two brothers accused of attempted murder by shotgun outside a Brighton hotel, Roy Edgeler, aged 49, and Keith Edgeler, aged 34, were remanded in custody. The others, accused of conspiring to obstruct the course of justice and helping to dispose of a car, were granted bail.

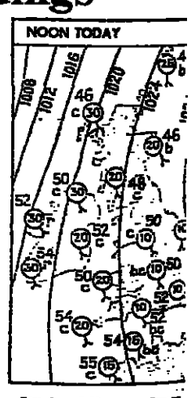
Commuter with grudge fined £100

Philip Symcox, aged 33, a BBC engineer, who said he had a grudge against British Rail, pleaded guilty at Southend Magistrates' Court, Essex, yesterday to forging his season ticket and using it 29 times to avoid fares totalling £35. He was fined £100 and ordered to repay the £35 fares.

Mr Symcox, of Scrub Lane, Hadleigh, Essex, said: "I have a grudge against British Rail. It is viral that I should get to work on time, but last year, because of strikes and late trains I was not allowed to go home and I had to sleep on the floor at work."

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.37 am Sun sets: 5.48 pm
Moon rises: 7.59 am Moon sets: 10.52 pm
First quarter, March 9

Lighting up: 6.18 pm to 6.5 am

High water: London Bridge, 4.9 am, 7.1m (23.3 ft); 4.30 pm, 7.1m (23.3 ft). Avonmouth, 9.35 am, 12.8m (42.0 ft); 9.41 pm, 12.6m (41.2 ft). Dover, 1.11 am, 6.6m (21.7 ft); 1.27 pm, 6.3m (20.8 ft). Hull, 8.30 am, 6.9m (22.5 ft); 8.34 pm, 7.0m (22.9 ft). Liverpool, 1.22 am, 8.7m (28.5 ft); 1.34 pm, 8.8m (28.8 ft).

Pressure will remain high to E, and low to W of British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, N Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District: Bright or sunny periods with frost and fog patches early and late; wind SE light or moderate; max temp 11 to 12°C (52 to 54°F).

SE, NE, E England, East Anglia, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Bright or sunny periods, frost in places early and late. Wind SE moderate, fresh on coasts; max temp 10°C (50°F) inland but 8°C (46°F) near coasts.

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Continuing dry and mild in many areas with sunny spells after night frost and fog, but SE may become less mild.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SE or E moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

Strait of Dover, Englis (E): Wind variable m light or moderate; sea

St George's Channel: moderate or fresh; sea

Irish Sea: Wind S, f haps strong at tir moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 6 pm, 13°C (55°F); min, 6 am, 4°C (39°F). Humi 59 per cent. Rain, 24hr mi. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Alicante	c	19	66	Budapest	r	6	43	Jersey	c	11	52
Algiers	s	15	59	Cardiff	r	8	46	L Palmas	s	23	73
Amsterdm	s	11	52	Cologne	r	8	46	Lisbon	s	16	61
Athens	s	14	57	Copenhgn	c	3	37	Locarno	s	10	50
Barcelona	c	16	61	Dublin	r	10	50	London	s	11	52
Beirut	r	15	59	Edinburgh	r	6	43	Luxembrg	s	10	50
Belfast	r	10	50	Funchal	s	19	66	Madrid	s	13	55
Berlin	r	5	41	Geneva	s	12	54	Majorca	s	16	61
Biarritz	s	14	57	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Malaga	s	16	61
Birmingham	s	9	48	Glasgow	r	7	45	Malta	s	16	61
Bristol	s	9	48	Helsinki	c	1	34	Manchestr	s	9	48
Brussels	s	9	48	Innsbruck	r	4	39	Moscow	s	1	34
				Istanbul	c	17	63	Munich	s	5	41
								Nice	s	15	59
								Oslo	s	1	34
								Paris	s	10	50
								Reykjavik	c	1	34
								Rome	s	14	57
								Stockholm	c	1	34
								Tel Aviv	s	20	68
								Venice	s	12	54
								Vienna	r	3	37
								Warsaw	r	1	30
								Zurich	s	8	47
								New York	c	1	34

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, Canaries, Pes 40; Denmark, Finland, Fmk 2.00; France, Germany, Dmk 2.00; Greece, Holland, Dfl 1.75; Italy, Lire Lebanon, Lir 20; Middle Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 1.00; Esc 40; Spain, Pes 30; Sudan, Sir 3.75; Switzerland, Sfr 2; Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia,

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tish doctors' pay rst in Europe, IA analysis finds

Roper
Reporter

doctors, whether con- general practitioners hospital staff, are the id in Europe, accord- a analysis of doctors' tion in the nine coun- e European Economic ty, published yester-

reword to the report, oned by the British Association, Mr Lewin, chairman of the f the association, says ecognition of medical ions within the Com- and the ability of move freely from one o another are likely to considerable impact on in this country, not medical manpower.

the British doctor now provides a com- which cannot be he states.

win said yesterday that ight be an exodus of doctors next year. In t few years about a doctors from EEC s, on the Continent had ere annually, and be-) and 50 of our medical es had gone to work in

was particular concern, in said, about the three ies with the biggest er shortages: anaesthe- thology and radiology. as no point in appoint- geons if there were no etics or radiologists. To in those specialities only a working know- f the language of the ar country was needed.

new report is the first ional comparative study ors' average earnings. nostly on 1973 figures, ort gives this order of come for doctors pro- direct patient care (in ds):

any, £12.5 to £16.1; ourg, £11 to £14; Belgium, £10.8 to £12.7; France, no net average available, but gross income similar to Belgium; Denmark, £11.9 to £14.1; Italy, no net average available, but gross 75 to 90 per cent of Belgian levels; Ireland, £6.3 to £7.1; Great Britain, £5.5 to £5.9.

The report observes that ranking in France is lower than was expected, since French rates of charging are substantially higher than others in Europe. *It is noted that* although the British level might be said to be the worst, it is not known to what extent other income, from the sources other than the NHS or private income, might increase the estimated income of doctors.

The average levels for family doctors are: Denmark, £20.7 to £25 thousand; Netherlands, £18.4 to £22.9; Germany, £18.7; Luxembourg, £10.5 to £12.1; Ireland, £7.2 to £8.0; Great Britain (unrestricted principals only) £6.1 to £6.4.

In Belgium and France general practitioners cannot be separated from younger doctors. Specialists' levels are particularly difficult to compare, but it is reasonable to deduce that with average incomes of £19,200 to £26,400, Germany and the Netherlands are the leading countries.

But the data concern independent practitioners only and do not include a significant proportion of doctors who earn much less. France, Belgium and Luxembourg follow, with incomes for specialists of between £21,000 and £12,000.

In Great Britain and Ireland consultants' basic salaries are less than half those in Denmark in 1974, but it is not known to what extent special allowances, distinction awards and fees from private practice make up the large difference.

Medical doctors in the Nine Countries of the Common Market: systems of payment and levels of remuneration (British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, London, WC1, £15).

Colleges are told they contravene sex Act

From Our Correspondent
Oxford

Five Oxford men's colleges that admit a quota of women as undergraduates each year and a sixth that admits them as postgraduates have been told that those arrangements are discriminatory under the Sex Discrimination Act. If they are mixed colleges they must open their admissions to men and women equally, the Hebdomadal Council says.

The ruling means that arrangements made in 1972 to prevent men's colleges from creaming off the best woman entrants can no longer continue.

At present, five men's colleges—Brasenose, Hertford, Jesus, St Catherine's and Wadham—admit a quota of women each year, and in 1972, when the plan was started, they gave assurances that they would not go beyond the arrangements without the consent of the Hebdomadal Council.

Corpus Christi College decided to admit women as fellows and postgraduates, Balliol College and New College altered their statutes to enable them to admit women as undergraduates, but have not yet done so, although they have woman fellows. They are still bound not to do so without university consent. The Sex Discrimination Act will not affect that undertaking.

The situation will be reviewed next year; until then no other men's colleges will be able to admit women.

British Rail shipping 'should be taken over'

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The establishment of a separate body to run the state-owned cross-Channel and other short-haul ferries is urged in a report published yesterday, which is highly critical of British Rail's shipping division. The report, by the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, says the members are irritated by an "also ran" atmosphere which seems to be typical of British Rail shipping.

It says departmental controls and legal constraints are only part of the difficulty, which leads to a situation where private operators can run at a profit on routes that the Shipping and International Services Division (SISD) of British Rail run at a loss.

"A railway-minded board and BR's neglect of its shipping side are another part", the report says. "Inevitably, the impression has gained ground that British Rail's shipping policy has been shortsighted and unbusinesslike.

"The unions, however, have no wish to blame British Rail unfairly. British Rail's main board and the SISD can, of course, make mistakes and when they do they must take the responsibility, but it is evident that they also encounter severe handicaps because of the statutory framework in which they have to work.

"This is a nationalized undertaking which has to compete with private enterprise concerns, both British and foreign. It is required to operate commercially but is also expected to provide a public service. Clearly it is unreasonable to place it at a disadvantage compared with its private enterprise competitors or to expect it to bear the cost of unprofitable services if they have to be maintained for reasons of public policy."

Private enterprise, the report states, enables operators that can spot an opportunity to order a new ship in two weeks, whereas British Rail's shipping division has to wait for six to nine months for government authority.

A spokesman for British Rail said: "The suggestion that the shipping division should be hived off from British Rail and constituted as a separate organization within the nationalized sector was noted in the recent report of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, and is a matter for the Government."

There was no evidence that the division had been starved of capital investment by the railways, and since the division was formed in 1968 it had taken delivery of 18 ships.

British Rail said that under a new traffic organization service managers had the responsibility for the development of traffic and for the profitability of their particular route. The new organization was already showing good results.

British Rail Shipping—Is there Something Wrong?, the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, 10p.

Commons is preparing for sound broadcasts

By Martin Huckerby
Political Staff

The Government has already started preliminary work for the introduction of sound broadcasting from the House of Commons, in advance of the debate next Monday, when MPs will have a free vote on whether to allow regular radio broadcasts.

While it is still possible that MPs will reject the proposals on Monday, plans are being made for a joint committee of the House of Commons and the House of Lords which would work out the details

In order that the joint committee should be able to move as quickly as possible, the Lord President of the Council's office has done quite a lot of preparatory work. There have also been talks about the technical details of broadcasting from the Chamber of the House of Commons.

The Government is keen to see that, once approval has been granted by MPs the scheme should be introduced swiftly. However, it still appears unlikely that broadcasting can begin before the autumn.

On Monday MPs will be asked to approve the report of the Select Committee on House of Commons (Services), which said that the experiment in radio broadcasting carried out last June and July had been successful and could be arranged satisfactorily on a permanent basis.

Chauffeur jailed for two years for Canaletto thefts

From Our Correspondent
Reading

Mitchell Henry, aged 70, former chauffeur to the late Winnafreda, Lady Portarlington, was jailed at Reading Crown Court last night for two years for stealing two Canaletto paintings from her Berkshire home.

Mr Henry, of Ashdown Close, Bracknell, Berkshire, had pleaded not guilty to stealing the two paintings, valued at £90,000, and obtaining £79,730 by deception from Sotheby's by representing that he owned them.

The jury found him guilty of theft but Judge Murchie discharged them from bringing a verdict on the deception charge and ordered it to stay on the file.

Sentencing Mr Henry, who is an inpatient at St Bernard's Hospital, Southall, the judge told him that he had taken into account his age and condition in deciding the sentence. He also made an order that Mr Henry should pay £40,000 compensation by March, 1977.

Mr Christopher Hordern, for the defence, said that shortly after leaving the job as chauffeur in 1973 Mr Henry and his wife moved to a £30,000 house at Sidmouth, Devon, on which £5,000 was spent. He gave his wife £11,000 which was placed in trust. Altogether Mr Henry gave his wife about £45,000.

City of London rates may rise by nearly 17 per cent

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

Domestic ratepayers in the City of London will have to pay nearly 17 per cent more from April if the recommended rate is approved by the Court of Common Council.

The City's finance committee has fixed the new rate at 73.5p, compared with 65.5p for the present year, giving an increase for commercial and business ratepayers, the majority in the City, of about 12 per cent.

The three thousand householders, a large proportion of whom live in the Barbican, face an increase from 47p to 55p, one of the largest percentage increases in Greater London.

The new rate will bring in a total of £162m, compared with £151m this year, of which more than £139m goes to services administered by outside authorities. The corporation's increased demands account for 1.35p, while the main cause for the increase is an extra 4p for the Inner London Education Authority and a doubling from 2.5p to 5p of the City's contribution to the Greater London rate-equalization scheme.

Westminster, the other borough affected as badly as the City of London by the equalization scheme, announced a recommended rate of 71p, an increase of 8p over this year.

Allowing for domestic relief, householders' rates will go up from 44.5p to 52.5p, an increase of 18 per cent.

pended doctor wed to tise again

doctor alleged to have d treatment for rheuma- thritis while under sus- n was told yesterday that ld practise again. The inary Committee of the d Medical Council decided t Dr Roger Wyburn s suspension from June

decision was made after mmittee had examined in psychiatric evidence the doctor, formerly con- physician at Hounslow d, London.

lason, aged 63, of Rich- dill, Surrey, was suspen- March, 1975, after being l of serious professional duct by falsifying records committee was told that tter written by or on be- the doctor, while he was ided, he asked for $1,000 at a woman in Houston, with a drug, Clotrima- not yet generally avail-

Roger Wright, who pre- at the hearing, said the ittee regarded with some n the evidence it had But it had also taken nt of representations made half of Dr Mason.

Couple who died had refused to see doctor

A man and wife found unconscious in bed together would not see a doctor and had not eaten for a week, an inquest was told yesterday.

Mr Edward Philbin, aged 70, and his wife, Mary, aged 69, died in hospital, but only Mrs Philbin's death was due to hypothermia, Mr Peter Revington, Coroner for South Greater Manchester, said at Stalybridge. Mr Philbin had died of bronchial pneumonia and heart disease.

The couple were found in their council flat at the Sycamores, Mossley, near Manchester, on January 31.

Mrs Jean Boardman, their daughter, said: "He was a stubborn, strong-minded old man. He had always been independent and refused help from me and anyone else. Both he and mother refused treatment from the doctor. They said that if they were going to die it would be at home."

The coroner recorded verdicts of death by natural causes in both cases. He did not accept that the social services were either so inefficient or insufficient that two old people died of cold.

derground train driver mits being drunk

river of an Underground was drunk when he over- platform between Cock- and Earls Court, it was d at West London Magis- Court yesterday.

ken Joseph Jeffers, aged Matilda Street, Islington, n, was remanded on bail until April 1 so that he be legally represented. pleaded guilty to being drunk while employed iducting traffic upon the y on February 13.

Geoffrey Freeborough, ie prosecution, said Mr s joined a train at Oak- station at 10.30 pm. A haudhuri was the guard he train was driven to Cockfosters, where it turned round. Because of the way in which the train was then driven the guard came to the conclusion the driver was under the influence of drink.

At one station the driver pulled up with only one carriage alongside the platform and the guard had to let passengers out of his own compartment. The guard got a message through to the area manager at Finsbury Park, who boarded the train. He noticed that it was being driven slowly and erratically.

A doctor concluded that Mr Jeffers was under the influence of alcohol to a considerable degree and was unfit to drive a train.

tique dealer d £2,000 on dling charges

hony Cooper, an antique , was fined £2,000 at the l Criminal Court on esday after admitting charges of dishonestly ing silver and furniture, by the police searching me and shop.

Cooper, aged 57, of rd Cottage, Elm Corner, m, near Ripley, Surrey, l 14 charges when his opened last week. After McKinnon, QC, had dis- ed the jury on Wednesday they failed to agree on a t after 5½ hours, Mr r admitted three charges. judge ordered that the ning 11 charges should n on the file.

Patrick Mayhew, for the cution, said the police had Mr Cooper's home and after two men had been ed in the Guildford area. wo men were jailed for ears each two weeks ago ieft and handling stolen

Cooper's partner, David , aged 33, of Rosemary ens, Guildford, who had l 13 charges, was acquitted r on the judge's direction.

Killer of girl jailed for 12 years

A man aged 56 was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for 12 years for the manslaughter of a girl aged 10.

Stanley Rogers, of Rosebery Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, had denied murdering Alison Chadwick, on or about June 22, 1974.

He was acquitted of that charge and found guilty of manslaughter after Mr Justice Thesiger had told the jury that it was up to them to return such a verdict if they took the view that Mr Rogers had inflicted some injury on the girl without intending to kill her or cause her serious bodily harm.

The girl's body had not been found until eight months after her disappearance, and because of its condition the cause of death could not be established.

£6 for 79,000

Pay increases of £6 a week from April 1 have been agreed for 79,000 administrative staff in the National Health Service by the National and Local Government Officers' Association and other unions involved.

"My companion pushed his Cyrano-like nose into a pot of Beaujolais, sniffed expansively, looked up and sighed, "Denis, I'd like to leave my nose 'en pension' here for life."

Denis Morris, Guide to the Pleasures of Wine. Collins.

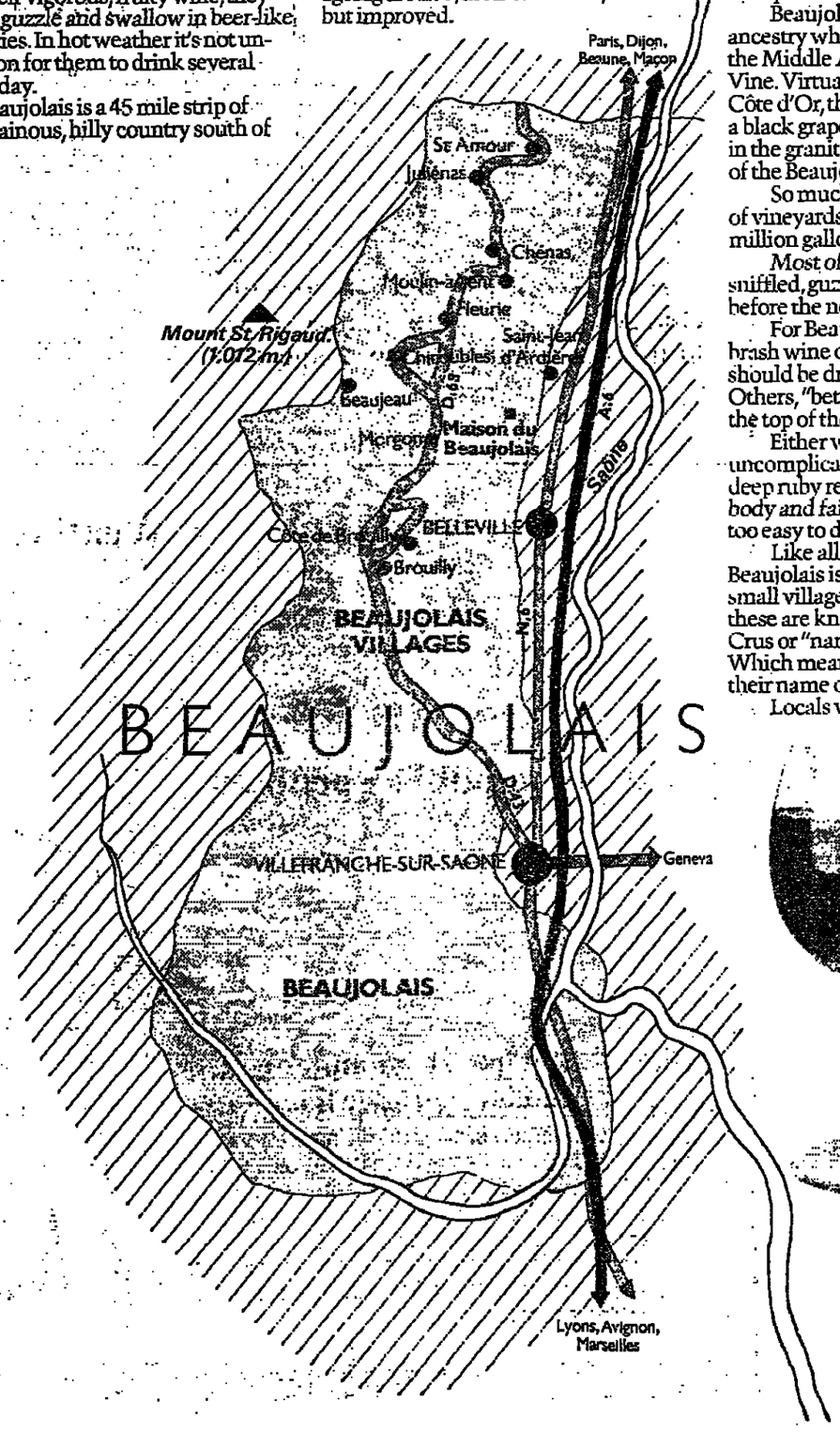
Of all the French vignerons, none are so dotty about their wine, so crazily devoted, as those of the Beaujolais.

They drink it noisily, chewing and guzzling before swallowing, almost reluctantly.

And, as if to prove how much they love their vigorous, fruity wine, they sniffle, guzzle and swallow in beer-like quantities. In hot weather it's not uncommon for them to drink several pints a day.

Beaujolais is a 45 mile strip of mountainous, hilly country south of Mâcon in south Burgundy. And is one of the largest and most famous producers of Appellation Contrôlée wine.

The A.C. regulations ensure that age-old, proven methods are continued, and that traditional ways of replenishing, pruning, picking and ageing are not just maintained, but improved.



To achieve the coveted Appellation for its wine, a region must be blessed with certain things. A perfect combination of soil, climate and vine. And a vast store of experience on which to draw through all the traumas of this most exciting, but hazardous occupation.

Beaujolais has them in plenty. An ancestry which stretches far back into the Middle Ages. And the Gamay Vine. Virtually outlawed in nearby Côte d'Or, the Gamay, which produces a black grape with white juice, thrives in the granite-derived soil and climate of the Beaujolais mountains.

So much so that the 40,000 acres of vineyards produce a staggering 20 million gallons of wine every year.

Most of which is destined to be sniffled, guzzled and swallowed before the next vintage.

For Beaujolais is the young, brash wine of France. Some say it should be drunk within two years. Others, "between the cellar and the top of the stairs."

Either way, it has a refreshing, uncomplicated youthfulness, deep ruby red, fruity, lightish in body and fairly alcoholic, it is all too easy to drink.

Like all French wine regions, Beaujolais is made up of lots of small villages, or crus. Nine of these are known as Grand Crus or "named growths." Which means you will see their name on the bottle.

Locals will tell you that Fleurie and Chiroubles are light and silky. Moulin-à-Vent, the most distinguished. Chénas, the strongest. Morgon, the longest lasting. Juliénas has the most substance and vigour.

Saint-Amour is lightest. Brouilly is grapy and rich. And Côte de Brouilly is grapier and richer.

But these are subtle differences. More important is what they all have in common. The beautiful, inviting quality given by the Gamay. One of the most distinctive and powerful bouquets of all.

Beaujolais is perhaps the most French of French wines. Made for drinking.

One glass for pleasure.
Two glasses for happiness.
Three glasses for song.
Four glasses for escape into dreams.
As someone once said,
"Beaujolais brings laughter to the table."

Collapse of authority threatens society, schoolteachers say

By Our Education Correspondent

Authority itself had gone berserk, Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters, said in London yesterday. "It has been sapped and undermined. And the people in authority no longer believe in themselves."

Mr Casey was introducing an association pamphlet that gives a warning that over-indulgent parents, extreme left-wing subversive organizations, do-gooding social workers and irresponsible media are threatening the fabric of society.

The association, which is now joined with the Union of Women Teachers and has more than 80,000 members, calls for a widely accepted moral code so that society can struggle back to the good standards it once knew.

The pamphlet, called *The Retreat from Authority*, calls for a shift in attitudes among adults so that conditions in schools can be improved. "What we ask above all, as practising teachers, is a well balanced and relatively stable situation based on an agreed moral foundation."

Mr Casey made clear at a press conference that what he wanted from parents was a return to the status quo before Dr Benjamin Spock. The pamphlet says the indulgence of parents towards their children has almost become a national cult.

"Weak and indulgent parents must accept the blame for allowing the development of many of the ills of our society and for the undermining of the efforts of those who wish to make the next generation aware of its collective responsibility to the human race."

The pamphlet says there is evidence of the existence of groups that see the instilling of revolutionary thinking in schools as a necessary prerequisite to the total change of society. The groups try to indoctrinate children, they ridicule the staff and make idols and martyrs of disruptive pupils, it says.

Mr Casey said: "The Trots (Trotskyists) are at work in our schools. They have permeated bodies like the National Union of School Students, which is being funded by subversive groups."

He spoke of young teachers who were imbued with the International Socialist ideal and were antiauthoritarian.

The pamphlet says that many television programmes are harmful to children. It attacks the parading on television and in the press of the life stories of notorious criminals. It says the media exploit and glorify wrongdoers in the interests of a "good" news story, and calls for a more responsible attitude.

Mr David Paterson, president of the National Union of School Students, said Mr Casey's allegations were completely untrue. The union was a self-financing organization, which had been started nearly four years ago by a loan from the National Union of Students, but was now paid for from membership subscriptions of between 10p and £1 a year.

The union also held a press conference in London yesterday to launch a week of action against corporal punishment during which its 15,000 members will be asked to resist caning and the strap and to make a list of instances of corporal punishment to see if they contravene school regulations.

President of students' union has 5 challengers

By Our Education Correspondent

Five students are challenging Mr Charles Clarke, aged 26, for the presidency of the National Union of Students. Elections for that and other offices take place at the union's annual conference in Llandudno next month.

Mr Hugh Lanning, aged 23, an independent socialist, is the contender with the greatest chance of unseating Mr Clarke, who is a Marxist and is supported by the Broad Left group.

Mr Lanning is the union's treasurer and was formerly president of the students' union at Birmingham Polytechnic.

He said yesterday that he was to the left of the Broad Left, and that a drastic change was needed in student politics to overcome the disenchantment of growing numbers of students with union affairs.

The Broad Left, he said, had been in control of the union for five years and was responsible for students' union disaffiliations and poor grants. The union was moving to the right and that drift had to be altered.

When nominations closed this week other presidential contenders were Mr Richard Mungin (International Socialist, Stirling University,) Mr David Hughes (Liberal, Southampton University), Mr Steven Faulkener (International Marxist Group, Northern Counties College of Education), and Mr Mark Hapgood, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students.

Mr Clarke is completing his first year of office. It is very rare for NUS presidents to be ousted during their stay of two years, and he is expected to fight off all challengers comfortably. However, the election is likely to show that Conservative students are now a significant force.

Cohabitation rule for women to be eased but not abolis

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The cohabitation rule, under which a woman loses her supplementary benefit if she lives with a man, is to be humanized but not abolished. The changes are "designed to make the operation of the rule less oppressive than it may have seemed in the past". Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday.

The changes come after a lengthy review of the operation of the rule by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, whose findings were published yesterday. The report says: "Having looked again at the case which has been made in Parliament and elsewhere for abolishing the rule, we have once more found ourselves convinced that it must remain at least for the foreseeable future. We have little doubt that the great majority in the country would take the same view."

The basic reason was that it would be unjustifiable for the state to provide an income for the woman who had the support of a man to whom she was not actually married when it was not provided for the married woman.

An obstacle the commission could not surmount in order to abolish the rule was that any benefit helping a one-parent family depends on being sure that there is only one parent, not two. Mrs Castle has accepted the commission's view, and rejected a suggestion that, because the commission's membership has changed since the review was completed, a further attempt to find a way of abolishing the rule should be made.

The review recommends only one change in the law: that the term "cohabitation" should be removed from the legislation and replaced with the term "living together as husband and wife". The commission feels that the term "cohabitation" has acquired a stigma and leads to misunderstandings.

But it recommends many changes in the way in which the rule operates and the effect it has on claimants. The changes have been accepted by Mrs Castle, and it is expected that they will be implemented in the summer, after consultation with staff unions.

In future the stability of the relationship will be the most important factor in deciding whether a couple are cohabiting. Sexual relationships will not be the central issue, and staff will be instructed not to ask questions about it.

The review says: "There are no moral overtones in the benefit rules, and supplementary benefit claimants are entitled as much as anyone else to conduct their lives in their own way."

What had to be decided was whether the relationship as a whole of a couple living together in the same household had the character of that of a husband and wife. If a couple were living together in circumstances in which a sexual relationship was as likely to exist as it would be in a marriage, it was unnecessary to prove that they actually had a sexual relationship.

Selected officers, with training in cohabitation regulations and related social security and tax matters, will interview claimants.

In every case where benefit is withdrawn the commission wants to be sure that the claimant knows of her rights to family income supplement, rent and rate rebates and other sources of help. In particular the commission hopes that the new rules will help to allay the hostility towards the cohabitation rule of social workers, so that it will be easier to refer women to them when their benefit is stopped.

There will also be cases where the commission will be prepared to go on paying benefit indefinitely even though cohabitation is proved. Such cases are likely to be extremely rare and most will involve couples where the man is supporting another family.

It will apply where the man's wages are so low that, even with family income supplement and rent and rate rebates, the family income is supplementary benefi able if he was not w woman will be allo tinue to claim bene own children to family income up mentary benefit leve

The commission the new rules will more women to be its staff.

The changed rul mean the end of spe gators: houses wi watched to see if a on consecutive mo anonymous tips w investigated. But t sion hopes that spe gators will be brou as a last resort i minority of cases.

The National Coun Parent Families said that it would be in establish consistently relationship amo "living together as wife". The council abolition of the rule, ing that a clear defi Living Together as Wife (Stationery Offic



Record-clipper: Mr Heath at the helm of Great Britain II, the 77ft ketch that broke the record in the Financial Times Clipper Race from Sydney to Dover, as she sailed up the Thames yesterday for a public showing. With him is Mr John Heywood, one of the boat's sponsors.

Disquiet at proposals to redraft Police Bill

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Prosposals to redraft the Police Bill, which proposes a new procedure for examining complaints against the police, are causing concern among policemen.

Labour and Conservative MPs regard the Bill as unsatisfactory, and the Government has agreed that the standing committee studying it should adjourn for two weeks so that ministers can consider its redrafting.

But the Police Federation, which represents ranks up to and including chief inspector, made public yesterday a letter to the Home Secretary reaffirming support for the Bill. Mr Leslie Male, the federation's chairman, said yesterday: "We accepted the Bill only after the most careful and anxious consultations with the Home Secretary on the rights of police officers". He added: "Our pledge of support for the existing Police Bill does not apply to a Bill that is substantially altered from its original form."

Both the federation and the Police Superintendent's Association believe that a situation in which police officers could be "tried twice for the same offence" might be difficult to avoid if some of the ideas now being canvassed by MPs were adopted.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday that the Bill would be "a considerable improvement on the present situation, and we do not want to see it withdrawn".

New system to trac causes of accidents

From John Groser
Consumer Affairs Correspondent
Bournemouth

Hard on the heels of the Green Paper on consumer safety, Mr Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday set out his department's proposals for an accident surveillance system.

He told the National Home Safety Conference, organized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (Rospa), that there was a growing need for reliable information to identify the types of accidents that could be reduced by greater attention to product safety and perhaps tighter safety legislation.

He put forward proposals for a national surveillance system and said he thought that the Rospa conference was the ideal occasion for expressing views on issues raised in the document.

The department's study has shown that a data surveillance system using information supplied by hospital accident and emergency departments could produce reliable material for use by central and local government, by industry and organizations concerned with safety standards, pu education, which wo them to take preven where it would effective.

The department i going ahead with a paratory to working scheme. It is also that a system should ized for carrying ou investigations into ca home accidents.

The proposed syste on experience gaine and 1974 and on between the relevan ment departments. it will be brought i tion as soon as it that the procedures cient as possible.

There will be st and at no time will name or address be If home visits are m will be made only patient's permission qualified people.

Mr Williams's ma was that there was source of informatio accidents showing where they occurred ducts were involved other contributory stances there were.

Judge watches advertisements for margarine

Mr Justice Whitford watched three advertisements for Stork margarine screened for his benefit on a television set in the High Court yesterday.

He reserved judgment in a case in which Van Den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd, which makes Stork, seeks a declaration that certain of its advertisements do not contravene the Margarine Regulations. The action is against the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which has refused to screen the advertisements.

Counsel for Stork said that advertisements for a new variety, Stork SB, had been submitted for approval to an authority controlled by the IBA. Initially they were approved and some were shown. But the Butter Information Council objected.

Van Den Bergh was told that the advertisements could not be shown unless the company obtained a court declaration.

PCs on theft charge

Malcolm Mayer, aged 36, and Roderick Morrison, aged 34, both constables with Strathclyde police, pleaded not guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday to breaking into the Penny Geggie public house, Glasgow, on December 16 and stealing £15. Their trial was fixed for the week beginning March 15.

English studies

David Daiches, John Holloway, Frank Kermode, Christopher Ricks and Malcolm Bradbury are among the contributors to special sections on English in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. There are articles on Isaiah Berlin, Cuban higher education, and academics and trade unions.

'No clear-cut solution' to newspaper closed shop

By a Staff Reporter

Professor O. R. McGregor, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, said yesterday that there was "probably no clear-cut solution" to the issue of whether journalists should be free to impose a closed shop under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill.

He was commenting personally during an exchange with representatives of the Confederation of British Industry.

He said there was a conflict between the desire not to place journalists' trade unions in a less advantageous position than other unions for collective bargaining and the equally strong desire not to allow interference with the freedom of the press. He asked the CBI representatives, who were giving evidence to the commission, whether the entrenchment of press freedom in a Bill of Rights or a press statute would help.

Mr George Bogle, a director of Reed Publishing Holdings, said they would prefer a resurrection of the former associate membership of the National Union of Journalists for editors. He believed it was important that senior journalists should take part in union activity but that they could not be subject to the disciplines inherent in that activity.

Mr R. Dixon, director of information for the CBI, added that the threat to the freedom of the press had to come before "any slight diminution of the rights of the NUJ".

Earlier, Lord Robens, who led the CBI delegation, said the CBI looked with horror on proposals to establish either an advertising apportionment board to redistribute advertising revenue from commercially strong newspapers to weaker ones or for a national printing corporation. Both had been proposed by the TUC.

Both proposals were based on the false premise that newspaper readers should perforce maintain newspapers that they had shown they did not want by refusing to buy them. "There is no value in bureaucratic operations dipping into other people's pockets and paying it out to failures", he added.

Mr Bogle also criticized those proposals from the TUC and other organizations as being biased towards assertion rather than fact. They started with the misconception that the editorial and publishing function of newspapers could be separated from their commercial operation. Such a system could not work, even if desirable, without a drastic reduction in the freedom of the press.

The CBI repeated the criticisms made in its written evidence of reporting of industrial disputes. Lord Robens explained that in the main it had little complaint about how the press covered industry, but during disputes managements were always inhibited in making comments in case they stirred things up, while trade unions were not inhibited in any way.

Industrial reporting should be on the basis of cooling the situation and getting people back to work, not exacerbating the situation. The CBI proposed that the Press Council should appoint liaison officers in the main industrial regions to deal with complaints by industry or individuals on a conciliatory rather than a compulsory basis.

State subsidies to political parties opposed

By Our Political Staff

Strong opposition to state subsidies for political parties is expressed in a memorandum submitted by Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton, to the Houghton committee, which is examining the issue.

Mr Heffer, who is supported by Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West, says he is convinced that such a system does not assist democracy but distorts it. It could, and does, have an inhibiting effect on the political parties.

He states: "I do not want to see state-subsidized political parties, any more than I would want to see state-subsidized trade unions or employers' organizations".

Union accused of unfairly dismissing regional officer

From Our Correspondent
Preston

A trade union yesterday faced a charge of unfair dismissal from one of its own officials.

The United Road Transport Union, which has 25,000 members, was accused of holding a "kangaroo court" to dismiss Mr John Stevenson from his £50-a-week post as a regional officer.

In the Chancery Court, at Preston, Mr Stevenson of Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton, Manchester, contended that the union's executive committee had made up its mind to dismiss him before he was called into the meeting. "It was a kangaroo trial, a charade", he told Mr T. M. Dillon, QC, the recorder.

Mr Stevenson, now unemployed, became a full-time union officer in 1970. He was dismissed in July, 1974, after the committee had considered allegations of non-cooperation with senior officials, and failure to carry out their instructions.

Mr Stevenson alleges unfair dismissal by the union and is seeking damages and costs with reinstatement. He says the union executive failed to give him particulars of the charges against him and that its members considered matters adverse to him in his absence. The union is contesting the action.

The case continues today.

Crown drops sex attack charges against boy

A boy, aged 16, who was held in custody for three months accused of a sexual attack on a teenage girl, walked free from a Warwick Juvenile Court yesterday after accusations against him had been withdrawn by the prosecution.

The boy, almost 6ft tall, was arrested last November two weeks after a girl of 13 had been assaulted and seriously injured at the Myton Assessment Centre in Warwick. He was accused of malicious bodily harm, indecent assault and unlawful sexual intercourse and was detained in Brockhill remand centre.

Mr T. M. Willmore, representing the boy, said: "There has been some criticism of the delay in this matter, but perhaps this delay has prevented a substantial miscarriage of justice."

Accusations were also withdrawn against two girls aged 13 who appeared with the boy. They were accused of grievous bodily harm and indecent assault on the girl.

Mr James Lord, for one of the girls, said: "The prosecution was fully justified in bringing the girl to court. In my view there should be no criticism of the prosecution."

School holi change to c bills by £18

By Our Education dent

School holidays in berland are to be c order to save £18,000 school fuel bills. T holidays are to be l by a week and th holidays cut.

The county council decision this week a ing from Mr John Ba chairman of the finance committee, overall education c pupil in the county more than the avera all counties in Englar

Society of County figures showed the o of a pupil in North as £281.96 in the school year and th for English counties

The winter holida nearly three weeks, January 10, 1977, i January 3 as plan summer will be five stead of six, endin tember 1.

The county's adm costs are Britain's h Sidney Pickup, cha the finance commi that was because loc ment reorganisati reduced the size of and its school popu not the administratio

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صكناف الاصل

Law Report March 4 1976

ily Division

ate from which terest on sts is payable

Sir George Baker, President ment delivered March 3]

rest is payable on costs in mily Division from the date order demanding payment the taxing master's taxation sts, and not from the date judgment order for costs.

President was giving a ed judgment in open court a hearing in chambers on a by a wife in a matrimonial for interest on costs of

Alan Ward for the wife; Mr Beveridge for the husband.

LORDSHIP said that the on was whether interest was le on costs from the date order for costs or from the date when taxation was com- and demand for payment

May 17, 1974, Mr Justice made an order that the nd should pay the wife on or September 1, 1974, a lump of £50,000 and the wife's including those of American rs and accountants. The sum was paid. The bill was for taxation on October 4, two months after the time ed by the rules, though no sm could be made of the solicitor. Taxation was com- l in August, 1975 and on st 18 Mr Registrar Tickle ed the husband to pay the costs of £16,651, including VAT, within 28 days.

eral substantial items had reduced on taxation, eg, the ican lawyers' fees were ed at £3,500 instead of £9,500 he American accountants' at) instead of £5,750, a reduc- of over £10,000.

e husband could not have n what his liability for costs l be before the taxing officer his certificate.

September 1, 1975, the hus- s solicitors sent his cheque e taxed costs, but the wife's tors refused it on the ground interest at 7½ per cent was le from May 17, 1974: The for interest amounted to en £2,000 and £3,000. Even- the cheque was accepted nt prejudice to the claim for est.

tion 17 of the Judgments Act, stated that "every judgment shall carry interest at the of [7½] per centum per m from the time of entering udgment . . .". Section 18 ided that "all decrees and rs of the courts of equity, all rules of common law . . . eby any sum of money, or costs, charges or expenses be payable to any person, have the effect of judgments e superior courts of common

many unsuccessful attempts been made to use those sec- as a guide to resolve the em of the date from which est should be paid, his Lord- would consider whether he bound by authority.

Schroeder v Cleugh ((1877) T 850) the court, founding on otnote to the form of the of fieri facias that the date the certificate of taxation ld be entered, held, that est ran from the date of ion. Both the form and the ose were statutory.

Rules of the Supreme t, which came into force on ber 23, 1883, contained in ndix H a form of writ of facias with a new footnote the date from which interest was "Day of judgment or r or day on which money cted to be paid or day from h interest is directed by the s to run as the case may be". e fieri facias on order for s (Form 2) had no footnote recited "an order of our Court of Justice dated—" red to taxation and left a k for the date from which rest was to run.

hose two forms and footnote ived without alteration until Rules of the Supreme Court, which came into force on ber 1, 1966.

the decade following the oduction of the 1883 rules, reported decisions established interest on costs ran from the of judgment. In *Pyman & Co art Bolton* ((1884) WN 100) Mr ice Field considered that as bound by the form and the

Boswell v Coaks ((1887) WR the *Court of Appeal* upheld Justice North's decision that rest on costs ran from the date he judgment and that Order rule 12 meant that the forms ld only be varied so as to them accord with the terms e judgement.

e *Annual Practice* from 1910, ably earlier, had contained a eg, 1961: "Interest now from the date of the judg- t in the absence of any order he contrary . . . see app H u No 1 (N) Part IV; and not rmerly decided from the date he taxing master's certificate *roeder v Cleugh*)." The refer- to the footnote to form 1 significant. From 1966 on- s all reference to the form omitted, but the remainder the same.

e forms of the writ of fieri s, No 53 and 54 in Appendix which were prescribed by the s of the Supreme Court, 1965, which must be used (Order ule 12), were much wider and more flexible than the forms used between 1883 and 1966. For example, there was reference to "costs to be taxed", and interest must not necessarily be on the sum which the sheriff was commanded to make whereas in the old form the wording was "interest thereon". The forms were easily capable of being filled in to claim interest on costs from the date of taxation, or even the date on which payment was ordered by the taxing master. Most important of all, the footnote had gone.

Mr Ward had argued that the omission of the footnote and the change of the forms could not alter a long, settled practice based on authority, and the court must not infer an intention to change the law. But the fact was that the ratio of the decided cases had been taken away, and if a statute was repealed and the footnote was statutory, that which was done because of or under the statute could not itself survive, and what was done could not remain as a rule of practice because it derived from the statute.

His Lordship was reluctant to disturb a long, settled and actively used practice of claiming interest from the date of the order, but it seemed that any such general practice had long since fallen into desuetude. No such practice was known in the Queen's Bench Division or in the Chancery Division.

The registrars of the Family Division had no experience of any case in which interest on costs had been claimed from judgment. A circular issued by the secretary of the division's principal registry on June 12, 1975, referred to section 17 of the Judgments Act, interest on costs and instalments, and stated: "Unless otherwise directed . . . interest should be calculated from the date on which default is made in payment." His Lordship thought that that was consistent with rule 8 of the Matrimonial Causes (Costs) Rules.

His Lordship had no doubt that the Judgments Act applied to the Family Division, and that the same practice in relation to execution should apply in the division as in others. Order 45, rule 12 applied, and the prescribed forms for fieri facias had to be used.

His Lordship was, however, of the opinion that (a) rule 8 was a special rule and that as costs were not payable until the order for payment which followed the taxing master's certificate, interest could not be charged until that date. Mr Justice Dunn's order created, or was the fount of, an obligation to pay costs which crystallized into, or became enforceable as, a liability to pay only on notice after costs had been taxed.

(b) *There had never* been a practice in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division or the Family Division to claim or allow interest on costs from the date of order.

(c) For many years there had been no settled practice in other divisions to claim such interest, although the post-1883 cases would have justified such a claim.

(d) *The ratio in Boswell v Coaks* ceased to be valid from the omission of the footnote and the change of the forms of writ in 1965-66.

Both parties had relied on passages in *Jefford v Gee* ([1970] 2 QB 130). His Lordship understood the true overall principle to be that interest ran from the date when the money, be it damages, a lump sum or costs, ought to have been paid and was wrongfully withheld. In the present case some of the American fees were not paid until well after May, 1974, and in many cases counsel's fees were not paid until the payment had to be vouched for taxation. Who had been out of pocket? Who was to receive the interest—the client, the solicitor, counsel, the legal aid fund? The real winner might be the collector of taxes, for the payer could not claim any relief and had to pay out of taxed income; the payee was liable to pay tax which, on large sums, might be at a very high rate.

Elementary fairness to the payer would require immediate appointments for taxation. Many more taxing masters and officers would now be needed, which was impossible. What could the present husband have done to avoid having to pay an additional £2,000 or £3,000?

Finally, there was the anomaly of the County Court where there was a settled and universal practice that interest was never chargeable on costs. It was an attractive argument that the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1967, had given Divorce County Courts the same jurisdiction as the High Court and that interest on County Court costs was now chargeable in the same manner as in the High Court, at least where an order was made for the payment of a lump sum.

His Lordship did not suggest that the County Court practice should be changed.

His Lordship concluded that interests on the costs of £16,651 would run from the date 28 days after the notice to pay of August 18, 1975. As the husband had paid the costs on September 1, 1975, he never became liable to pay any interest.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Solicitors: Theodore Goddard & Co; Withers.

ouncil to appeal to Lords

s and Others v Walcroft perty Company Ltd and ton London Borough Council Court of Appeal (the Master he Rolls, Lord Justice Sach- and Lord Justice Goff) ted an application by eight ding plaintiffs for leave to eal out of time from Judge sitting as Official Referee on ber 25, 1975, who had held a preliminary issue that their olidated action against Mer- London Borough Council for ages for alleged negligence in ecting the foundations of a k of maisonettes built in 1962 time-barred under the Limi- on Act, 1939. The court also wed the appeal and granted council leave to appeal to the se of Lords.

he reason for dealing with the so expeditiously was that on ruary 9, in *Sparham-Souter Another v Town and Country elopments (Essex) Ltd and fleet* UDC (*The Times*, Feb- y 10), the court had held that present case had been wrongly ded.

ne plaintiffs were the lessees terms of 999 years of maison- s in Devonshire Road, London. y issued their writs against owners and builders of the nises and against the council 1972, after the Court of eal's decision in *Dutton v nor Regis UDC* ([1972] 1 QB 373) that a house owner had a cause of action for damages against a local authority which had negligently approved the foundations of a house.

In *Dutton* the Master of the Rolls had expressed the view that that decision would not expose local authorities to endless claims over many years because "the damage was done when the foundations were badly constructed". In *Sparham-Souter* his Lordship recanted on that view, having thought it over again "and been converted by my brethren"; and the court concluded that the cause of action under the Limitation Acts did not accrue and time would not begin to run until the plaintiff had discovered, or could with reasonable diligence have discovered, that bad building work passed by the council surveyor had done damage. He apologized to Judge Fay, who, in reliance on what had been said in *Dutton*, had held that in the present case the plaintiffs' action was statute-barred.

The court adjourned on February 9, an application for leave to appeal to the House of Lords on the preliminary issue under the Limitation Acts until *Sparham-Souter* had been decided on the merits, but indicated that it was a proper case for leave to be granted.

Britain banks on every L-1011 TriStar.

Export value of the Rolls-Royce RB.211 Programme

Production Engines	£224,832,000
Spare Engines	£ 51,984,000
Spare Parts	£ 55,363,000
	£332,179,000
Less British Airways Purchases	£ 16,409,000
Total	£315,770,000

The relationship between Lockheed and Rolls-Royce benefits both sides of the Atlantic.

Every TriStar sold means another three RB.211 engines from Rolls-Royce.

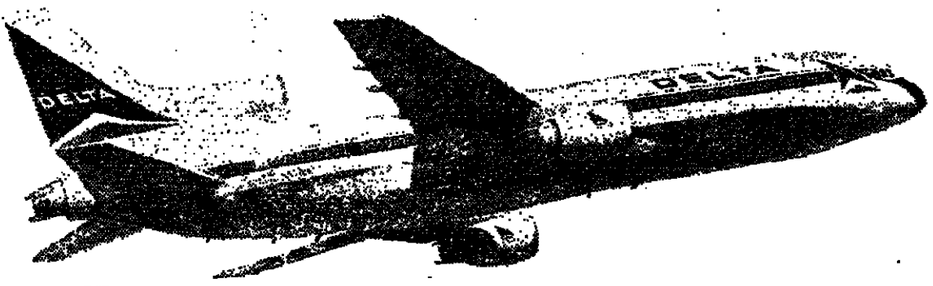
If you look at the chart, you'll see engines, spare engines and spare parts play a big part in the British economy — more than £300 million worth of sales to date.

Six of the world's ten largest airlines have ordered TriStar. The most reliable and quietest of the big jets. And the popularity of TriStar has meant success for Rolls-Royce.

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Pan Am is as much a part of America as any of the 50 great States. American technical achievement shows in the comfort of the aircraft. And American hospitality shows in the cabin crew's warm smile the minute you step aboard a Pan Am 747.

THE PEOPLE

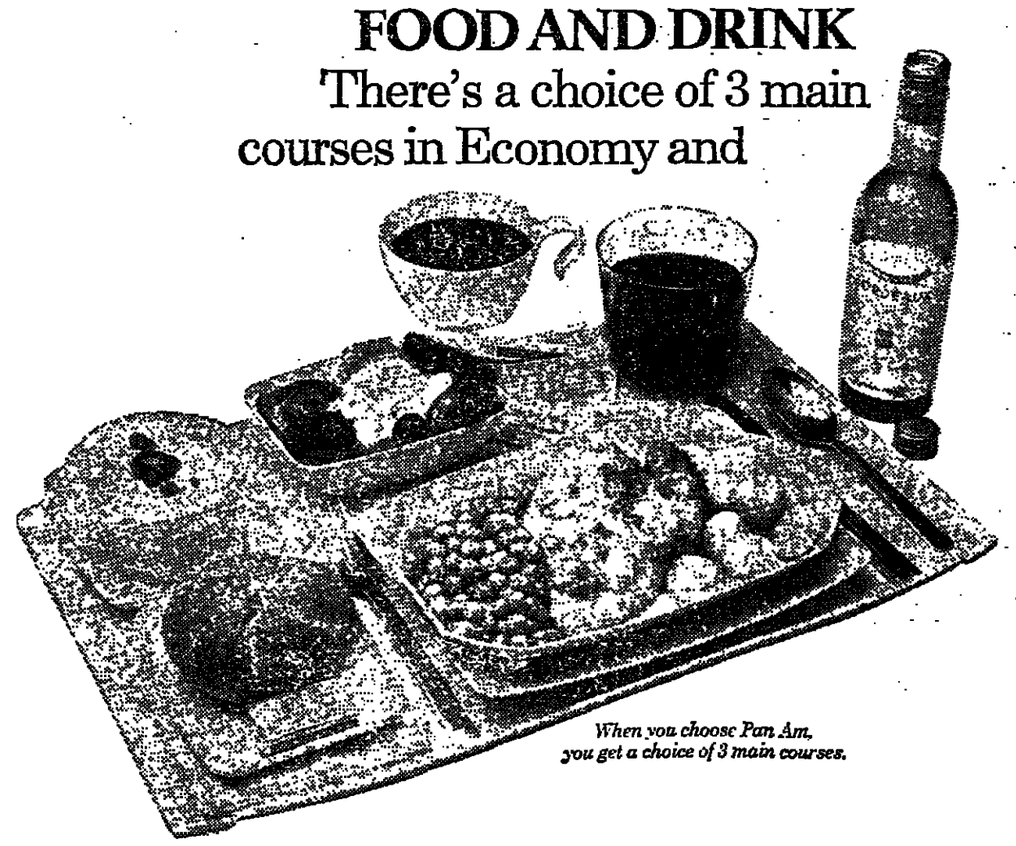
Like the rest of the States, everyone is friendly and relaxed. The Captain and crew, staff and stewardesses. The helpful staff who check you in. And like any other state of America, the 51st State is made up of all nationalities: American, British, Asian and so on.



They're all at your service on a Pan Am 747.

FOOD AND DRINK

There's a choice of 3 main courses in Economy and practically anything you want to drink from American cocktails to gin and tonic to the fine wines of France.



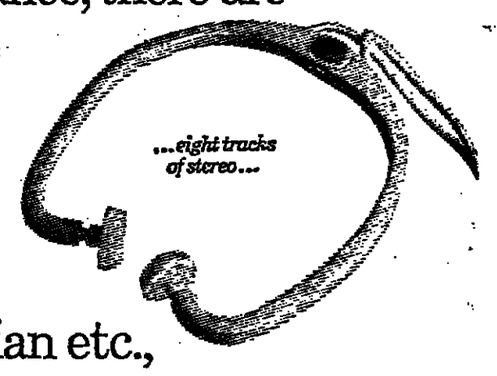
When you choose Pan Am, you get a choice of 3 main courses.

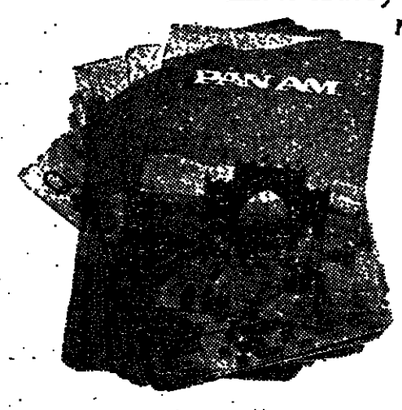
ENTERTAINMENT

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Current Transatlantic schedule				
From London	Leave	Arrive	Aircraft	Flight
Boston	1115	1335	707	PA055
Detroit	1115	1615	707	PA055
New York	1100	1335	747	PA101
New York	1900	2135	707	PA001
Portland	1255	1735	747	*PA123
San Francisco	1255	1755	747	*PA125
Seattle	1255	1435	747	*PA123
Washington	1050	1410	747 (ex Mo/Tu)	PA107

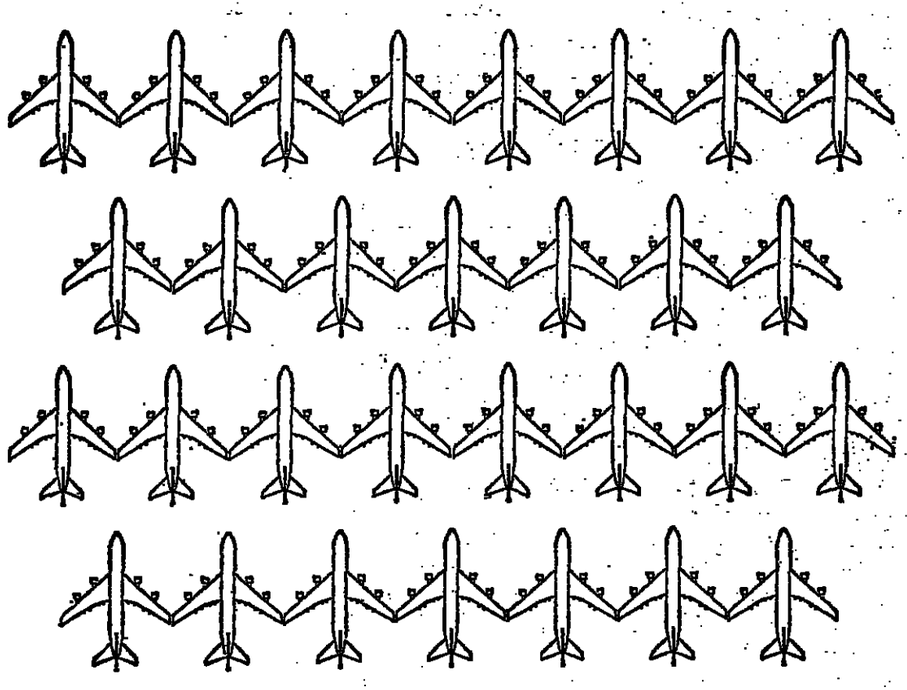
Current European and Around the World schedule				
From London	Leave	Arrive	Aircraft	Flight
Amsterdam	2240	0045	747 (Tu/Sa)	PA100
Berlin	1030	1405	727	PA054
Brussels	2240	0040	747 (ex Tu/Sa)	PA100
Frankfurt	0900	1125	747 (ex Mo/Tu)	PA106
Frankfurt	0830	1055	747	PA002
Hamburg	1030	1250	727	PA054
Istanbul	0830	1615	747	PA002
Karachi	0830	0055	747 (Mo/We/Fr)	PA002
New Delhi	0830	0620	747	PA002
Teheran	0830	2130	747 (Tu/Th/Sa/Su)	PA002
Tokyo	0830	1445	747	*PA002

*PA125 and PA123 operated by 707 on Mo/We/Th/Sa
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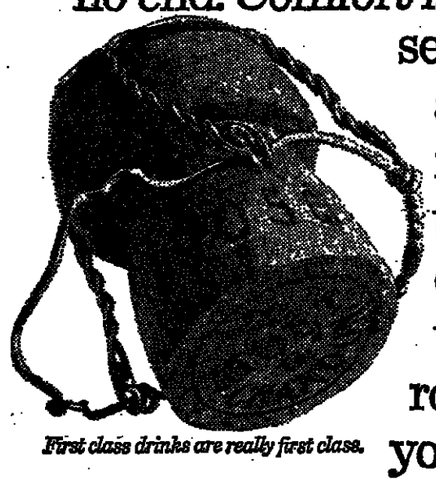


In Economy, you travel in space.

there's lots of room to stretch out and stroll about.

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In First Class, you're pampered no end. Comfort is generous, service is liberal and drinks are free. Upstairs in the First Class dining room we will carve the roast beef at your table.

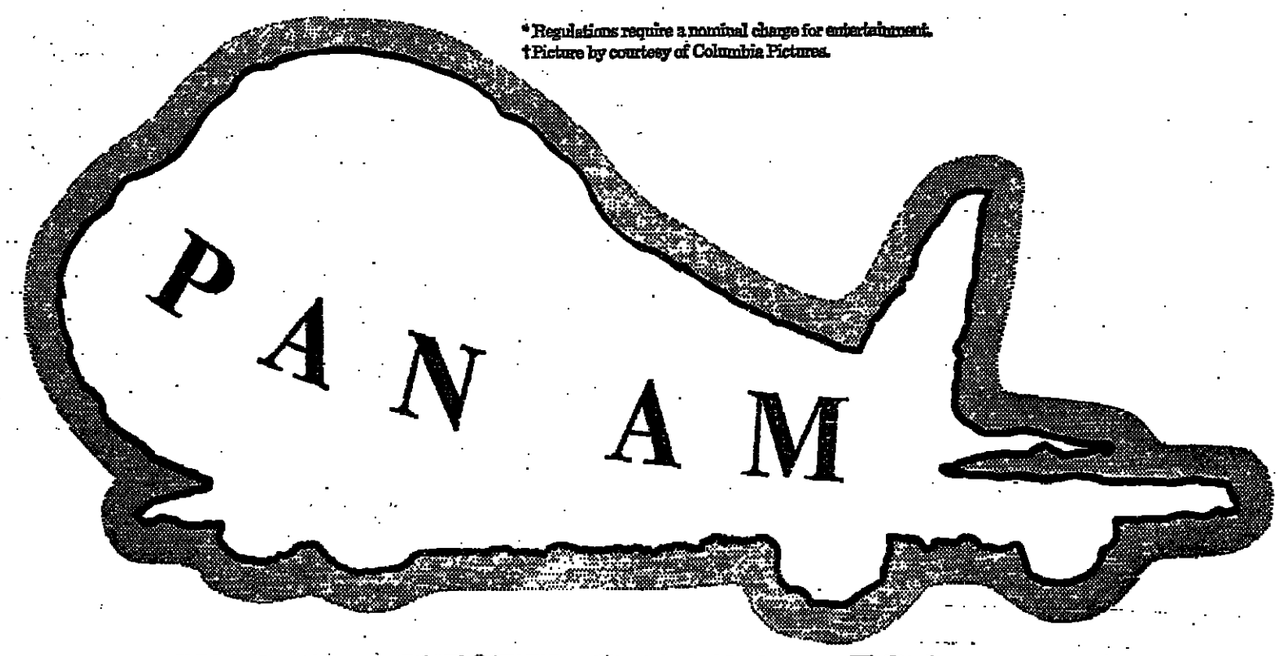


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*Regulations require a nominal charge for entertainment.
†Picture by courtesy of Columbia Pictures.



THE 51st STATE OF AMERICA.

WEST EUROPE

Priests fear violence at Basque funeral

From Harry Debelius
Vitoria, Spain, March 4

An occasional shot could still be heard in the southern part of this Basque city tonight as police patrolled the streets by the thousands and people prepared for the funeral tomorrow of three demonstrators who were shot dead by the police.

About 40 Roman Catholic priests made an appeal to the Bishop of Vitoria, Mgr Federico Peralta, to ask the government to keep police away from the New Cathedral where the funeral Mass is to take place. Some of the priests told *The Times* they had serious fears of more violence if police appeared.

In addition to the dead, a workman and two students, there are perhaps 100 injured, of whom a half received gunshot wounds from the police in what is being referred to as the Ash Wednesday Massacre.

Clergymen showed to foreign journalists a bag weighing several pounds full of shells and spent bullets which they said were from shooting inside the church. They said they also collected 20 smoke bomb canisters inside the church. The remains of tear gas grenades and hard steel balls, like ball bearings, were also collected inside the church.

Priests who were in the church when the police broke up a workers' assembly there yesterday said the police first smashed the glass doors of the church and threw tear gas and smoke bombs inside. Then they entered, firing riot-control devices as well as bullets inside the church.

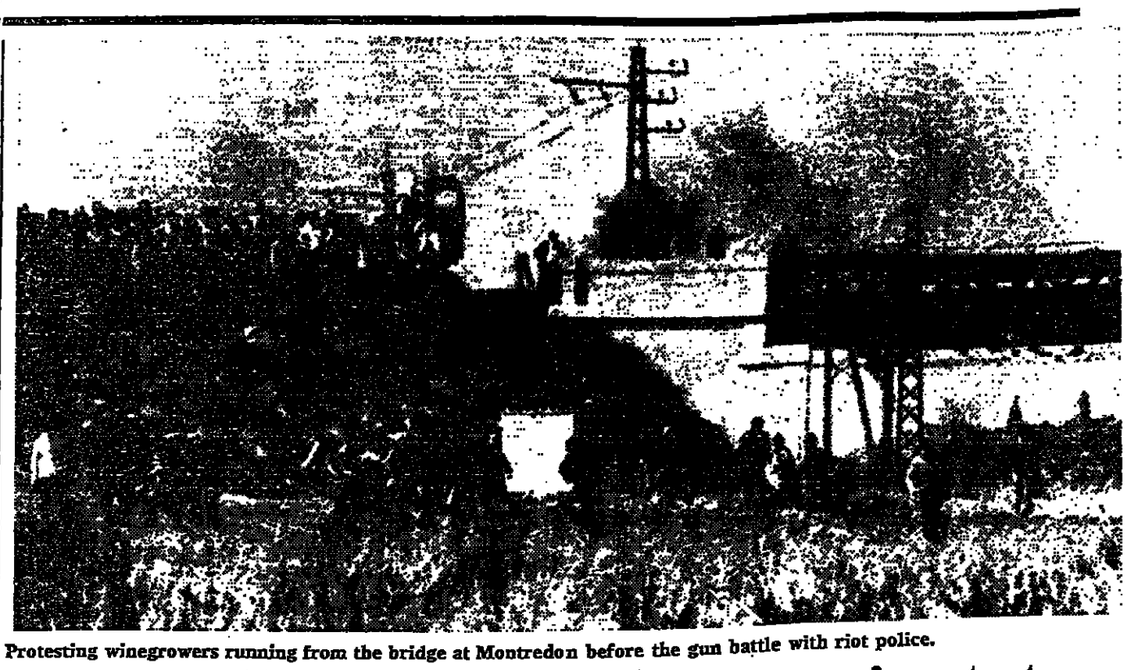
Frightened people at the assembly, blinded by the smoke and gas and deafened by the noise, escaped any way they could, some by jumping through window panes.

The provincial assembly issued a statement expressing deep regret over the fierceness of the police action in the labour disorders. The Vitoria municipal council issued an even stronger statement, expressing "profound disgust" over the fatal shootings. The local newspaper *Norte Expres* published a front page leading article headed: "This is not the way". A banner headline read: "Vitoria in mourning."

This afternoon armed police stormed into another church, the Church of Belén, in search of leaders of the general strike which has virtually shut down this Basque city. An unknown number of suspected labour leaders have been arrested, but no serious injuries or deaths were reported in the skirmishes today.

The trouble in Vitoria began when underground labour organizations called for a general strike yesterday in sympathy with metal workers, who have been on strike here since January 9.

Leading article, page 15



Protesting winegrowers running from the bridge at Montredon before the gun battle with riot police.

Roads and railway lines cut in winegrowers' protest

Continued from page 1

By this afternoon a dozen or so road blocks were put up in the region. Two further disruptions of all rail traffic occurred on the lines between Nimes and Montpellier and between Sète, the principal port for the unloading of wines from Italy, and Agde, a holiday resort.

Narbonne, the centre of the winegrowers' movement, was turned at the orders of the growers into a "dead city" with no shops open.

Today's violence has its origins in the pillaging of the premises of M Pierre Ramel, a leading wine merchant at Meximieux, near Lyons, early on Monday. No less than 80 vats were opened with pickaxes by a "commando" of some 100 winegrowers and the contents spilled. More than 30 wine tankers were damaged.

The growers believe that M Ramel continues to import the cheaper Italian wines, though he has said since that French wines were destroyed in the attack.

It was when the public prosecutor, who had opened preliminary proceedings "against X", yesterday interrogated two winegrowers from Narbonne and three coach drivers from the Carcassonne area, that the winegrowers' leaders unleashed fresh violence.

They took a senior police officer hostage, threatening not to free him until the five were released. The officer was freed after two politicians, who sided publicly with the winegrowers, had acted as intermediaries.

Today the two winegrowers were charged in connexion with the attack on the wine firm and committed to prison in Lyons.

Mr Peart in sight of beef success

From David Cross
Brussels, March 4

Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, was tonight within sight of securing the continuation of the special beef marketing scheme he has been seeking as part of this year's EEC farm price review.

But that would be at the expense of conceding higher prices for dairy products like butter, milk and cheese in deference to the wishes mainly of the French and Irish Governments.

As ministers of agriculture of the Nine today steeled themselves for a final overnight bargaining session, Mr Jean Hamilius, the Luxembourg representative and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, tabled a first tentative compromise package.

Responding to strong pressure from the French and Irish, he suggested a 4.5 per cent increase for milk in the spring and a further 3 per cent in the autumn. That was strongly opposed by the British on the ground that it was likely to stimulate new butter and skimmed milk surpluses.

Throughout the discussions the British have supported the European Commission's views that the milk price should rise by only 2 per cent in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn.

But in spite of their objections, British officials were conceding privately that the French and Irish view would almost certainly win the day.

Mr Peart has in any case staked his reputation on the retention of the so-called variable beef premium scheme, which he secured a year ago as part of the Government's renegotiation of Britain's EEC membership terms.

In his draft compromise, Mr Hamilius suggested the continuation of the scheme with some major modifications.

Inquiry into crimes against women

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 4

An international tribunal on crimes against women began a five-day meeting in Brussels today to discuss such problems as wife-beating, pornography, abortion, rape and alleged medical abuses against women by male doctors.

After a brief opening ceremony, at which a message of support from Simone de Beauvoir, the French author and espouser of feminist causes, was read, male journalists and photographers were asked to leave the conference hall.

"We want to speak with and for women about the crimes committed against them", explained Mrs Lily Boeykens, a Belgian member of the tribunal's coordinating committee. "Some of the issues are too delicate to be aired in front of men". The exclusion of male reporters was also intended as a protest against the paucity of job opportunities for women in journalism.

Some cherished male preconceptions about the role of women in society are rudely challenged by the results of an opinion survey held throughout the EEC and released here by the European Commission. The purpose of the survey, which was carried out in May, 1975, was to compare the social attitudes of men and women.

One of the main questions examined is: should women have jobs outside the home? Sixty per cent of all women, whether married or single, said they were in favour of paid employment. By contrast, only 35 per cent of the men polled wanted their wives to work.

Some 80 per cent of wives with jobs said they were working because they wanted to (irrespective of financial need), whereas only 63 per cent of their husbands believed this to be the case. Some 56 per cent of non-working wives said they would prefer to have jobs, a preference acknowledged by only 45 per cent of their husbands.

The survey also appears to show, however, an increasing awareness among men of social discrimination against women. Fifty-nine per cent of men polled between the ages of 25 and 54 thought that women were paid less, 55 per cent that their promotion prospects were inferior, 47 per cent that they had fewer job opportunities and 41 per cent that they had less job security.

Among the social reforms most frequently cited by both men and women for improving the position of women were: Flexible weekly working hours; access to creches and kindergartens; and the granting to women who preferred to stay at home of a fixed, adequate wage for their household labours.

The survey suggests that attitudes to women are remarkably uniform throughout the Nine, but the urgency of social reform seems to be felt most keenly in the Latin countries.

The results of the survey are to be discussed in Brussels on March 12 and 13 at a colloquium on "Women in the European Community" organized by the European Commission.

Bonn warns Britain on plane project

By Henry Stanhope

Britain has been warned by West Germany that, if it cancels plans to buy the air defence version of the Anglo-German-Italian Multi-Role Combat Aircraft (MRCA), the whole project could collapse.

A British decision on whether to authorize full development of an air defence version of the swing-wing aircraft, to replace the RAF's Phantoms in the 1980s is expected to be announced with the Defence White Paper in two weeks' time.

However, the West Germans are worried by last week's House of Commons Expenditure Committee report, which urged the Ministry of Defence to take another look at the options.

More than 800 MRCAs are scheduled to be built—322 for the West German Air Force, more than 100 for the Italians and about 380 for the RAF. The West Germans and Italians are buying the main strike/reconnaissance version, but the British total includes 165 air defence variants (ADV).

The additional development costs for this variant would be borne by Britain alone. Doubts about the cost-effectiveness of the ADV have been growing in Britain, fed by American sales pressure to buy an American fighter like the F15 instead.

The Germans are understood to have told Mr Mason, the Defence Secretary, that cancellation of the ADV could add 10 per cent to the cost of the strike/reconnaissance version as well, and this could force the West German Air Force to abandon the whole project.

Former leader of Copcon freed from Army jail

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, March 4

Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the former general who at one time commanded Copcon, Portugal's security force, has been released from jail. He was arrested in connexion with the attempted coup of November 25 last year and has spent the past six weeks in jail. He is still under house arrest, however.

Major Carvalho was one of the main strategists of the military coup of April 25, 1974, which toppled the Caetano regime, and became head of Copcon in July, 1974. It was dissolved after the attempted coup.

The major's human appeal and strong personality made him a popular hero, and his public statements made him a controversial figure in the Armed Forces Movement.

Gas tanker lorry explodes

Toulouse, March 4.—A gas tanker lorry overturned and blew up near here today, killing one person and injuring six others.—Agence France-Presse.

Irish plea for equal pay delay rejected

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, March 4

The European Commission today refused a request from the Irish Government for temporary and partial exemption from EEC legislation on equal pay for men and women. It also served notice that it could not accept any commitment to underwrite costs incurred by member states in meeting treaty obligations.

The Commission promised, however, to consider sympathetically any Irish suggestions as to how the Community's social, regional and agricultural funds could be used to help those industrial sectors where implementation of the equal pay legislation is causing Dublin most concern.

Commission sources also indicated that in view of Ireland's economic difficulties other possibilities were open, including deferment of tariff cuts.

Compromise suggested on EEC lorry regulations

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, March 4

New proposals aimed at the harmonization of working conditions in the EEC's road haulage industry, which were announced in Brussels today by the European Commission, offer an important let-out clause to Britain and other member states that have pleaded inability to meet their treaty obligations in this domain.

On joining the EEC, Britain accepted a commitment to introduce EEC regulations governing the hours worked by lorry drivers from January 1 this year. These would have reduced maximum permitted driving hours from 10 to eight a day, a move opposed strongly by the Transport and General Workers' Union as a danger to overtime earnings.

In the event, Britain was granted a six-month stay of execution by the European Commission, which in the meantime has drawn up its new proposals. These entail a revision of the EEC's existing rules, which have never been applied to the letter even by the Community's original six members.

The Commission proposes that driving time, defined as time spent actually behind the wheel, should be limited to eight hours a day, with the choice of driving nine hours a day twice a week. The present daily distance limit of 450 kilometres (280 miles) would also be dropped for lorries fitted with tachographs, which record speed, time, distance, and rest periods.

The proposals also provide for any member state to apply up to the end of 1977 for exemption from particular aspects of the new regulations, if it can satisfy the European Commission that implementing them would present real difficulties. This would appear to open the way for extension of Britain's six-month reprieve when it expires at the end of June.

Dr Sakharov 'close' to Italians

From Peter Nichols
Rome, March 4

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, today gave an accolade to the Italian Communist Party by stating in an interview that the views of its present leadership were "very close" to his own.

The interview published in the Turin newspaper *La Stampa* coincided with discussion in Rome today at the Socialist national congress of the position of the Russian dissidents.

Signor Pietro Nenni, the veteran Socialist leader, added to the prepared text of his speech a "deferential salute" to such figures as Dr Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the writer, whose courageous conduct was only seemingly an isolated phenomenon, he said.

In the middle of his remarks on the Italian Communists, Dr Nenni said that an element of outstanding interest was the new contribution which the Italian, French and Spanish communists were trying to make towards a democratic and national way to socialism.

It could be said that the connexion which the Western Communists were trying to establish between communism and democracy was something which came from afar: it came particularly from the courageous opposition of Dr Sakharov, Mr Solzhenitsyn

Dr Sakharov commenting on the speech Signor Enrico Berlinguer had made in Moscow on Friday, began by saying that it contained many of the ritual formulas to be found in those by other foreign delegates to the Soviet party's congress. "But the substance of the speech is different, above all if, instead of being looked at separately, it is compared with the speeches of Mr Brezhnev (the Soviet party leader) himself and the other foreign delegates almost all of whom lined up with the Soviet Union."

The first point of difference was the assertion that the working class could and should carry out its historic function in a pluralistic and democratic system. Signor Berlinguer was "indirectly criticizing the type of socialism, of socialist society which exists in our country".

The social and political programme of the Italian Communist Party was very different from that of Mr Brezhnev. "And in this difference I see a criticism of the Soviet system and support, if indirect, for the views of those who are defined here as dissidents and who for years have maintained that our society, built over 60 years on terror, is neither pluralistic nor democratic."

On the French Communist Party, which has recently come closer to the Italian outlook, Dr Sakharov said the change "was too sudden and recent for it to be considered definitive or, if one prefers, strategic and not tactical".

Copenhagen apology: The committee which arranged last October's international Sakharov hearing on human rights in the Soviet Union, has issued an unconditional apology to Dr Michael Wurmbrand, leader of Christian Missions to the Communist World, for having forcibly ejected him from the hearing.

The organizers have agreed to make an out of court settlement to Dr Wurmbrand of about £850.

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OVERSEAS

Rhodesia tightens fuel rationing while public remains calm

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 4

Rhodesians were today assessing the likely effects of the closure of the Mozambique border by President Machel. The general feeling was that although the loss of the rail link to Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) and Beira will make life more difficult, the situation is by no means desperate.

The sort of difficulties to be expected became apparent this evening when the Government announced that as a result of the border closure fuel rations were to be cut by 20 per cent immediately. A fairly strict form of rationing is already in force.

Today's statement by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, that boycotts and the closing of borders did not provide any solutions to political disputes has been received with quiet satisfaction. There had been some concern that Mr Voster, who has been working hard to achieve a settlement between Mr Smith's Government and the African nationalists led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, might adopt a tougher line.

From the tone of the South African leader's speech it is assumed that Rhodesia's trade which used to pass through Mozambique will be allowed to be rerouted through South Africa. However, businessmen are waiting to see how efficiently the operation will work. It is thought possible that if South Africa wanted discreetly to twist Mr Smith's arm it could so by delaying the flow of Rhodesian freight through its rail network.

Most of the rerouting will take place along the Rutenga-Beitbridge-Pretoria line. The other route through Botswana is already operating near capacity.

There are fears, however, that Sir Seretse Khama, the Botswana President, might follow Mozambique's lead and close its rail link with Rhodesia. This would cause a serious dislocation of traffic.

It certainly seems likely that Sir Seretse will come under pressure from black African leaders to take such action and apply United Nations sanctions, but he has to consider his country's own use of the line (which is owned and operated by Rhodesia Railways) particularly for the export of minerals through South Africa.

Business leaders have tended to put on as brave a face as possible, although they realize there will now be extra delays and expense in the shipment of goods. Both the business community and the Government had made contingency plans and, as Mr Richard Sly, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, said: "It would be a mistake to think that Rhodesian businessmen have been caught napping."



Many would share Mr Sly's view that President Machel's action will hurt Mozambique more than it will Rhodesia. This may be true, but the same was said about Zambia when it closed its border three years ago—and it remains closed.

Zaire and Malawi will also be affected by the border closure. Zaire has been transporting substantial supplies of copper from Lubumbashi across the Victoria Falls bridge and thence to Mozambique. This will now cease and it is unclear whether these consignments could be rerouted through South Africa.

Malawi will no longer be able to use the road that passes through northern Mozambique and then on to Rhodesia and South Africa. Although this was not a main trade route its closure will cause inconvenience. More serious for both Malawi and Rhodesia will be the suspension of flights from Salisbury to Blantyre which overflew Mozambique territory. Passengers will now have to make a long detour via Johannesburg.

The latest developments appear to have been take calmly by the Rhodesian public and, apart from initial nervousness when the first reports of President Machel's speech were published, there have been no signs of panic. A front page editorial in the *Rhodesia Herald* today said that "now more than ever is the time for all Rhodesians to keep their cool and to put aside any thoughts of panic action"—a view which is widely shared by the white population.

There can be no doubt that many people support the criticism of the international press made last night by Mr Pieter van der Byl, the Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs. He accused journalists of attempting to sow "alarm, despondency and panic in Rhodesia".

People have been angered by what they believe to be a distorted and exaggerated picture being presented to the outside world. A number of foreign journalists have been verbally abused in public.

Tory MPs split on Rhodesia issue

By Our Political Staff

The divisions among... native MPs on Rhode... clearly shown at a mee... night of the backben... Committee, in spite of... a colleague not to s... party.

Mr Richard Luce... ham), who called for... Tory approach, said... Smith, the Rhodesian... Minister, should imm... pave the way for majo...

But Mr Winston C... (Stretford) and Mr... Wall (Haltemprice) b... a transitional period up... would be sufficient.

Both strongly oppose... aid to Mozambique... guarantees that it wo... be used against Rhod...

But Mr Maurice M... (Farnham) warned t... leagues that the party... not fall into the trap b... by the Russians, whic... brand the Conservat... being on the racist sid...

Mr Cyril Townsend... Bexleyheath) said the... was with black Africa;... it was time the party... nized that. But Sir... Bennett (Torbay) sa... party ought to state... that Rhodesia was our... declarations had hal... Russians in their track... past when the Western... had stood firm.

Mr Geoffrey Rippo... ham), a former Cabinet... argued against interven... troops. He suggested th... for external defence sh... provided for Rhodesia.

Mr Iain Sproat (A... South) said the Gov... should make it clear... ately that Mozambiqu... not one single penny" f... British taxpayer.

Three strands of... within the Conservativ... still embarrass Mrs T... and the Shadow Cabi... backbench majority w... stand behind the origi... Douglas-Home principl... settlement, now more... years old; the much... group of neutralists w... uncomfortably to absta... the more militant gro... either want the British... ment to support the R... whites, or insist that... minster has based its... stitutionally on the... that Britain still... sovereignty over Rhod... Government must accep... sibility for its security.

While shadow minis... not pressing for a deb... more is known about th... ing situation, it wa... apparent that a strong... developing on aid to... bique.

Shadow ministers beli... they could not supp... Government on aid... Mozambique gave as... that it would not use... to further aggression.

FNLA offer of ceasefire in Angola

Kinshasa, March 4.—The Angolan National Front (FNLA) today offered the now-dominant Popular Movement (MPLA) a ceasefire in exchange for withdrawal of "Russo-Cuban invasion forces" from Angola.

It said in a communiqué here that it was "ready at a moment's notice" to hold talks with the MPLA on a basis of equality, provided the foreign forces were withdrawn.

The FNLA promised that it would in no way involve Zaire in any action against "the puppet power in Luanda". The FNLA was formerly backed by Zaire.

It said it should be made clear that any attack on "the MPLA and its masters" need not be blamed on Zaire.—Agence France-Presse.

Dr Kissinger warns the Cubans to tread warily

Washington, March 4.—Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, warned Cuba today to act "with great circumspection" over the tension on the Rhodesian-Mozambique border.

He told the House of Representatives international relations committee that any interjection of Cuban military forces into the Rhodesian situation "would represent the gravest problem".

Cuba is believed to have 11,000 troops in Angola fighting on the side of the Popular Movement (MPLA) Government, and other African nations have voiced fears that these Cuban forces might be used elsewhere in Africa once they have secured final victory.

"We cannot accept their [the Cuban] right to intervene in any crisis in any part of the world with military for... Kissinger declared. "W... to call the attention... Cubans to act with... circumspection."

He then referred to t... Administration's inabi... resist the Cuban interve... Angola but added: ... actions [in the event o... intervention in Rhodes... not be deduced by what... in Angola."

At the same time, D... ger emphasized that th... States favoured the t... to black majority ... Rhodesia.

He reiterated Ameri... port for the United ... position on Namibia ... West Africa), at ... occupied by South Afri... a revoked mandate f... world body.—Reuter.

Britain withdraws envoy at request of Nigeria

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Sir Martin Le Quesne, British High Commissioner in Lagos, has been withdrawn at the request of the Nigerian Government, on the ground of his personal unacceptability, the Foreign Office announced yesterday. He left Lagos yesterday morning.

The Nigerian move is the result of a complex and somewhat bizarre incident at the High Commission on the morning of the abortive coup of February 13. Lieutenant-Colonel Dimka, leader of the coup, arrived at the High Commission and demanded to telephone the former Nigerian leader, General Gowon, in London. Sir Martin refused to allow this, and after a few minutes Colonel Dimka left the office. He has not been heard of since.

Sir Martin made a report to the Nigerian police on the same morning and three days later informed the Nigerian Foreign Ministry, suggesting that he release a full account of the matter. He was asked not to, and acceded to this request.

However, the Reuters correspondent in Lagos, whose office is in the same building as the High Commission, had seen Colonel Dimka enter. He asked Sir Martin about it, and he explained what had happened and emphasized that the story could not be published. When the Reuters man succeeded in confirming the story from independent sources, however, he felt justified in filing a report to London.

The Nigerian explanation of events is different. In a statement from Lagos, the Nigerian Government charges Sir Martin with lack of sensitivity for the grief of a nation that had lost its leader.

It recalls that the Nigerian Government last week rejected a Note of claims which Sir Martin had made for reimbursement of the cost of damage done to the High Commission during a demonstration after the assassination of General Muhammed, the former head of state.

The Government expressed deep disappointment that the British High Commission could be talking about reimbursement for a demonstration caused by a report which, it claimed, was "leaked" from his office.

The Foreign Office in London said yesterday it was satisfied that neither the High Commissioner nor his staff had leaked the story to the press, and that it considered the High Commissioner's conduct had been exemplary and entirely correct. It felt that the Nigerian Foreign Ministry had misunderstood the whole affair, despite detailed explanations in London and Lagos.

However, if a foreign government asks for the withdrawal of a diplomat, there is no alternative but to accept it. In the light of the Nigerian attitude, the British Government has considered it better for relations with Nigeria that Sir Martin should leave.

The incident has been handled, it appears, politely and without animosity, and in London the hope is that good relations with Nigeria can continue. Mr John Williams, the senior man at the High Commission, will take charge until a new appointment is made.

Soviet party chiefs go into closed session

From Our Correspond...
Moscow, March 4

Heads of republic... and territorial groups... gates to the twenty-fift... Communist Party Congr... behind closed doors a... today to select candid... the Central Committe... a certain amount of di... they agreed on a sing... of candidates.

As much of the gro... been covered previou... whole process took j... hours, and at 1 pm... delegates convened a... slate was presented. A... the delegates were te... free to ask questions... objections to individua... dates, it is believe... approval of the list was... sed with the c... unanimity.

Business was compl... 6 pm and an hour late... one, including the Polit... by Mr Brezhnev and the... guests, attended a gala...

The foreign guests w... included in the closed... session and used the fr... for rest and recreation...

The list of new memb... candidate members ... Central Committee a... auditing committee, a... membership of the Po... will be announced at t... ing session of the C... which begins at 10 am ... row. Mr Brezhnev is e... to deliver a short ... address.

Until then there will ... release of names or an... gress announcements. T... news leaks, the Hotel ... where the delegates are ... is well-guarded and only ... with Congress passes a... mitted.

صحفات من الاصل

ll to ban Concorde om New York ns into difficulties

Peter Strafford
ork, March 4
ll designed to ban Con- from landing in New running into difficulties Jersey. The Bill was by big majorities in both of the New York state are last month, but has en amended in the lower of the New Jersey are to change one of its visions.
oval in New Jersey is ul for the Bill, because ports in the New York, e run by a joint agency, ort Authority of New and New Jersey. The e can only be effective egislatures of both states t in the same form.
New Jersey amendment not affect Concorde , since it leaves intact sion that would set new imits for Kennedy Air- which Concorde cannot

difference is in the way ts existing jet aircraft would also be unable to he new limits.
New York version of the equires such aircraft, which are said by members of the New Jersey legislature to include the 707, the 747, the DC8 and the DC10, to be "retro-fitted" within five years.

The New Jersey version simply exempts them altogether from the new noise limits, provided they were certified before January 1, 1975.

It is an important change from the point of view of Concorde's backers because it makes it even more clear that the legislation is directed solely against Concorde. In the form now adopted in New Jersey, it would be even more open to legal action on the ground that it was discriminatory.

Whatever happens to the Bill in New Jersey, the Port Authority can still decide to forbid Concorde to land. It is under pressure to do so from Mr Hugh Carey, Governor of New York, who can veto the authority's action whatever it does.

But French and British officials have said that they would challenge action at state level to ban Concorde on the grounds that it is against the American constitution.

dge accuses Canadian binet ministers

Our Correspondent
, March 4
Quebec Superior Court allegations that three Cabinet ministers ted to interfere in the of justice has led to ion demands for a full inquiry.
rudeau, the Prime Minis- resisted the demands so rguing that such an would not be "in the nterest of justice" of at present. However, tion MPs are expected to he issue.
Commons entire 45- question period yester- as taken up by a tense, mes angry, exchange over legation by Mr Justice th Mackay.
a letter to Mr Ronald d, the Federal Justice er, dated February 20, Mr Mackay cited three inci- of what he called "unwar- attempts to interfere he judicial process".
named Mr Charles Drury, blic Works Minister, Mr Chretien, President of the ry Board, and Mr Marc le, the Health Minister, m Montreal ridings (con- cies).
Lalonde, according to the visited Mr Justice Mackay in 1969 when the judge was presiding over the trial of 10 Trinidad students charged over the destruction of a computer centre at Sir George Williams University, Montreal.

Mr Lalonde, private secretary to Mr Trudeau at the time, tried unsuccessfully to have the proceedings delayed because the Prime Minister of Trinidad feared the repercussions in his country, Mr Justice Mackay alleged.

The Superior Court judge accused Mr Chretien of improperly asking another judge to take unspecified "action" over a bankruptcy petition, and Mr Drury of interfering in a contempt of court case last year against another Cabinet colleague, Mr André Quellet, the Consumer Affairs Minister. Both interventions proved unsuccessful, according to Mr Justice Mackay.

All three Cabinet ministers have denied any wrongdoing, and Mr Trudeau insisted yesterday: "I am satisfied at this stage there was no need for an inquiry. There are no substantiated allegations."

The Government would ask Mr Jules Deschenes, Chief Minister of Quebec, to investigate the allegations if this were deemed necessary.

Teng views on opera and ballet attacked

From David Bonavia
Peking, March 4

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, was assailed in the press today for allegedly opposing the revolutionary operas and ballets fostered by Mrs Chiang Ching, Chairman Mao's wife.

The front pages of leading newspapers were given over entirely to allegations that Mr Teng (still unnamed) had "given the green light to feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art".

Mrs Chiang Ching's role in the development of highly political stage works over the past decade was not mentioned, but everyone in China is aware that she has acted virtually as Minister of Culture since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution.

Mr Teng is accused of having denounced the revolutionary opera and ballet as "extreme *leftism*"

The authors of today's attack on Mr Teng showed their pique by recalling that before the Cultural Revolution "the spectators were sometimes outnumbered by the actors" when old Chinese operas were performed.

Mr Teng is alleged to have walked out of a recent showing of the new film *Spring Shoots* which deals with the role of the "*barefoot doctors*" in the rural areas. He is also accused of having said that the revolutionary opera and ballet are "a single flower"—a reference to a call made in 1956 by Chairman Mao for "a hundred flowers to bloom" in cultural and intellectual life.

Bail plea for premier's nephew rejected

Ankara, March 4.—A court in the Black Sea town of Eregli today rejected a plea for the release of the nephew of Mr Suleyman Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister.

Mr Yahya Demirel, aged 27, was detained yesterday on charges of irregularities in furniture exports. He is accused of illegally obtaining a 4,100,000 lira (£125,000) tax rebate on exports of chipboard by claiming the wood was furniture.

His lawyers appealed today for his release on bail pending trial, but the court rejected this.

A 16-member parliamentary committee, made up of equal numbers of Government and Opposition deputies, is due to start investigating whether the Prime Minister or Mr Halil Basol, the Trade Minister, were involved in the alleged irregularities.

A candidature that seems pathetically grotesque

Listless Mr Wallace is not the man he was

Continued from page 1

waiting half an hour, unseen, apparently in the hope that others would come.

There were perhaps 450 persons there; poor only by Mr Wallace's standards. There was no "warm up" by county-*western singers*, and none of the revivalism that usually enlivens these affairs. Mr Wallace went on cold.

People stood and applauded as he arrived but it faltered as his chair was carried in by guards, then canted awkwardly to roll him along the ramp to the lectern, his right leg stiffly out in front of him from a knee injury, after being dropped by his guards earlier in the campaign. There is no more pretence that he can stand.

The voice has the same rich timbre but it sounded weary and whining, where once he roared his scorn against Washington, the bureaucracy, liberals and multifarious critics of the United States. The litany holds. *A little cussing is still there* and it brings smiles. But it is odd to hear Mr Wallace mimicking those other Democrats who claim victory when they come in third or fourth.

He is proud, he tells the audience, of his "good strong third" place in Massachusetts, and of having carried "the citadel of eastern liberalism" in Boston.

What is it that gives him this



Mr George Wallace: Favourite in Florida.

apparent hold in Florida, a large, complex state and the seventh most populous, where, in the 1968 presidential election, running as third candidate he got 624,000 votes and in 1972 brought him the Democratic primary by such a huge margin?

His hard core supporters clearly still believe in him as a some religion.

Two tanned and peroxided matrons in their fifties, in red-checked slacks and Wallace campaign plastic boaters on their heads, seemed taken aback when I asked them after the meeting if they thought he had a chance to be President. "Why, he's young enough", said one, in response to my question about his condition. "Sure, he could straighten this country out", said the other.

To the less committed Wallace voter, Mr Wallace is seen, at least by the worried local Democratic leaders here, as personifying protest against the national trend toward liberalism in the party. It is perplexing, however, that the same people vote heavily for a very liberal Democratic governor and, round Miami, at least, for a liberal Congressman.

The contest next Tuesday is *seen to have been complicated* by Mr Carter's fourth place finish in Massachusetts. It had been expected that Mr Carter, as the southerner from next door Georgia, would take on Mr Wallace, and give him a very close run in the central and northern parts of this state which tend to be more "southern" than the rest.

With Mr Jackson at that time discounted, Mr Carter was hoping to carry enough votes in the rest of the state to win. Mr Carter has devoted immense effort to campaigning and organization here and last weekend he even predicted he would win. Mr Wallace complains (not without justification) that the other candidates were ganging up on him by staying away from Florida and leaving it to Mr Carter.

Now the guessing has changed. Mr. Jackson, as the victor in Massachusetts, is suddenly being taken more seriously, and the feeling is that votes for him will be lost to Mr Carter, thereby allowing Mr Wallace in. Certainly Mr Jackson has rushed down here to try making the best of some rather poor organization.

However, Mr Wallace does have another opponent; his own 1972 results here. He got 21.1 per cent of the vote, decisively beat the nearest man, Mr Hubert Humphrey, locked a whole range of liberals out of the race, and won every county in the state. The way *American perceptions go*, Mr Wallace will have to do at least as well "to win". The betting here is that he cannot.

Because of its size, Florida is dominated by a "media campaign"; broadcast advertising and mass conferences, fragments of which will in turn be broadcast. Most of Mr Wallace's next three days are taken up with little else.

All three leading Democrats are now campaigning in the state. By contrast, the Republican side seems languid. Mr Ronald Reagan, almost everywhere you turn on the radio dial, arrives only this afternoon, after a rest in California. President Ford apparently is not planning to return unless Mr Reagan lights some unexpected fires over the weekend.

Mr Bayh gives up primary struggle

From Partick Brogan
Washington, March 4

Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana has dropped out of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination. He announced in New York this morning that he was "suspending" his campaign, and that he would no longer fight in the primaries. He appears, therefore, to keep some hope that he might yet win the nomination by default.

He might be a successful "favourite son" candidate in his home state, and take some delegates to the convention in New York in July. He has abandoned the primaries because he was disastrously defeated in Massachusetts on Tuesday, winning 5 per cent of the vote and coming seventh.

That followed a poor showing in New Hampshire, where he came third.

The Senator will probably be followed in renouncing the race by Mr Sargent Shriver.

Two other also rans, Mr Fred Harris and Mr Milton Shapp, are considering their positions. Mr Harris will probably plug on and Mr Shapp, Governor of Pennsylvania, is preparing himself as a "favourite son" candidate for the primary there on April 27.

istan MPs n new osition group

Our Correspondent
pindi, March 4
group of 12 members of panned National Awami in the Upper and Lower s of Parliament has ted to be recognized as pposition parliamentary

National Awami Party had won in Baluchistan North-West Frontier Promost seats in Parliament provincial assemblies in eneral election five years was banned by the Govnt in February for d subversive activities.
Sardar Sher Baz Khan i, an Independent MP, as known to have main- close links with the tion and particularly with eadership of National i Party, is the leader of ew parliamentary group. also convener of the formed National Democ- Party. Mrs Abdul Wali the wife of the National i Party leader who is detention, has been elec- deputy leader of the al Democratic Party.

ne bounces car roof

ai, March 4.—Mr Jack aged 53, was driving a road near here yester- when a single-engined t bounced off his car nd came to rest in front car.
had an engine failure was the only place to the pilot, Mr Jerry a, said after he landed highway. He had taken n Tamiami airport, about es south-west of Miami.

Attorney-General accuses Mr Whitlam of libel

Canberra, March 4.—Mr John Ellicott, the Attorney-General said today he believed Mr Gough Whitlam, the former Labour Prime Minister, had committed seditious libel against Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General.

Mr Ellicott made the accusation during a stormy parliamentary debate, after Mr Whitlam demanded his resignation for allegedly using the federal police for political purposes.

Mr Whitlam was referring to investigations into an alleged Iraqi offer of financial help for the Labour Party during last year's election campaign. The December elections brought the present Liberal and National Country Party coalition to power.

Mr Ellicott, who denied misusing the police in the Government-ordered inquiry, said his *prima facie* view was that Mr Whitlam had committed a breach of the crime of seditious libel in statements about Sir John.

Mr Ellicott said he had *decided not to prosecute* Mr Whitlam, adding: "I will not make a martyr of him."

The December elections were precipitated when Sir John dismissed Mr Whitlam as Prime Minister after a constitutional deadlock between the Senate and the House of Representatives over the Budget. Mr Whitlam has bitterly attacked Sir John for his action.

Mr Whitlam, embroiled in controversy over the alleged Iraqi offer and fighting against demands that he resign as party leader, led a strong Labour attack in Parliament, accusing the Government of ordering a political inquiry into the Labour Party's internal affairs.—Reuter.

Trial of Yugoslav lawyer set for next week

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, March 4

The trial of Mr Srdja Popovic, the Belgrade lawyer charged with spreading false information during his plea on behalf of a writer who was tried two years ago, has been set for next Wednesday. The court is expected to decide then whether to drop the charges or continue with them.

A few days ago the court was adjourned so that witnesses could be found who attended the trial at which Mr Popovic is alleged to have committed the offence. He has filed a list of 16 witnesses

American writers deplore loss of rights in India

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, March 4

A group including American writers and academics today issued a statement deploring the loss of human rights in India, *and calling for their restoration*. Among the signatories were Dr Benjamin Spock, the child doctor, John Updike, the novelist, and Joan Baez, the singer.

"We deplore these events, especially in India, because there democracy was established after a long struggle for freedom led by some of the greatest contemporary exponents of human rights,

ght to save New York college

Peter Strafford
'ork, March 4
e have been angry pro- arches in New York this ver a threat to the John llege of Criminal Justice, the city's most distinc- stitutions. Teachers and ts are united in resisting to merge the college Baruch College, another f City University, and its separate identity.
so much in New York lays, the aim of the plan ave money and so help l the city's continuing al crisis. But virtually ie at John Jay, starting Dr Gerald Lynch, the nt, is opposed to it, and re trying to marshal for their cause.
Lynch told me that the ed merger would destroy Jay's programme of He had therefore counter-proposal to the of Higher Education by drastic savings would be n expenditure, but the college would remain in existence as a separate entity.

There was, he said, no other comparable institution in the world, and it had a national and international reputation. John Jay was primarily a liberal arts college, which provided four-year degree courses, but its distinctive feature was its emphasis on all aspects of criminal justice, from detection to management.

One of the most remarkable features of the college is the *variety of its students*. It was originally a branch of the Police Academy, and many of the students are policemen, who follow degree courses during time off from their regular duties, often at night. Some courses are even taught at police and fire stations.

But the college also runs courses at Rikers Prison, on an *island in the East River*, with the idea of providing prisoners with job training for the day when they are free. Many of these students continue the courses when they are released with the result that ex-prisoners and policemen often sit side by side at the college courses.

Professor Gill said that he, like other members of the staff, had first learnt of the plan to merge John Jay with Baruch from *The New York Times* at the beginning of last week. Since then there had been an attempt to galvanize opposition to the plan by bringing pressure on city officials and the Board of Higher Education.

One idea was to march in candle-light procession to Gracie Mansion, the official residence of Mr Abe Beame, the Mayor. He hoped that this would make a suitable impact on public opinion.

Spokesmen for Dr Robert Kibbee, the Chancellor of City University, emphasize that things will not be as bad as they might seem. The merger would not mean the loss of John Jay's "essential services", they say, and many of its facilities would remain intact.



The Bolton offices of the North Western Electricity Board which incorporate accumulated experience in energy efficient building design.

Helping towards better energy management

Today energy is a scarce and costly resource, to be managed rather than just used or consumed. Energy management implies that the consumption of energy is carefully planned and controlled, so that its cost is always justified in terms of value to the user. This is where the Electricity Supply Industry can help.

Before the sixties very little effort was made to use energy efficiently in large buildings. The Electricity Boards were among the first to recognise the importance of re-thinking contemporary building design with specific regard for energy use. They sponsored research by the Department of Building Science at Newcastle University into the performance of different building designs and their effect on the internal environment–the latter from the viewpoint of working efficiency, comfort and energy usage. The results from the research have enabled Electricity Boards' engineers to advise knowledgeably on the energy consumption implications of applying various building forms.

Taking our own medicine

The first buildings in the UK designed and constructed to Energy Management principles were for various Electricity Boards. The very first was the Wallsend meter testing station which was designed and erected in close collaboration with Professor Hardy's research team at Newcastle.

The lessons learned from these early buildings, gained by continuously monitoring the performance, have been invaluable to designers and engineers of more recent projects. For example, the Leeds area office for the Yorkshire Board, designed in 1968, achieved high thermal efficiency; but a second project at Bradford, of similar design, achieved an even bigger saving in energy costs–thanks to the practical experience from Leeds.

The Bolton office of the North Western Electricity Board is a recent example of the progress that is being achieved by synthesising the experience from previous energy efficient building projects. This single-storey building has a floor area of 4,029 m² (43,368 ft²). Excellent working conditions are achieved throughout the year with minimal expenditure of energy. Efficient heat-recovery techniques are employed which make it self-heating down to 7°C (45°F). The total building energy costs for the full year of 1975 were just under £3 per square metre (£0·28p/ft²).

Shared experience

The experience acquired by the Electricity Supply Industry in the design and operation of its own buildings is available to private industry and already many of these energy management concepts have been applied to good effect in private projects. Just one of the many ways in which Electricity specialists are helping commerce and industry to use energy more efficiently.

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Electricity does the nation a power of good

The Electricity Council, England and Wales

THE ARTS

A shrine for the Raj

Autobiography of a Princess (a)
Academy 2

Legacy (x)
Academy 2

Story of Sin (x)
Electric Cinema

Moses (a)
Dominion

Aloha, Bobby and Rose (aa)
Warner 3

To the Devil . . . A Daughter (x)
Empire, Leicester Square

Autobiography of a Princess is the American director James Ivory's latest monument to British India. Ivory's distinctive style is to garland actuality with fiction: in *Shakespeare Wallah* he wove a story around the true-life experiences of the Kendal family, who for decades have toured India with their educational Shakespearian recitals.

His new film is an exquisite little shrine devised to contain the fragmentary film records of regal and British India which over the years Ivory and his Indian producer Ismail Merchant have discovered forgotten and mouldering in palace store-rooms. "Since there were no longer any first-class miniature painters left to record the last chapter of Royal India, cameramen were hired instead", Ivory recalls in a lovely picture book which provides a companion piece to the film (*Autobiography of a Princess*, John Murray, £3.50). "These cameramen were usually English, but sometimes they were German or American. And what a lot of footage they used up! A director's dream, the film stock as lavishly supplied as the champagne served at the feasts they had been brought in to photograph . . . With a few modern additions, like the opening of an aerodrome or the visit of the Viceroy, the subjects were the same as those the miniature painters had painstakingly recorded: durbars, weddings, religious processions on holy days, cremations, elephant fights, polo matches and hunts. Always hunts! Especially pig-sticking."

These elusive phantoms are called up in a first-floor Kensington flat, where a fading Indian princess lives in exile, surrounded by mementoes of the old times. It is the occasion of the annual visit of Cyril Sahib, an elderly Englishman who lived in India as tutor and later private secretary to the Princess's father. Both adored the late Prince in their different ways; and their ritual tea party is to mark his birthday and go over the old films and memories once again.

This year, as well as the old home movies, they have borrowed some BBC interviews with India's dispossessed royalty. The former Maharani of Jaipur (prior to her recent prison sentence) regrets the lost past but gamely faces up to the future as an elected Member of Parliament. Her son tells of the hard times in which they must all move into smaller palaces.

The conversation of the Princess and the Englishman runs lightly on till suddenly their recollections begin to diverge and the memories reverberate, hinting at untold stories and dark secrets: the sadistic humours of the dead Prince, the equivocal affections of Cyril Sahib, the hierarchical brutality of the Raj, the ignominious end in Europe of the Prince's career. The afternoon comes to an end; Cyril Sahib totters back to Victoria station; it will all be repeated next year.

Autobiography of a Princess is a valuable demonstration that a 60-minute chamber work, shot in six days, strict to the unities, moving outside the apartment no farther than the stairway and doorstep, can open up much richer worlds than any epic spectacle. It has its imperfections: the opening is hesitant, and maybe it is a mistake to introduce the flashback of the Prince's downfall in *melodrama stylization*, when Ivory shows his ability to do so much more by suggestion. The faults are easily offset by the rest: the delight of Ruth Prawer Jhabvala's meticulous dialogue—the Princess's charming descents from regal form to schoolgirl slang or Cyril Sahib's pedantic choice of a word; the irresistible skill with which the duologue is played: Madhur Jaffrey's brave, blind gaiety and James Mason's shabby but carefully conserved gentility work in beautiful counterpoint.

The sad aspect of this attractive film is that it might have been seen by much larger audiences than the Academy can accommodate. Originally made for American television, it was offered to the BBC. The *Head of Purchased Programmes* (who as a Swede understandably may not share the peculiar and equivocal English sentiment for royal and Imperial India) replied to the producer: "I really was not very impressed . . . I must also say that I thought that the role in which you had cast James Mason embarrassed me on his behalf. So sorry, but I do not think this is for us. Kind regards."

Autobiography of a Princess is a duologue; *Legacy*, which is in the same programme, is virtually a monologue, Karen Arthur's appreciative adaptation to film of the original one-woman stage play written and performed by Joan Hotchkis. It relates a few hours in the life of Bissie Hapgood, a well-off Californian housewife getting through another day of busy domestic boredom.

Seeing in her senile mother's second childhood, nightmares both of her own girlhood and future, moving the prison of her house, she finally loses her grip, collapsing under the weight of tedium, frustration, memories of unfulfilment, the shackles of the family and social obligations, the tyranny of dishwashers, garbage machines, servants, *au pairs*, butter knives, long-suppressed prejudices and forgotten hymn tunes.

In her adaptation Karen Arthur has realised Bissie's visions in the course of this descent to madness—the sexually insensitive husband, the disappointing snivelling offspring, the cherished teenage idyll (actually a grotesque affair with a chronic diabetic who passed out *in media res*). Without diminishing the virtuosity of Joan Hotchkis's performance, these interpolations relieve the inevitable artifice of a solo recital of this kind.

Walerian Borowczyk's career has been a strange evolution. He emerged alongside another former graphic artist, Jan Lenica, as an outstanding creator of animated films in the 1950s. Something of his grotesque and horrific visions carried over into the live action features he made in France: *Goto, Blanche*, and more recently *Immoral Tales* and *The Beast*, which developed unappealingly a forced and prurient sexuality.

Returning to Poland, however, Borowczyk has found a theme which matches and harnesses his own preoccupations and oddity in Stefan Zeromski's *Story of Sin*. Zeromski was a significant figure in the "Young Poland" movement in literature, and the most-read Polish writer of the early twentieth century. His *Ashes* provided Andrzej Wajda with one of his best film subjects. *Springtime*, published in 1925, the year of Zeromski's death, is revered for its passionate chronicle of the movement for national independence.

Story of Sin, however, seems generally to have been regarded—or ignored—as a regrettable aberration, in which Zeromski's overblown lyricism, melodramatic tendencies and muddled social notions finally took over. Borowczyk, however, draws out of the novel a mad and marvellous celebration of *l'amour fou*, in the setting of turn of the century "decadent" literature and painting. It is the nasty tale of how a girl from a nice petit-bourgeois home falls in love with the lodger who cannot get a divorce from his estranged wife.

She pursues the loved one and the fantasy across Europe, encountering en route villainy and catastrophe that make the odysseys of Candide and Fanny Hill seem mild affairs; to die, finally in an act of romantic and fulfilling sacrifice.

It is a world lurid with *Belle Epoque kitsch*, and peopled with Zeromski's larger-than-life eccentrics—the impossibly blank romantic hero, Eva's wicked mother and tipsily doting father, an idiotically adoring rich count, a lunatic socialist who eagerly recruits street walkers to found a model society, the pimps and gangsters who are the companions of Eva's darkest days. Grazyna Dlugoleska makes Eva, with her disaster-bent obsession with her great love and the absurd durability of a Candide, the maddest of the lot.

Moses leaves you stunned and wondering why the Lord should ever have bothered with the Children of Israel if they were so whining, complaining, rebellious and disobedient as this lot; why the Israelites and Moses should have put up with such a vengeful God; why Anthony Burgess should have got mixed up with it or been involved in such banal dialogue (asked where he is leading everyone, *Moses*—Burt Lancaster—snaps back "To the Promised Land—wherever else?"); and why actors like Anthony Quayle, Irene Pappas and Ingrid Thulin should have submitted to such ludicrous roles. It is less to be wondered at that, having landed himself with such material, the director, one Gianfranco de Bosio, should have made such a dull job of it. The film was originally intended for television, and ran (Defend us, Lord) much longer than its present 141 minutes.

Aloha, Bobby and Rose is a retelling of a familiar Hollywood myth of fugitive young lovers, caught up in an inescapable, tragic tangle of incrimination—the story of *They Live By Night* and *Thieves Like Us*. Bobby is an amiable, tearaway garage mechanic; Rose is a young divorcee reluctantly swept along with him; the significance of Aloha is less apparent. The film builds up an atmosphere of the dust and fumes and solitude of highways; but not much else. The director was Floyd Mutrux.

The descendants of *Rosemary's Baby* multiply. The latest, and perhaps the dullest, addition to the line is *To the Devil . . . A Daughter*, based on an early and apparently rather muddled story by Denis Wheatley. It is played by distinguished veterans like Richard Widmark, Chrisopher Lee and Honor Blackman who are understandably not animated by Chris Wicking's script or the direction of Peter Sykes.

David Robinson

The first doors open



Albert Finney (left) and Peter Hall (right) discuss the plays they want to stage on the eve of the first previews at the National Theatre.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

If the National Theatre elevated actors' names above the title, Albert Finney's would be in type a dozen points larger than the rest. Finney is the superstar of Peter Hall's regime. *Hamlet* now, *Tamburlaine* in the summer. At 39, and with 20 years as actor, impresario and director in theatre and cinema, he is itching to tackle the great Shakespearian roles. "I want a decade as an actor in the theatre. I shall be here for a long time—if the marriage works, and I'm very happy at the moment".

At the National he is obviously the leader of the company, young enough to be part of the green-room family, but old enough to be respected. "It's just like John Neville in the great days at Nottingham in the sixties", says Vivien Wallace, of the National's press office. Indeed, Finney is out to make friends with every one of the National's 500 staff. Showing me round the building he continually stopped to talk to technicians and actors, cleaners and secretaries. "I don't think we've met", he said to a girl behind the bar. "What's your name? Mine's Albert". His enthusiasm doesn't need to be infectious—the new building is exciting enough without added adrenalin—but it's there and will bolster any theatrical hearts that flag at continually having to tread carefully around the builders in the coming months.

It was Monday: Finney had had a day off after the Saturday matinée of *Hamlet* followed by the Old Vic farewell, which he compered. The sadness that Laurence Olivier could not take part was mitigated for Finney by the cornucopia of talent assembled. He had not previously worked with Ralph Richardson, but their respect was mutual. Impressed by Richardson's universal and effective greeting—Hey! Hey!—he had by Monday lunchtime adopted it as his own, complete with Richardson's flat inflection. Meanwhile, Richardson had told Peter Hall that Finney is "my kind of chap".

Stages and auditoria matter to Finney. He never found the Old Vic's horseshoe shape ideal, although emotionally it means much to him. He made his first professional appearance in London on its stage (with the visiting Birmingham Repertory in 1956) and it was "a thrill to do *Hamlet*" there, although it should have opened the new building, but for building delays. And yet, despite its intimacy "you had to work that much harder to get your voice across". In fact the Lyttelton (890 seats and the first of the three auditoria to be completed) is a conventional proscenium theatre, but Finney already knows that acoustically it is superior to the Vic. A few weeks ago he organized "a soirée" (his word) for the sound engineers to test their creation. By all accounts it was outrageously successful. Finney opened the proceedings by walking on to the stage (set for the baronial hall scene from *Phaedra*) and mouthing "Good evening". As he continued around the stage, apparently inaudible, the audience, mainly staff and contractors, roared and roared.

But it is the Olivier (1,160 seats, with the auditorium embracing the stage like a fan) that brings out his enthusiasm. "You can communicate with the audience", he remarks. Indeed, the back seats are no farther away than a conventional theatre's dress circle row A. We stood amid the builders' detritus: "There's a feeling of portent already", says Finney, peering into a stage lit only by a few murky strips: "an ideal set for a modern tenement play". Accoustically, it has again been tested by Finney, with a couple of scenes from *Hamlet*. His verdict: "It was like performing in an aircraft hangar!" But now, at least, most of the seats are installed. The proof of the theatre will be in the playing. At present he has performed Peter Hall's production only on a conventional stage. When it comes to the Olivier "it will be like starting all over again".

The Olivier is a return to the *Elizabethan idea*, where actors appeared on a platform in a wooden "O". To Finney, the proscenium arch means acting within a frame; the audience feels at arm's length and he is always conscious of playing *at* them. He first loathed the form when playing *Billy Liar* at London's Cambridge Theatre. "It was so deep that it felt like putting your arm into a sack and being unable to reach the bottom. Timing was impossible. You played it for the stalls or the upper circle, but not both."

Back stage the facilities show that actors had a hand in design. There's a gym (on our tour Finney wanted to know what kind of training bicycle was being installed) on the theory that, as Finney says, "the stronger you are the better your performance". The actors of Shakespeare's time gained their stamina naturally from riding and fencing. Finney has to work hard for his. But, sadly, the dressing rooms look out on a central well rather than the river. Finney's solution would be to fill it with water and install goldfish.

We moved on to the rehearsal rooms: large and lofty, and a change from the usual makeshift arrangements where "by 11 am it's impossible to breathe". In one Kenneth Mackintosh, a member of the company, and senior staff director, was preparing an understudy rehearsal of *John Gabriel Borkman*. Twenty years ago on Finney's debut as a professional actor in *Julius Caesar* at Birmingham, Mackintosh played Brutus with Finney doubling as Decius Brutus and Strato. "Every time I handed back the dagger I felt a thrill", Finney recalls. "I was actually appearing with professional actors". The morning after the first night the drama critic of the *Birmingham Post* wrote, with prescience, that Finney was "a young actor to observe".

If he lost the taste for the theatre in the Sixties when his contemporaries—O'Toole, Courtenay and Co—were reaching their peaks, he has topped them now. Shrewdly, following work in the West End and at the Royal Court, he has timed his return to coincide with the launching of the new National Theatre. But technique still enthralls him. "The theatre demands certain things you can't find in a film studio. I've not had to use my voice the way I do now since *Luther*. It's even changed since I started *Hamlet*, the range is getting greater."

The plan is for eight months with the National, eight months off, and then back again. "I shall be able to do the occasional film or other work in between. Once we're in full swing I'd like to be used more. Not just the great classic parts, but something modern, experimental, even at lunchtime." His enthusiasm is irrepressible.

Ian Trewin

The National Theatre have said their farewells to the Old Vic and to the administrative huts in Aquinas Street, where there always seemed to be a smell of canteen soup rolling down the wooden corridors. Next week the critics begin filing in to a series of private previews at the Lyttelton before the official opening on March 16. Peter Hall looks past the two enormous glass containers with miniature gardens on his Thamesside windowledge—perhaps there should have been ships not plants in those bottles—and reckons that his emblem for the moment should read "HE GOT HIS FOOT IN THE DOOR".

"Getting in is the only real achievement I'd lay claim to just at the moment. And most of last year was spent working on it. When the biggest delay of all was announced 18 months ago I was all for waiting until everything was complete. That mood did not last long. Of course in an ideal world it would have been impressive and even glorious to open three theatres on the same day. But when have any of us lived in an ideal world? We realized we had to get part of the house, any part, working. It was exactly like a family building their own home, and realizing they must move in and live in it before everything was ready, make it happen, in fact. What we're doing is based on commonsense, as well as hope.

"There were two occasions when our spirits hit rock bottom. One was when I had to tell the company, on a bleak November day in 1974, that we were not going to be able to move in as planned for an opening in April, 1975. Then, last midsummer, we were informed that there was no money for the transfer from the Waterloo Road . . . the financial cake had been sliced by the Arts Council, and there wasn't enough for the move. So we thought again. We came back with new suggestions. And the fact that the Arts Council finally managed to find us some money owes a great deal to the persistence of our chairman, Sir Max Rayne, who has never been a man to accept 'no' for an answer.

"When the first signs came that some of the money would be found, it had also become evident that the three theatres were not going to be ready at the same time—and this proved, paradoxically, something of an advantage. We decided to move in, theatre by theatre, keeping the budget to a bare minimum, cutting in any way we could. Plans were drawn up which everyone swore they could adhere to."

In fact the Lyttelton is still not finished, and the Olivier, which is expected to open in late June or early July, is rumoured to be far from on schedule. Critics of the construction companies claim that many of the delays have been caused because of the lack of strong planning control on the part of the South Bank Board, the body appointed by the Government to get the building up. History may prove them right.

Peter Hall says, "As we talk the stage facilities at the Lyttelton do not work as smoothly as those at the Old Vic. But this is simply because they have not been completed. We are allowing for these short-term drawbacks by starting with six productions which have generally gone down well with the public at the Old Vic and which don't require very great technical resources.

"That is in one sense the minus side. The plus is that since the staff moved in last September there has been a totally different mood within the company. Before then some people were, understandably, in despair at the constant postponements. There was a feeling that so long as we remained in those Aquinas Street huts there would always be promises, promises and nothing more. 'Definitely next autumn' would mean another wait. Autumn would come and go and still there would be delays. Here there is the sense of being part of something that is happening. All right, so I accept that the three theatres will probably not be operating as I would wish until the end of this year, but there's total unanimity in wanting to get the show on the road. Does that all sound a bit Alice Faye and getting the musical to Broadway? I hope not.

"There's also the matter of our own programme planning. For a time I thought I was running a company on shifting sands. How can you budget when you do not know whether you are going to draw revenue from one house or three? We can at least be pretty firm in our commitments now.

"This summer at the Lyttelton we'll be putting on Howard Brenton's new play *Weapons of Happiness*, which David Hare will direct. Then Harold Pinter is directing *Blithe Spirit*. These *will be followed by a revival* of *Jumpers*, with Michael Hordern, and a new Ayckbourn, *Bedroom Farce*. The Olivier will have *The Playboy of the Western World* and new productions of *Tamburlaine* [Albert Finney, directed by Hall], Goldoni's *Il Campiello* and Horvath's *Tales from the Vienna Woods*. John Schlesinger will stage *Julius Caesar*. My big project for the end of the year is *The Oresteia* translated by Tony Harrison and composed by Harrison Birtwistle. As you've said, the completion of the Olivier theatre is worrying us, and it's possible that the small experimental stage, the Cottesloe, will be ready first. But somehow we're determined to be using the *Olivier in midsummer* even if we have to play under working lights."

Peter Hall's plans, which do not diverge a great deal from those under discussion three and more years ago, show quite a heavy bias towards the Continent. "Yes, we've got to broaden the repertory. I want to establish the South Bank as a home of European drama—old and new. Apart from the plays I've already mentioned, we've commissioned new translations of Marivaux, Goethe, Molière, Ibsen, Kaiser, Calderon, Tolstoy. And Molly Daubeny has joined us to advise on foreign companies coming here. We must have other theatres coming here. And then, I hope, our own team can visit them."

There is a little doubt that if the National Theatre had been content to stay put at the Old Vic the repertoire for the South Bank home would have been cancelled time and again. The emblem of the foot in the door fits, and it's quite a euphoric entry. "Someone said that with new buildings, you plan in boom and repent in slump. Maybe, but I'd like to think that by forcing the pace and making a start, we'll be some kind of antidote to the defeatism which is in danger of swallowing this country. We have, after all, built a marvellous new theatre. And I reckon that in 10 years' time it will be considered as part of the London landscape."

John Higgins

La Scala's welcome return

Cenerentola
Covent Garden

William Mann

Benvenuti, cari amici milanesi! It is a delight to have the company of La Scala, Milan, back in London. They began their visit on Wednesday with Rossini's *Cenerentola*, familiar in English, as *Cinderella*, to patrons of Sadler's Wells and Scottish Opera, and in Italian to older *aficionados* of Glyndebourne. It has not been given in Italian or at Covent Garden for a long time, unless you happened to see this production by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle at the Edinburgh Festival in 1971 with much the same cast and the same conductor, then billed as Edinburgh Festival Opera with acknowledgments to Florence's Maggio musicale (it was recorded for the gramophone by that cast just afterwards).

Alan Blyth remarked in 1971 on the joy of hearing *Cenerentola* sung by a mostly Italian cast: so it is again, especially in that marvellous sextet of perplexity "Quest' è un nodo avviluppato" with its r's rolled like a virtuoso percussion band, or in the recitatives—how savoury is Ferretti's language for the scorn poured by Don Magnifico and his horrid daughters on Cinderella, and on others in due course. How splendid to hear Rossini's trigger-happy rhythms and sparkling orchestration, in Alberto Zedda's happy restoration of what the composer wrote, played under Claudio Abbado with such precision—only partly picked up by the singers on stage, though more tidily than usual.

Teresa Berganza's Cinderella remains warm, genuine, delightful, though neither sparkling nor piquant. She gives intense delight in the scenes when she plays the hearth-scrubber, *Aschenbrödl*, or Cinderella, demure, quietly radiant but



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Teresa Berganza

capable of self-assertion, as in "Signore, una parola" when her florid singing burst out as impeccably and spiritedly as untutored nature.

Her grand transformation was into funereal black (this is a dangerously austere setting by Ponnelle, quite at odds with the music) but she still turned the monochrome into musical colour. *By her final rondo, brilliantly yet amiably sung, one assumed that she sings florid music as if she herself was completely happy, and gets it right because she is not pretending.*

This production is full of pretence, otherwise, apart from Luigi Alva's Ramiro, still treated quite straight, sung now just a shade below Rossini's par, the runs faintly blurred, the sustained loud tones inclined to bleat, yet not too unpleasantly. Enzo Dara's Dandini, midway between Lupino Lane and Arthur English, is a lovely comic impersonation, though he sings patter more happily than florid music. Paolo Montarsolo gives us a brimming, fawning lamppost of a Baron Hardup, more restrained than of old, and slightly more blurred in focus, but still strong and amusing. Not he but Dandini launches the superb quintet "Nel volto estatico" (is this a Zedda restoration?).

Rossini's *Cenerentola*, you may remember, banishes the fairy godmother in favour of the Prince's philosophical tutor. Claudio Desderi plays him as a bumbling, bewhiskered scholar but sings his recently restored aria "Là, del ciel nell' arcano" as nearly as he impersonates this curious character. The Ugly Sisters, too, are not ugly but silly. Margherita Guglielmi plays Clorinda as a lively Carrots, Laura Zannini her sister as a quieter hotbed.

The impersonations are enjoyable but the production is stern and cold, treating this human comedy as a farce for puppets, as Mr Abbado's stern, unsmiling conduct of the score does. Action is abundant, sarcastic, pretentious, volatile, but *not cognizant of humanity. Our*

Mary, Queen of Scots
Royal, Glasgow

John Percival

Whatever else becomes of it, *Mary, Queen of Scots*, will earn a footnote in the history books with a heroine who dances a love duet wearing a maternity dress and clearly needing to do so. That is in the idyll with Darnley, presented as almost entirely blissful from their first meeting in France until Darnley is led by jealousy to join in killing Riccio.

Only after that does Darnley become embroiled in political plots. Noel Goodwin's scenario tries mostly to play fair by history while squeezing as much human interest as possible from a rather squalid set of intriguers. Unfortunately he and Peter Darrell, the choreographer, have saddled themselves with a theme so complex that much of the action can be intelligible only to those who know their history.

One can see why they did it; why in fact it simply had to be done. Scottish ballet could hardly neglect so romanticized a national heroine. I only wonder whether it was wise to attempt such an epic scale. The ballet, given its first performance on Wednesday at Glasgow's splendid new opera house, is in two acts which ran for 76 and 66 minutes respectively.

John McCabe, asked to provide music for all this time, has done a serviceable job. Every bar is commodiously fitted to the needs of the plot. Unfortunately, it seems, at least on first hearing, to be so busy highlighting here, underlining there, that it can never develop much character of its own.

Darrell has devised some highly effective episodes. Outstanding are the scenes of the Scottish mob, hustling and bustling about their intrigues and insurrections.

But when the plot requires the four Maries to entertain their mistress with a masque of justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, it ends up looking mostly like a set of abstract solos, and who could reasonably expect anything *different?*

Dance, plot and character combine best in the comparatively minor figure of Riccio. His slope-shouldered walk, reinforced by an ingenious costume, suggests the man's outward ugliness: but the slippery virtuosity Kit Lathby brings to his two solos reveals the inner grace.

The unlovely characters fare best on the whole. Richard Holland conveys the sickly timidity of Francois II, and Simon Laing makes Mary's son, James, a wan, tormented creature. Paul Tyers, a radiantly handsome Darnley, and Graham Bart as a dourly brooding Bothwell have to rely more on personality and do so to good effect.

Elaine McDonald brings sweetness, humour, patience, and wistfulness to the title part, and rises well to the understated drama of the long death scene.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Jerome Kern mu for London

The Jerome Kern mus *Good Eddie*, with boo Bolton and based on Phillip Bartholomae, a London run at the Theatre on March 23, the lyrics are by P. house. This is the Opera House produc seated here by Donal Albery.

The piece was firs on Broadway in 1915, is successful revival way now.

Treats to transfe Mayfair Theatre

Treats, Christopher I latest comedy now at Court Theatre, is to t March 9 to the Mayfai James Bolam, Jane A Stephen Moore are in

CINEMAS

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Av THE MAN WHO WOULD (A). Cont. progs. Wk. 7.55. Sun. 4.30, 8.00. Sa 11.15.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. BLEF LANCASTER in CONVERSATION PIECE at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.10, 6 Late show Saturday at 11.

DOMINION, Tott. Ct Rd. Burt Lancaster MOSES prog. Wk. 1.15, 4.30, 8.00. Late show All seats may be booked.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. TO THE DEVIL . . . A (X). Progs. Daily 2.30, Late show Fri. & Sat. Sun. Perfs. All seats be please booking.

GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill Mizoguchi's SANSHO 1.25, 3.35, 6.50, 9.30 (U). 1.0 5.10, 8.50 A CITIZEN (X) & BU 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THE (A). Robert Mitchum, Raymond Burr, FAREWELL, (AA). Progs. Wk. 1.05, 3.25, 5.50, 8.35. Sun. 3.30, 5.55, show Fri & Sat. 11.45. rags be booked.

ODEON HAYMARKET (A 2711). Dustin Hoffman, (X). Sep. progs. Wk. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 4.30, 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 11.45. All be booked.

ODEON LEICESTER SQU 6111). Jack Nicholson in OVER THE CUCKOO Cont. progs. 12.10 2.40, 5.25, 8.10. Late & Sat. 11.45.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH (T THE KILLER ELITE (X). Wk. 1.15, 4.35, 8.15, 8.15. Late show Fri. & All seats may be booked

ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LA Of DISNEY MOVIES—T BOOK (U). For info. Box office 836 0691. Wk. 2.40, 5.45, 8.45. Fr 6.10, 9.20. Sat. progs. 2.30, 5.15, 8.45. Sun. 5.35, 8.15. Bable. Last

PARKE PULLMAN Sht. Ken Herzog's ENIGMA OF HAUSER (A). Pgs. 8.30 Ends March 10.

PHOENIX, Opn. East Finch 885 2035. ANNIE (AA). Progs. 4.00, 6.15,

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent 5341. Sep. Perfs. bookable for eve. perfs. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not phone bookings.

1. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st 2nd perf 3.20; 3rd perf perf. 8.50. Late night Sat. 11.15.

2. JAWS (A). Daily: 1st 2nd perf. 5.30; 3rd perf

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq 2nd Gr.st York EMMANUELLE Sep. perfs. daily. Unc. 6.15, 9.0. Late show 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic.

RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 12 HOW TO TURN THE SKY daily 2.00, 4.10, 6.25, show Fri. & Sat. 11.3

SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4, Leic. Sq (A). 437-4470.

SCENE 1, Cont. Day show Fri. & Sat. Russell's LISZTOMANIA 12.30, 2.20, 4.45, 7.05, show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

SCENE 2, 2nd YEAR. THE (X). Directed by Willia Sep. perfs. daily. 12.30, 9.00. Late show Fri. &

SCENE 3, 2nd YEAR. THE INFERNO (A). Sep. perfs. 5.20, 8.40. Lic. show 11.15.

SCENE 4, Cont. Day. 1.00 Fri. & Sat. 12.00. Re TOMMY (AA). Progs. 6.20, 9.15. Late show 12.00.

WARNER WEST END Leicester Square. Tel.: 43

1 THE MASTER GUNFIGHT Sep. progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8. show Sat. 11.0 p.m.

2 ALPHA, BOBBY AND R Cont. progs. 2.10, 4.20, Late show Sat. 11.00 p.

3 OPERATION DAYBREAK progs. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sat. 11.0 p.m.

4 AL PACINO'S DOG DA NOON (X). Cont progs. 7.50. Late show Sat. 11

ART GALLERIE

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering Mon.-Fri: 10-5.30.

BELGRAVE GALL 17 Motcomb St., S.W.1. ALISON DESENHA Open Mon.-Fri 10

BRITISH MUSEUM. THRAC SURES FROM BULGARI from the People's Repub paris. Until 23 March. and 5.45-7 on Thursdays admission 8.30, Suns. 2. free.

BOADICEA, 19 Brunton S.W.1. Anthony Cross—

COLNAGHI'S, 14 Old Bond 491 7303. 500 YEARS PRINTS until 10 March. 9.30-6.00; Sats.: 10-1.

FINE ART SOCI 148 New Bond Street. EARLY ENGLISH WATER

HAYWARD GALLERY, S S.E.1. Arts Council. Centenary Exhibition. Un Mon.-Fri. 10-8, Sat. 7 12-6 Adm. 40p. 10p all 6-8 Tues.-Fri

LEFEVRE GALLERY.—G Paintings and Drawings. 10-5; Saturdays 10-1. Street, London, W.1.

LORD PEARCE, 81a Lan flower paintings by Lu Mall Art Galleries, The 10-5 incl. Suns. until Adm. free.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemar EDUARDO PAOLOZZI and Sculpture. Also new Mon.-Fri. 10.00-5.30. 12.30. Until 6 March.

MILLET COROT DAUBIGN Impressionists. WALTER LERY, 38 Albemarle St 4-5 incl. Mon.-Fri. 10.30-1.

NEW ARTS CENTRE, 41 9-5. Until 11 March. GROSS Five Decades of Vienna 10-6. Sat. 10-1. 27

OSKAR KOKOSCHKA: his 90 show at 2 Lombolle Pal 7654. 24-27. Weekdays 2-5, 11-1. Last day, March 3

REDFERN GALLERY BRYAN Nos. Sculptures 9-25 M 20 Cork Street, London.

ROLAND BROWSE & DELB Cork St., W.1. 01-734-7 Grant, Iceland & Ireland. Mon.-Fri., 10-5.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF A Golden Age of Spanish Until 14 March. Tues.-Fri 9 a.m. Sat. Sun., Mon. 6 p.m. Last adm. 45 mi closing. Adm. 90p; 50p o and after 5.30 p.m. and until 1.45 p.m. on Sat and pensioners half price

TATE GALLERY, MILLBAN CONSTABLE. Until 25th Mon. Wed., Fri., Sat. Tues., Thurs. 10-8; Sun. Adm. 50p. Season ticket Schoolchildren, students, half price.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 St., Kensington Sq., W.8 2485. Mixed Exhibition Frederick Cuming and David



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ENTERTAINMENTS

ALSO ON PAGE 10

...hen telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

...IT GARDEN 240 1066 LA SCALA MILAN ... Mon. & Thur. 7.30 La Cenerentola. Tomor. & Tue. 7.30 Simon Boccanegra. Wed. 8 Verdi Requiem. ...mphitheatre seats for all perfs. on sale from 10 am on day of perf.

...EUM 01-836 3161 ...LISH NATIONAL OPERA ... & Thurs. 7.30 Tosca; Tomor. Rosenkavalier. Tue. 7.30 Idomeneo. Wed. 7.30 Mary Stuart.

...R'S WELLS TH. Rosebery Ave. 837 1672 (Recorded bkg. inf: 8450). Until March 20. Evs. ... Mats. Weds. & Sats. 2.30. ...LY CARTE in GILBERT & ...LIVAN. Tonight, tomorrow, Tues. & Wed: The Yeomen ...he Guard. Seats 50p-£2.50.

THEATRES

...HI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. 7.30. Mat. Thurs., Sat. 5.0. ...RGINIA JOSS ...KENNA ACKLAND ...LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC ...T MUSICAL OF 1975 Awards

...Y. 836 3878. Evenings 8. ...TURDAYS at 4 and 8.15. ...performance by an Actress"—Evening Standard Award: ...HY TUTIN TIMOTHY WEST ...K JACOBI JOHN TURNER ...ONTH IN THE COUNTRY ...ECSTATIC EVENING". Sun Tel.

...CH. 836 6404. Inf. 836 5332. ...yal Shakespeare Company ...venings 7.30, Matinee 2.0. ...ght, tomor. (Mat.) & March 9 HENRY IV PART 2 ...) & March 10 (mat.) HENRY ...ch 8, 10 HENRY IV PART 1. ...lso at ROUND HOUSE—see R.

...SADORS. 836 1171. Evgs. 8.0. Tues. 2.30. Sat. 5.30, 8.30 ...APPY AS A SANDBAG WONDERFUL HIT MUSICAL ...All the fun of the Forties ...hilarious, delightful."—D. Exp.

...O THEATRE. 437 3665 ...week—must end March 13 RONALD PICKUP in ...Award-Winning Comedies by ALAN AYCKBOURN ...E NORMAN CONQUESTS ...T PLAY OF THE YEAR 1974 ...ning Standard Drama Award ...TOGETHER. Tnt., Mon., Wed., ...R'ND & R'ND THE GARDEN. 8.30, Tu., Th., 8.15: TABLE ...ERS. Tomor. 8.30. Wed. 3.0.

...THEATRE CLUB. 836 3132 ...imp. mmbship 15p) Tues-Sun 8 ...CORNWELL GARY BOND in E. A. WHITEHEAD'S OLD FLAMES ...ELECTRIFYING EVENT" Tms.

...RIDGE. 836 6056. Evenings 8.0 Wed. & Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 ...DENISON, Derek GRIFFITHS THE BLACK MIKADO ...usical 76 & probably 77. S. Tms.

...O THEATRE. 01-437 6877 7.30. Mat. Wed. Thur. Sat 2.30. MUST END MARCH 13. DANNY LA RUE ...es a glamorous trail." E. News. in QUEEN DANNIELLA ...flashy comedy." Sunday Mirror.

...DY THEATRE. 01-930 2578 ...nings 8.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30 ADAM FAITH in CITY SUGAR by Stephen Poliakoff

...RION. 930 3216. Pic. Circus 8.15. Mat. Thur. Sat. 5.00. ...weeks. ROSENCRANTZ AND ...UILDENSTERN ARE DEAD Stoppard's superb comedy." FT.

...Y LANE. 01-836 8108 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 ...ICHAEL CRAWFORD in BILLY A NEW MUSICAL ...HAEL CRAWFORD—A WHOPPING WONDERFUL STAGE STAR" ...of the World. "HE AND HIS ...ARE A TREAT." S. Express.

...ESS. 836 8243. Evenings 8.0 Fri., Sat., 6.15 & 9.0 OH! CALCUTTA! NOW IN ITS 6TH YEAR ...thtakingly beautiful."—S. Tel. ...nudity is stunning."—D. Tel.

...OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Mon. to ... Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 LESLIE PHILLIPS ROY KINNEAR ...of the funniest men on the British ...age. Laughs coming thick & fast." ROGER'S LAST STAND ...VER 100 PERFORMANCES

...UNE. 836 2238. Mon., Tues. Fri. 8; Thurs. & Sat. 5 & 8.30 ...n Enchanting New Musical ...E LADY OR THE TIGER ...JOYOUSLY GOOD SHOW." Punch ...ANTING MUSIC ... A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT." Hobson

...ICK. 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.15 ...t. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.40 ...RD BRIERS "Marvellous" Gdn. ABSENT FRIENDS ...LAN AYCKBOURN'S FINEST ...LST PLAY."—Harold Hobson.

... 437 1592. Previews tonight. Tues. 8.0, tomor. 5.0 & 8.15. Wednesday 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. TONY BRITTON ...ER BLYTHE, JILL MELFORD THE CHAIRMAN Comedy by PHILIP MACKIE

...WICH. 858 7755. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 2.30. Morag Hood & ...lda Jones in THE BELLS.

...WOOD. LONDON BRIDGE. 8 to May 22: Festival du Theatre ...is. BECKETT from Mon.: then ... Simultaneous Translation. ...s from Box Office. 403 0893.

...STEAD THEATRE. 722 9301. ...s. at 8. Sats. 5 & 8.15 YOU'LL ...VER BE MICHEL ANGELO. ...ry funny indeed ' Fin. Tms. ' The ...ng is jolly and brilliantly executed ' D. Tel. ' excellent ' Times.

...MARKET. 930 9832. Evenings 8.0 ... Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15 ...d Woodward, Geraldine McEwan ...ie Lincoln, Edward Hardwicke in Frederick Lonsdale's ON APPROVAL ..."should rush to see it." D. Telegraph ...got my approval." E. News. ...n evening of comic delight." ...arold Hobson, Sunday Times.

...MAJESTY'S. 930 6606. Evgs. 8. ...s. Wed. 3.30. Sats. 5.45, 8.30 ...e New Hit African Musical IPI TOMBI ...aling musical."—Ev. News. ...huge cast is superb."—S. Times.

...S HEAD. 226 1916. Evgs. 8. ...r. 7/. Terence Rattigan's THE ...WNING VERSION & DUOLOGUE

...S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488 ...o Th. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30 ...ROCKY HORROR SHOW ...T MUSICAL OF THE YEAR". ...ing Standard Drama Award.

...LE ANGEL MARIONETTE THEATRE 14 Dagmar Passage, N.1. 01-226 1787 Sat., March 6th, 11 a.m. Bandicoot 3 p.m. Inook and The Sun Sun., March 7th, 3 p.m. Inook and The Sun

...IN REPERTORY. 437 3686. ..., Mon., Tues., Wed. 8.0. ...5.0 & 8.30, Mat. Wed. 3.0. ...PLOWRIGHT, HELEN MIRREN, MOFFATT, FRANK GRIMES in ...BED BEFORE YESTERDAY ...March 11, to Wed. March 17 THE SEA GULL

LYTTELTON (National Theatre). 928 2252. Box Office open. Booking now for first-ever paid public performances 16th March to 30 April. For full details—write (with s.a.e.) to: Contact Dept., National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 9PX.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Ev. 8.30. Sat. 6 & 8.30 "Genuine comic brilliance" FT BEETLES & BUCKMAN Must End Sat. March 6th

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. OPENS HERE NEXT TUESDAY. Mon. to Thurs. 8.15. Fri., Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. James BOLAM, Jane ASHER, Stephen MOORE in Christopher HAMPTON'S TREATS "SENSATIONAL", Sunday Times. "VERY FUNNY", Observer. 3-Course Dinner & Show £5.50 inc.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Food 248 2835 Evg. 8.15. Mat. Fri. Sat. 5.15 RICHARD BECKINSALE in "side-splittingly funny" (D. Mail) in FUNNY PECULIAR "Mike Stott's exceptionally fine, vastly entertaining, brilliant comedy." S. Times. "More good laughs than any other play in London." Observer. Seats from 70p. Dinner/Show £5.95.

NATIONAL TH.—See under Lyttelton.

OPEN SPACE. 580 4970. Temp m'ship. Evgs. Tues. to Sun. 8.0 ANATOL. "Boisterously funny" Sunday Times. Lunchtime: Opens March 9 at 1.10 p.m. SENSE OF LOSS. Directed by Timothy West.

PALACE. 437 6834. Mon. to Th. 8.0 Fri., Sat. 6.0 & 8.0. JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 437-7373. Until Sat. Tonight 8.0, tomor. 6.15 & 8.45 Spain's International Super Star RAPHAEL

PHOENIX THEATRE SEASON 1976 Evenings 8.0. Mat. Thurs. Sat. 3.0 ROCK HUDSON JULIET PROWSE "I DO! I DO!" Last 2 weeks. Tel. 01-836 8611.

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Previews from March 12 at 7.30. First Night March 23 at 7. BROADWAY'S LATEST HIT JEROME KERN'S MUSICAL VERY GOOD EDDIE "IT TAKES OFF. IT FLIES. I REALLY LOVED IT" N.Y. Times.

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Opens Mar. 18, 7.0. Prev. Mar. 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 8.0. March 13 at 3 & 8 MARDI GRAS A New Musical.

QUEEN'S. 01-734 1166. Evenings 8.0 Mat. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Winner of all the awards for BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR Michael GAMBON in Simon GRAY'S OTHERWISE ENGAGED Directed by Harold PINTER

REGENT. 323 2707. Evenings 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7.0 & 9.15 2ND YEAR OF SENSATIONAL STAGE SHOW OF THE SEVENTIES LET MY PEOPLE COME AN ADULT MUSICAL "Never a dull moment."—E. News 100 tickets held for sale at door.

RAYMOND REVUE BAR THEATRE 734 1593 (7, 9, 11 pm, inc. Sunday) PAUL RAYMOND presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA '76

ROUND HOUSE "DOWNSTAIRS". 267 2564. HAMLET Today. Tue. Thurs. 1.30. Tomor. 7.30. MAN IS MAN Mon. & Wed. at 7.30.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745 Tonight 8. Tomor. 5 & 8.30 James Bolam, Jane Asher & Stephen Moore in Christopher Hampton's TREATS "SENSATIONAL."—Sun. Times. "VERY FUNNY."—Observer. Trans. to Mayfair Theatre next Tue.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8 AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN 24TH YEAR

SAVOY. 836 8888. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 & Sat. at 5. Barbara MULLEN and Derek BOND in AGATHA CHRISTIE'S MURDER AT THE VICARAGE

SHAW THEATRE. 01-388 1394. Last 2 weeks—Evenings 7.30 J. P. DONLEAVY'S THE GINGER MAN

STRAND. 836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur. 3.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Doris Hare McDonald Hobley Arthur Howard Barry McGinn NO SEX, PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH 5th Year

THEATRE ROYAL, STRATFORD. E.15 01-534 0310. Evs. 8. Lst. 2 Wks. SIMON WILLIAMS in JUDGE JEFFREYS "Fun at the gallows" Evg Std.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. Margaret LOCKWOOD Paul DANEMAN & Barrie INGHAM DOUBLE EDGE "IS FAR AND AWAY THE BEST THRILLER IN TOWN." Punch.

VICTORIA PALACE 834 1317 Opens March 8 at 7.0. Subs. 8.0. Wed. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.45 BALLET ESPANOL "SILUETAS" LUISA ARANDA & JOSE ANTONIO

WHITEHALL. 01-930 6692/7765 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 6.45, 9.0 PAUL RAYMOND presents Britain's No. 1 Sex Symbol FIONA RICHMOND in COME INTO MY BED

WINDMILL THEATRE. 437 6312 PAUL RAYMOND presents LET'S GET LAID Twice nightly at 7.0 & 9.0 2nd SENSATIONAL YEAR

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Evgs. at 8 Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mats. Wed. at 3 JIMMY JEWEL in COMEDIANS By Trevor Griffiths. "The most exciting play in London."—S. Times. Transfer from The Old Vic. MUST END NEXT MONTH

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 6363. Tnt. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15 CHARLEY'S AUNT. Mon., Tue. 8. Othello. 80p.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO. 928 6363. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 5 & 8.15 Bowor Prods in PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT/ A SLIGHT ACCIDENT. Sat. at 11. Young Vic in DREAM PEOPLE (for 8-11 yrs.).

TALK OF THE TOWN. 01-734 5051 From 8.15. Dng. & Dncg. At 9.30: New Revue, SWEET TEMPTATION and at 11 p.m.: LENA MARTELL

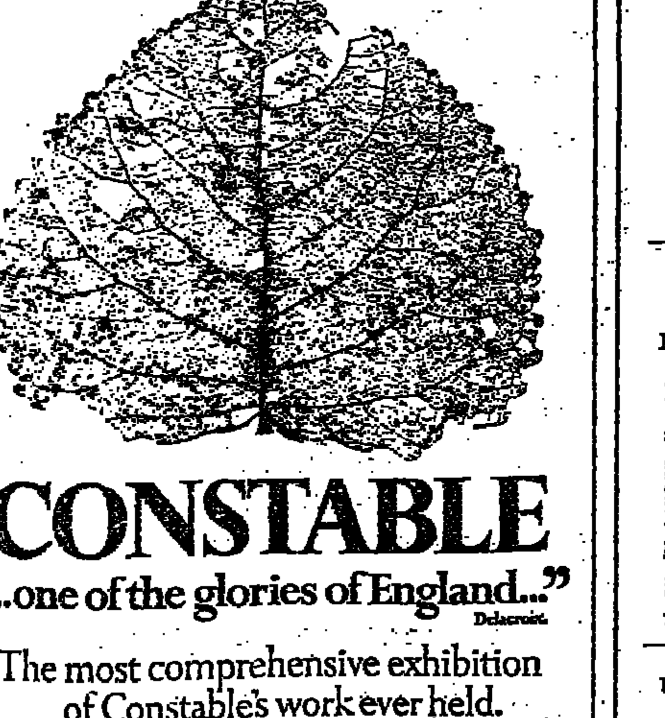
CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2. Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE. 1: THE SUNSHINE BOYS (A) Wk. & Sun: 2.00, 5.30, 8.30. 2: BARRY LYNDON (A) Wk. & Sun.: 2.25, 7.55. Late show Sat. 11.35.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Last 6 days. HESTER STREET (U). Progs. 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.35.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. James Mason AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PRINCESS (A) and LEGACY (X). 12.30, 3.05, 5.40, 8.20.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Marcel Carne's LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS (A). Show times 4.45, 8.0.



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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

NANNY, NNEB, required for 2-year-old boy in Islington. Mother working. Own self-contained flat. Weekends and most evenings free. Use of car. Good salary and conditions. Phone Mrs. Clark, 01-998 2661 or 01-226 9768 after 6.30 (and weekends).

SCOTLAND. Super sailing hotel requires 2 or 3 attractive young persons for restaurant for summer season. Must be available from mid-April onwards. Apply with photo: Loch Melfort Hotel, Arduaine, by Oban, Argyll. Tel.: Kilmelford 233.

AU PAIR BUREAU, PICCADILLY, world's largest au pair Agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757 & 533 Oxford St., W1. 493 1015.

AU PAIR, one year, good family Rome with year-old child, villa, family villa and summer holiday. Details, including phone number to signa. Coletta, P.A.C., Vine Regina Margherita 279, Roma, Italy.

CAPABLE LADY (35-55) required for country house, South Northumberland. Organize staff and help generally. Wife has Multiple Sclerosis, but mobile (no nursing). Family away or at school, live as family, must drive, typing an advantage. Advertiser Trainer, National Hunt Rules. Hunting available. Write: G. S. Fairbairn, Hallington Hall, Hallington, Newcastle upon Tyne.

CAPABLE student offers 4 hours daily help—children/housework. Experienced. References available. Fluency French and Spanish. Box 2853 S, The Times.

DAY NURSERY, 8 am-6 pm. W. Kens. Excellent facilities.—602 6205.

DENMARK: AU PAIR GIRL for English-speaking family with one child in Danish resort town. Pleasant, relaxed atmosphere. Write with recent photo to: Christina Goldman, Friserkroen, Frisgade 14, 4800 Nykøbing F., Denmark.

EASTER HOLIDAYS. Competent person who can drive, ride and help with family in Herts. Own room, £12 p.w. Suit student. Tel. Brent Pelham 566.

EXPERIENCED & ACTIVE Housekeeper/Cook, 40-ish, for house in Hampstead area. Salary negotiable, and self-contained flat. Please reply Box 1678 S, The Times.

GENTLEMAN living small Belgravia house seeks kindly, dog loving cook/housekeeper; other help; references. — Telephone 01-235 5876.

LAKE DISTRICT. Help run small motel. See Non Secretarial.

MOTHER'S HELP required Hampstead. Own room, T.V. 01-458 2636.

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP required. Tel.: Epping 72437.

REPUTABLE FAMILIES in Madrid require au pair girls. For further information contact: PRACTIVOX School, Atocha 95, Madrid 12, Spain.

SUPERIOR BUTLER required for London, S.W.1. Experienced in controlling permanent and temporary staff, excellent salary, fringe benefits and married accommodation.—H. C. Broadfield, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.1. Tel. 01-828 1231.

TRAINED/EXPERIENCED NANNY required by Doctor's family for two energetic girls, 3½ and 1½. Own flat in quiet corner of Old Greenwich. Other help kept. Over £20 p.w. for right person. References required. 01-692 4940.

WANTED, help with difficult elderly lady. Welling, Kent, live in, own room, all found, good pay, time off. Duties include helping morning and evening to and from bed.—Phone between 10 and 6. 01-303 3421.

BUSY FARMING family need responsible Mother's Help for children aged 1-12 years throughout April. Must be over 18 and able to swim. Riding and simple cooking a great advantage. Good salary. Please contact Mrs Moore, Shucknall Court, Bartestree Cross, Hereford HR1 4BH (043275) 230.

MESSENGER with private house experience. Also some table service, required for directors floor. No weekends. Excellent working conditions, Ludgate Circus area. References required.—Apply Box 2708 S, The Times.

VEGETARIAN COOK/HOUSEKEEPER to live in. £40 p.w. 01-405 1430.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CONSUMER CREDIT ACT 1974

An APPLICATION has been submitted by The Law Society to the Director-General of Fair Trading for the issue of a Group Licence under the Consumer Credit Act 1974, in respect of all practising solicitors in England and Wales, covering consumer credit, credit brokerage, debt-adjusting and debt-counselling and debt-collecting business arising in the course of practice as a solicitor. Particulars of the application have been placed on the Public Register and may be inspected at Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a draft redundancy SCHEME which contains provision for the preservation of the tower of the former parish church of St. Lawrence, York, by the Redundant Churches Fund.

A copy of the draft SCHEME may be obtained from the Commissioners or may be inspected at The Diocesan Office, 4 Minster Yard, York YO1 2JE.

Any representations should be sent in writing to the Commissioners at 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ, to reach them not later than 2nd April 1976.

FULTON MATTHEW MORRIS
FULTON MRS. LILLY LAWRENCE

Will any member of the family or near relative of the late Matthew Morris Fulton of 19 Grove Road, Surbiton, Surrey who died on 7th April, 1943 and his widow, Mrs. Lilly Lawrence Fulton who at that date resided at 19 Grove Road aforesaid and who we believe is now deceased, communicate with Messrs. A. C. White, Silver, Young & Cosh, Solicitors, 2a Wellington Square, Ayr. Telephone 0393 66900.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN the matter of VESTIN INSURANCE BROKERS Ltd. by Order of the HIGH COURT, dated 13th January 1975, Mr. Raymond Wright of 9 Market Place, Shepton Mallet, Somerset has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company, with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 25th day of February 1976.

Appointments Vacant also on page 25

also on page 25

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bristol

LECTURESHIPS IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for two posts in the DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL WORK (Head of Department, Professor R. A. Parker; acting Head of Department until September, 1976, Mr C. T. Beedell). Candidates should have a good academic background and recent professional experience in social work. The main teaching duties will be with University Courses leading to the C.Q.S.W.

One post is available immediately, and the other from August 1 or possibly earlier. Salary scale £3,174 to £6,446. The initial appointments are expected to be within the range £3,174 to £5,214.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, University Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TH, to whom applications should be sent by March 26, 1976 (please quote reference EB).

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of

STAFF TUTOR IN ENGLISH STUDIES

This vacancy arises through retirement. Salary and conditions of appointment as for a University Lecturer (£3,174–£6,446).

Further particulars can be obtained from John Dixon, Director, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Old Elvet, Durham; he will be happy to discuss the job with those interested by 'phone (0385 64466, ext. 506) or by letter.

Completed applications (two copies; no forms) should be returned to him by March 19.

University of Hull

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

In the Philosophy of Religion. The person appointed must also be able to lecture in Modern Theology and Hinduism.

Salary scale: £3,174—£6,446 per annum plus superannuation benefits. Salary on appointment will depend on qualifications and experience.

Applications (6 copies), giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made should be sent by 26th March, 1976 to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS

from 1st October, 1976. The person appointed should be qualified to teach Classical Art and Archaeology up to Honours Special Subject level and he/she should also be prepared to take a share of the literary and language teaching of the Department.

Salary will be on the scale £3,174 to £6,446 per annum.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3HP, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by 12th April, 1976

University of Adelaide

Applications are invited for the following appointment:—

LECTURER IN PHYSICS

Duties will include undergraduate teaching, postgraduate supervision and research (20.5.76).

Salary Scale: Lecturer: $A12,065 × 590 (7)—16,195.

Applications, in duplicate, giving particulars of age and marital status, details of academic record and experience, and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Registrar of the University at G.P.O. Box 498, Adelaide, South Australia 5001.

Further information available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL WORK AND DIRECTOR OR THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

tenable from 1st October, 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar, University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 4th May, 1976.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Heriot-Watt University

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Professor in the Department of Economics.

Further particulars are available from the Secretary, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, to whom applications should be sent by 29th March, 1976.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for this post (tenable from October 1st) from candidates with interests in any field of sociology, and particularly in mathematical, historical, or medieval sociology, or advanced industrial societies. Initial salary range p.a.: £3,174-£3,786. Superannuation. Particulars and application forms (returnable by March 26th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref: 31/76/T.

EDUCATIONAL

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G.C.E., DEGREE & Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. W. Milligan, M.A., Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. Tel: 0865 54231.

COURSES

University of Manchester

The Department of General Linguistics offers a course of POSTGRADUATE study leading to the second degree of

Bachelor of Linguistics (B.Ling.)

This purely instructional course of studies in General or Applied Linguistics, which extends over one University session, is designed to provide specialist training for the teaching of language and literature, but will also be of interest and value to those specialising in other fields—such as philosophy, psychology, sociology, speech therapy, mission work or the technology of communication. In addition to the basic courses in grammar, semantics and phonology, students are offered several options, including contemporary English grammar, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, computational linguistics, methodology of second language teaching. The degree is awarded on the basis of five written examinations. Further information about courses of postgraduate study, and application forms from the Department of General Linguistics, the University, Manchester, M13 9PL.

STUDENTSHIPS

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS in the above department where work in the following fields is in progress: reaction mechanisms; new methods for the synthesis of organo-fluorine compounds; halogen-containing reactive intermediates; synthesis of and ring transformations in heterocyclic compounds; synthesis of new functional monomers for polymerisation; step-growth photopolymerisation of fluorinated monomers; photoelectron spectroscopy (ESCA); plasma chemistry; theoretical organic chemistry; inelastic neutron scattering; non-aqueous solvents; spectroscopy (NMR, NQR, Raman, IR and far IR); sulphur-nitrogen compounds; and transition metal complexes. Some are CASE awards and some joint ventures with industry or topics in which there is industrial interest.

All grants will be at the same rate as SRC studentships; degrees or their equivalent in chemistry, materials science or related subjects are required. Applications together with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent by April 5th to Professor W. K. R. Musgrave, The Chemistry Department, The University, South Road, Durham, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The Times Special Reports

All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

SPORT

Ice skating

Curry wins world title with artistry greater than that in Olympics

From John Hennessy
Göteborg, March 4

It was not simply that John Curry added the world figure skating championship here tonight to the Olympic title he won at Innsbruck last month. It was the way he achieved this distinguished double that so warmed the heart. He repeated his Olympic programme, of course (these things are not thrown together overnight), but this time there was even greater assurance and artistry. The silver medal went to Vladimir Kovalev (Soviet Union) and the bronze to Jan Hoffman (East Germany).

Curry had a characteristically nervous air as he took the ice, but a friendly word from his mentor, Carlo Fassi, evoked a broad smile, and from his first jump, a triple toe-loop, he gave us no cause for concern. He had two more triples, a salchow and a loop, whereupon the smile returned to his face as if to tell us that the worst was over, as indeed it was. A double axel was safely and elegantly pouched, then a double lutz, and all anxiety drained from him and us.

He needed five first places and he got them from the judges of Great Britain (who gave him a full six for artistic interpretation), the United States, Canada, France and Japan. This was not quite the grand slam he had contrived at Innsbruck, but satisfying enough in all conscience after his uncertainty in the figures and yesterday's short programme. For the most part he was an artist among journeymen, and it is sad to think, first, that he has had to wait so long for this recognition and, second, that he will be leaving the amateur ranks. We may not see his like for a long time to come.

It would have needed a superhuman effort on the part of Kovalev to catch Curry, and his chance was gone with a spectacular fall on his triple toe-loop. Even so, we had to wait until the seventh judge's figure appeared in the second list for artistic merit. The Japanese judge had marked Kovalev only one-tenth of a point behind Curry, who needed two-tenths in order to overtake the Russian. It was vital, therefore, that the Japanese mark for Kovalev on the second occasion should not reach 5.8 against Curry's 5.9; in fact, the Japanese awarded Kovalev 5.7 and Curry

Robin Cousins, the second British skater, could not quite find the form that inspired him consecutively in the British, European and Olympic championships. He included only two triple jumps, loop and salchow, both safely executed, and at other times tended to play safe. His marks, however, ranged between 5.4 and 5.6, at at 19 he has nothing for which to reproach himself. He finished ninth, nine places ahead of the third Briton, Glyn Jones, who otherwise established a name for himself by performing a triple lutz, the first Briton to do so in senior international competition. Another little coup was Igor Bobrin's jump, aptly termed the Bobrinsky by the Russians, though it has been seen before on the roller rink.

The women's individual event would have the appearance of an Homeric tussle if the two principal protagonists, Dorothy Hamill (United States) and Dianne de Leeuw (Netherlands) were not such elfin creatures. But there is steel inside both delicate frames and the Dutch girl is no less determined to hang on to her world title than the American is to reverse last year's positions and justify her Olympic triumph last month.

They ground out their compulsory figures today, rockers, paragraph brackets and loops, with 23 other competitors. As expected, it was neither of these but Isabel de Navarre, of West Germany, who took the lead but, as in Geneva and Innsbruck, she is sure to be only "princess for a day". She has no gift for the free skating that will begin to tell during tomorrow's short programme.

Miss Hamill lies second, having stolen a smaller march on Miss de Leeuw than at Innsbruck. Their total marks for the figures at Innsbruck and here respectively (after the required reduction of 60 per cent) are 46.24 and 45.52 for Miss Hamill, 45.64 and 45.40 for Miss de Leeuw.

The net difference, twelve hundredths of a mark, is almost infinitesimal when shared by nine judges, four of whom prefer Miss de Leeuw. The judges from the two Germanys give Miss Hamill a lead of only .04 of a mark so Miss de Leeuw must know that her cause is by no means lost. Matters might have been different had not the Dutch girl made a strong counter-attack on the final figure, the loops.

All then is set for a rousing curtain-raiser on the final night on Saturday. Karena Richardson, the young British champion, is in fourteenth position, three places higher than at Innsbruck, and since she prospers in the free skating, we shall hope to see her ascend the order before the curtain comes down.

Lyudmila Pakhomova and her husband, Alexander Gorschkov, have taken their accepted place at the head of the dancers after the compulsories. But there is a hint of *lese-majeste* in their 10 place marks, one more than they have come to expect. It means that one judge has placed them second and I state it merely as a fact that the judge concerned, Mrs Charles de More, is a compatriot of the third-placed pair, Colleen O'Connor and James Millns.

In between lie the holders, Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov, also of the Soviet Union (the Gorschkovs could not compete last year because of illness). The fourth dance was an original set pattern rumba but originality was carried to such a point by Miss Moiseyeva and her partner that they came little nearer to a rumba that I would expect to do struggling with my lawn mower on a wet autumn Saturday afternoon.

It was a caricature of a rumba, emphasised by Miss Moiseyeva's confection of a wisp of chiffon and what looked like the business half of a chastity belt. She is a stunning woman with expressive hands and arms, but there must be a limit to how far good looks and a dramatic talent can carry an ice dancer.

Yet they received high marks, including a 5.9 from the Russian judge for artistic, or should one say histrionic, impression. No wonder that at one point in the proceedings, unconnected with this pair, a man cried out in the audience "Judges, open your eyes" or Swedish words to that effect.

The third Russian pair, Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karponosov, fourth at Innsbruck, have surrendered a place to Krisztina Regoczy and Andras Sallay, of Hungary. Janet Thompson and Warren Maxwell, of Britain, lie sixth with their compatriots, Kay Barsdell and Kenneth Foster 11th.



Princess for another day: Isabel de Navarre emulates her Olympic performance by leading after the compulsory figures.

WOMEN (after compulsory figures): 1, I. de Navarre (W Germany), 11 placements, 46.56 pts; 2, D. Hamill (US), 21, 45.52; 3, D. de Leeuw (Netherlands), 21.5, 45.40; 4, C. Errath (E Germany), 39.5, 43.29; 5, A. Potsch (E Germany), 41.5, 43.00; 6, L. Fratianne (US), 65, 40.12; 7, L. Nightingale (Canada), 71, 39.84; 8, W. Burge (US), 72, 39.08; 9, D. Lurz (W Germany), 74.5, 39.01; 10, S. Driano (Italy), 80.5, 39.40; 11, E. Watanabe (Japan), 105, 38.00; 12, H. Jean Yun (N Korea), 111, 37.72; 14, K. Richardson (GB), 126, 35.54; 21, K. Barsdell and K. Foster (GB), 75, 87.56; 12, S. and P. Hundschmann (Austria), 102.5, 85.80.

ICE DANCING: Compulsory routine: 1, L. Pakhomova and A. Gorschkov (USSR), 10 placements, 104.52 pts; 2, I. Moiseyeva and A. Minenkov (USSR), 23, 100.24; 3, C. O'Connor and J. Millns (US), 24.5, 100.12; 4, K. Regoczy and A. Sallay (Hungary), 36.5, 98.32; 5, N. Linichuk and G. Karponosov (USSR), 42, 97.96; 6, J. Thompson and W. Maxwell (GB), 54, 94.92; 7, T. Weyna-Urban and H. Bojanczyk (Poland), 73.5, 91.32; 8, E. Pestova and J. Pokorny (Czechoslovakia), 80, 89.80; 9, B. Berezowski and D. Porter (Canada), 75.5, 90.70; 10, S. Carscallen and E. Gillies (Canada), 93.5, 87.68.

Rugby Union

Bright occasion for two Barbarians

By Peter Marson

E Midlands 10 Barbarians 36

The Barbarians, all powerful at all points, spliced enterprise to skill, which is the essence of their tradition, to beat East Midlands in the Mobbs Memorial match at Franklins Gardens, yesterday. It took the Barbarians some 20 minutes to find their feet, for though it was sunny and mild the top surface was a little tacky and once the first try had been scored, and this was one of the best among seven, the die had been cast.

Barbarians won easily by four goals and three tries to a try and two penalty goals. It was something of an occasion for the Barbarians' wings McKay and Wood who shared five of the seven tries, and for Bushell who had a good match and who helped himself to eight points from four conversions.

This was the Barbarians's seventh success in a row and before a fine crowd of close on 6,000, among whom was the usual contingent of excited schoolboys, and with the sun shining from a pale blue sky the memory of last season's mud-bath was readily forgotten.

East Midlands had complimented Northampton by choosing all eight forwards and five players among the backs. Indeed, Page made Northampton's contribution 14, and because his qualification in the English championship lies with Eastern Counties, it was a subtle choice on the part of Barbarians to enable him to ply his craft in front of his own club's forwards.

Page played as he always does, using his range of skills to the full without overplaying his hand. Tikoisuva linked competently with the Scots centres, McGeechan and Renwick, but the weight behind Barbarians's punch appeared on the wings.

East Midlands's forwards faced a formidable task in the tight and in the loose, and though their efforts were unceasing, Barbarians's superiority meant that few crumbs fell from their table. The two flank forwards, Jenkins and Biggar and the No. 8 Slattery were in splendid form and showed an insatiable appetite for work.

Barbarians led by 20 points to nil at half time, two goals and two tries tumbling forth in 9 mins. The first try began at a lineout and a swift round of passing to the right saw Bushell enter the line and his acceleration and swerve gave McKay the time and space he needed to score wide out on the right. Bushell then landed an excellent conversion. Wood now rounded Parker to score and a dropped pass in East Midlands's centre brought a second try for McKay. Then Renwick and Biggar combined to send Ralston in for a try at the post and Bushell converted.

Two penalty goals by George enlivened the start of the second half, and later Parker did well to follow his kick ahead, gather the ball and score his try. Yet, Barbarians's command was indisputable and Wood, McKay and Jenkins scored a try apiece with Bushell converting the first and last.

EAST MIDLANDS: J. Saving (Northampton); K. Parker (Northampton), D. J. N. Clarke (Northampton), N. R. French (Wasps), B. J. V. Oldham (Northampton); J. K. George (Northampton), P. Evans (Bedford); S. Watson (Northampton), C. M. Sexton (Northampton), N. Fox (Northampton), I. Lutter (Northampton), G. Wright (Northampton), P. R. Sweet (Northampton), G. N. Phillips (Northampton, captain), V. G. M. Cannon (Northampton).

BARBARIANS: K. M. Bushell; C. E. Wood (Harlequins), I. R. McGeechan (Headingley), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), D. J. K. McKay (Rosslyn Park); P. B. Tikoisuva (Harlequins), J. J. Page (Northampton); P. Llewellyn (Swansea), D. Balfour (Glasgow HSFP), A. B. Carmichael (West of Scotland), R. M. Pemberthy (Pontypridd), C. W. Ralston (Richmond), J. F. Slattery (Blackrock), G. Jenkins (Llanelli), M. A. Biggar (London Scottish).

Referee: D. Jones (Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire).

Duggan forced to miss Twickenham

Willie Duggan, Ireland's No 8, is out of the team to play England at Twickenham tomorrow because of a back injury. Brendon Foley (Shannon) has been called up for his second cap. Foley played against France at lock, but has played No 8 for Munster. Duggan practised with the Irish team in Dublin yesterday and was obviously slow off the mark.

Another worry for Ireland is that the lock Hakin (CIYMS) did not attend the practice because he felt unwell and may have 'flu. A decision on whether he is fit to play will be made at practice at the London Irish ground at Sunbury today. Meanwhile, the uncapped Harold Steele, of Ballymena, has been asked to travel. A 28-year-old lecturer, Steele is a B international and has been a travelling reserve for Ireland more than 15 times. He joins the replacements instead of Foley.

Good news for the selectors was that the Irish captain, Grace, and the forwards, O'Callaghan and McKinney, who were indisposed last weekend, are fully recovered. The scrum-half Canniffe, who had to have stitches in a leg injury last Saturday, is also fit to play.

All the selected England XV reported fit for training yesterday including the centre Maxwell, who went off with a hamstring injury during the second half at Murrayfield.

David again deputizes for injured Cobner

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Terry Cobner, the Pontypool captain, has withdrawn from the Welsh team to meet France in Cardiff tomorrow. The injury to his knee ligaments that kept him out of the Irish international is not wholly mended, and his place, as in Dublin, goes to Tom David, of Pontypridd.

It is hard luck that a man who had made one of the places at flank forward his own should miss, first, the climax of the Welsh triple crown success, and now their endeavour to land the Grand Slam.

The Welsh reserves remain unchanged, David having been called up to join yesterday's relaxed and vigorous training, watched by something like 1,000 zealous Welsh supporters on the Bridgend police ground. At the end of it John Dawes, the national coach, expressed himself well satisfied and forecast that tomorrow's match would be a really hard one. "France are always a side we respect", he said. "They are coming for a win, and not to stop us winning. That's how we prefer it.

"We've had a marvellous week, weather-wise, and here's hoping it holds. If the game turns out to be as good a spectacle as the 1971 encounter in Paris, no one's likely to complain. And if it's a game of quality I'll settle, as always, for a one-point difference."

Dawes stressed that France on their recent form seemed to have rediscovered their old flair and their skills in support play. "It's up to us to deny them the opportunity, but we realize our pack will be outweighed for the first time this season and France, being bigger, seem likely to put a lot of emphasis on the set piece."

Dawes is not sure that he has accurately transferred kilos into lbs, but believes the French forwards average a stone and a half more a man. He has a high opinion of the potential of the opposing loose forwards. "The back row must be their finest for several years", he said.

In Paris, the French team spent yesterday morning practising lineout techniques. Desclaux, the man in charge of the forwards, had his pack rehearsing over and over again the phase that he considers to hold the key to the match, assuming Welsh dominance in the loose. He used Palmie in the short line, Imbernon in the longer and Bastiat in the longest line.

"I have tried several possible combinations in the lineouts, but nothing is definite yet", said Desclaux after the morning session. "We will see above all what the opposition is doing. The first quarter of an hour will probably set the basic pattern

Squash rackets

Title win brings a question in its wake

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspondent

Heather McKay, an Australian who coaches in Toronto, won the British women's squash rackets championship for the 15th consecutive season at Wembley last night. She beat the Australian amateur champion, Susanne Newman, 9—2, 9—4, 9—2. But the final lasted 44 minutes—an extraordinarily prolonged and arduous exercise for this great champion.

Mrs McKay's last two matches spanned a total of 68 minutes. In each case her winning margin was overwhelming. But she is 34 years old. How much longer can she maintain the strenuously energetic game (its rigours increased by her eagerness to take the ball early) that such crushing results demand? There were times last evening when she was obviously feeling the pressure as well as imposing it.

Miss Newman led 3—0 in the second game but broke her racket in two when attempting a forehand boast that cost her the next point. In that game the score was only 3—3 after 14 minutes. Mrs McKay's authority was being firmly challenged. That did not last, of course. But Miss Newman played a forcefully tidy and altogether admirable match. She stayed with Mrs McKay in long and tiring rallies and squeezed 18 errors out of her: a tally that would usually suffice for an entire tournament.

Mrs McKay hit 30 winners, though half of them at the front of the court, half to a length. She remains supreme and in this championship has lost only one game in 15 seasons. No other woman with similar gifts as an athlete, rackets player and competitor, has devoted herself to squash. Though Mrs McKay would be too modest to admit it, the only genuine comparison is with such tennis players as Margaret Court and Billie Jean King.

Advancing years and the dulling chore of coaching may be taking a little of the edge from her game. But not much. Inevitably we look for flaws. But they remain minute—the kind that merely emphasize the splendour of the context in which they lie.

Eight players—the top six in the rankings plus Barbara Diggens and Joyce Maycock, ninth and tenth—are to have special training in readiness for Britain's summer tour of Australia. Only five will be selected.

Tennis

Britain keep their cup hopes alive

John Lloyd and Christopher Mottram came up trumps for Britain against West Germany in the King's Cup European team tennis championship at Washington, near Sunderland, last night. Lloyd beat Jurgen Fassbender 6—2, 6—2 and Mottram overwhelmed Ulli Pinner 6—2, 6—0 to give Britain a winning margin.

With Hungary having beaten France, the competition depends on Britain's match against France in Bordeaux on Sunday, and Hungary's fixture with West Germany in Budapest on the same day. The Hungarians hold a one-point lead over Britain.

	P	W	Pts
Hungary	13	11	11
Britain	13	10	10
West Germany	13	7	7
France	13	7	7
Sweden	13	7	7
Yugoslavia	13	4	4
Italy	13	3	3
Spain	13	3	3

Remaining matches (all on Sunday): France v Britain, West Germany v Hungary, Spain v Sweden, Italy v Yugoslavia.

For Mottram it was a revenge match to beat Pinner, for he had lost to the German in the away fixture. This time he gave everything, with some bold play, but there was always a lot of pressure. He played so well that it was a question of whether or not he could keep it up. At the same time there was always the possibility that Pinner might improve. But Mottram stuck to his task and smashed magnificently throughout.

Paul Hutchins, the team manager said: "Buster's match was closer than it looked by the score. He does not like playing Pinner and any time in the match he could easily have gone down. It was a psychological victory". Hutchins was also pleased with the way Lloyd played, and said: "He has matured a lot in the last two matches, far more than when I took him to Australia in November".

BELGRADE: King's Cup: Spain beat Yugoslavia 2—1.

BUDAPEST: King's Cup: Hungary beat France 3—0.

MALMOE: King's Cup: Sweden beat Italy 3—0.

CAIRO: J. Feaver (GB) beat Ismail el Shafei, 6—3, 6—4; H. Kary (Austria) beat G. Battrick (GB), 7—5, 6—2; Miss F. Gurdy (France) beat Miss L. Blachford (GB), 6—1, 7—6.

Boxing

Dunn to meet German for European title

Richard Dunn, the British heavyweight champion from Bradford, will box for the European title in London next month. The bout for the vacant championship is against the German, Bernd August, and takes place on April 6. The two boxers will share about £28,000.

This is another big boost for Dunn, who won the British title in the autumn by beating Bunny Johnson. He defended it against Danny McAlinden and then beat the American, Terry Krueger, all in the space of eight weeks. Dunn has not had a contest since. A contender for the championship originally was Jean-Pierre Coopman of Belgium but he gave up his chance when he secured a match against Muhammad Ali.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Detroit Red Wings 3, Atlanta Flames 2; Montreal Canadiens 4, California Golden Seals 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, St Louis Blues 1; Vancouver Canucks 3, New York Rangers 3; Boston Bruins 5, Los Angeles Kings 3.

SPORT

Football

Welsh David turned out to be really Goliath in disguise

By Geoffrey Green
Football Correspondent

Romance happily is not yet dead. Having gone to Brussels in the slipstream of Wrexham, hoping perhaps that they might make Anderlecht, so often the champions of Belgium, work for their bread and butter in the European Cup Winners' Cup, one was not disappointed.

Wrexham, in the third division of the Football League, maintained the pride and fighting character that has taken them so far into the quarter-final round of this Continental competition. Beaten only by a single goal—scored by Van Binst as early as the 10th minute—they brushed off the blow as if it were no more than a speck of dust on their red shirts.

Keeping the result to that narrow dimension, the Welsh David has the Belgian Goliath trembling and when the moment comes for the return leg at the Racecourse Ground in a fortnight's time hopes will be high that the name of Anderlecht will be crossed off the list. Indeed, if the past is any indication then the odds are with the little Welshmen. Already they have played nine Continental competitive matches at home over the years and have never left the field beaten. This time—if they can keep the Belgians out—a 2—0 win would see them into the semi-final round.

Anderlecht, a distinguished club buttressed with Belgian and Dutch internationals, are apprehensive about their future, as well they might be. On Wednesday night they clearly possessed the better players, but they were not the better side. Teamwork, spirit, determination and stamina—the assets of Wrexham—finally counterbalanced superior skill. Virtual unknowns such as May, a towering centre half, Davis, Sutton, Griffiths—the busy midfield organizer—and the rest broke the educated rhythm of the opposition with quick tackling and reduced even the Dutch World Cup mercenaries like Rensenbrink and Haan to the level of mere labourers, although Rensenbrink now and then did reveal some classic lines.

Although the 30,000 crowd showed their collective disappointment at the end with a volume of decisive whistles, many Belgians later in the quiet of the night were more than generous in their praise of the Wrexham effort. As one Flemish newspaper colleague remarked: "Tell me any other third division side in any league in the world who would have put up such a show against so-called class opposition?" I was stumped for an answer. The future is on a knife's edge, but Wrexham are in the driving seat.

Still in the race for this Cup Winners' Cup are West Ham United and Celtic, as also are sturdy Liverpool in the Uefa Cup. The Scots, of course, held 1—1 in Glasgow by Sachsenring Zwickau, face a hard task to survive in East Germany, but although West Ham ended 4—2 down to the Dutchmen, Den Haag, their away goals could be priceless for the second leg at Upton Park. In any case, West Ham showed great character to pull themselves back into the tie after being 4—0 down at half-time.

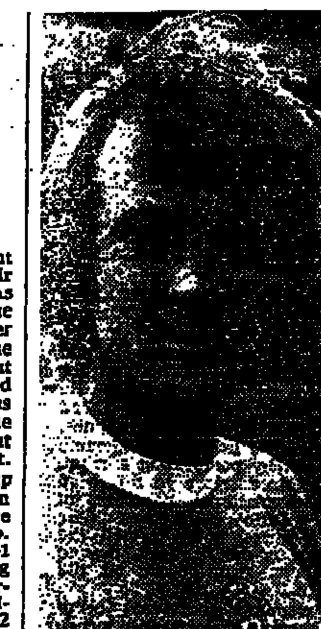
By all accounts it was a match of highly-controversial decisions by the East German World Cup final referee of 1970, Rudi Glöckner. It is not the habit or style of West Ham to complain in such matters, but it seems that on this occasion there were certain rulings by Mr Glöckner that were too much to swallow—not only a couple of highly-questionable penalty kicks for the Dutchmen, but a Victorian parental insistence that some of the English players should pull up their stockings. It takes all sorts to make a world and there is no absolute.

In passing, I learnt in Brussels that the Belgian national side are to visit China in June for a three-match tour of 12 days. Although China are not members of FIFA, the world organization, the Belgian government have asked their FA to accept the invitation on diplomatic grounds. A foot will be put in the last door to be opened to the world game.

EUROPEAN CUP: Quarter-final round (first leg): Benfica 0, Bayern Munich 0; Hajduk Split 2, PSV Eindhoven 0; Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 2, Real Madrid 2; Dinamo Kiev 2, St Etienne 0.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-final round (first leg): Sturm Graz 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 2 (played on Tuesday); Celtic 1, Sachsenring Zwickau 1; Anderlecht 1, Wrexham 0; Den Haag 4, West Ham United 2.

UEFA CUP: Quarter-final round (first leg): Dinamo Dresden 0, Liverpool 0; SV Hamburg 1, Stal Mielec 1; Bruges 2, AC Milan 0; Barcelona 4, Levski Spartak 0.



Rodney Marsh: a test contract

Palace still hope to sign Marsh

Crystal Palace have still not given up hope of signing Rodney Marsh, the former Manchester City forward who is set to play for the American side Tampa Bay Rowdies this summer. This is despite the League management committee's decision in December that the registration of Marsh with Crystal Palace and the League would not be accepted as part of a proposed transfer deal involving Tampa Bay Rowdies.

Marsh went on to sign for the American club, but he hinted yesterday that a new move involving Palace was afoot before he left London Airport for a house hunting trip to Florida. "It could be I'll be playing for Crystal Palace next season. Things are being sorted out with the football administrators", he said.

The original transfer deal proposed by the third division club and turned down by the League involved Marsh signing for Tampa Bay Rowdies and then being signed on loan by Palace for the remainder of this season.

Now, it is understood, Palace are considering submitting a club contract to the League in the hope that Marsh will be permitted to play for them on loan next season. Malcolm Allison, the Palace manager, said: "It is a test contract, and we can only hope that the League will view it favourably."

Hughes is included in Sunderland party

Billy Hughes, a Scottish international, who has not played since breaking a leg against Charlton Athletic last November, is a surprise member of the Sunderland party for their FA Cup quarter-final match against Crystal Palace at Roker Park tomorrow. Their manager, Bob Stokoe, said yesterday: "I don't want to commit myself now but he is fit. I would not suggest he is match fit. That will only come with playing matches."

Stokoe has not watched Palace in preparation for the game. He said: "This is not because of any lack of respect for them, but I have not been able to find the time." Vic Halom, who asked to be taken off the transfer list earlier this week, is also included in the party of 14. Stokoe said that he had no injury worries and that the team is going away to "forget the embarrassment of last Saturday when we played so badly against Luton".

Malcolm Allison, the manager of Crystal Palace, yesterday reaffirmed his conviction that his team will be playing at Wembley in the final. He said: "We have one of the best away records in the League and there is no reason why we shouldn't beat Sunderland.

"The Leeds match came at the right time for us. It enabled my team to prove their character and, with that done, there is no reason why we shouldn't be in the final. Sunderland have a superb home record but when Stoke played them in the replay, they proved that the Sunderland defence could be taken apart."

Palace, who spent three days at Lancing, have no injury problems and the main concern for Allison and his coach, Terry Venables, is whether to select the same team that beat Leeds United and Chelsea in previous rounds. Palace regained winning league form at Southend United last Friday after a tactical switch. Stewart Jump, a defender, was replaced by Philip Holder, who plays in midfield.

Irving Nattrass, Newcastle United's right back who played in the League Cup final at Wembley last Saturday, had his left leg put in plaster yesterday. It was yet another serious blow for Newcastle. Nattrass will miss the Cup tie at Derby and also England's under-23 game in Hungary next Wednesday.

A specialist diagnosed strained ligaments of the knee and Nattrass will be in plaster for up to 10 days. Newcastle also have doubts about Alan Gowling, their top scorer (bronchitis), Malcolm Macdonald (groin strain), Glen Keeley (right knee injury) and Mike Mahoney (right thigh).

"It's a crippling situation and an absolute tragedy for Nattrass", said their manager, Gordon Lee.

It is likely that Lee will call on Ray Blackhall, aged 19, for only his third senior game at right back. John Bird is a substitute for Keeley and Paul Cannell for the strikers.

Leighton James, Derby County's Welsh international winger who suffered an ankle injury in the 1—1 draw against Leeds on Tuesday, is also doubtful. He was injured in a tackle with Joe Jordan and at first it was thought he had broken a bone but the injury was later diagnosed as ligament trouble.

Gerry O'Hara, a midfield player with Wolverhampton Wanderers, was yesterday ruled out of their match against Manchester United at Old Trafford. O'Hara injured his ankle in a practice match.

Ban placed on Cannon for two matches

Jim Cannon, a defender, will miss the replay if Crystal Palace draw their FA Cup quarter-final match at Sunderland tomorrow.

Cannon was suspended yesterday for two matches when he appeared before an FA disciplinary commission in London charged with bringing the game to disrepute.

Terry Venables, the Palace coach, was found guilty of bringing the game to disrepute by the commission for remarks made to the referee after the game, but they decided to take no further action.

Peter Houseman, John Shuker and Michael Tait, the Oxford United trio sent off at Blackpool on February 21, will miss the game at Hull tomorrow. All three were today suspended by an FA disciplinary commission

Today's fixtures

Fourth division

Newport Co v Torquay (7.15). Southport v Workington. Stockport Co v Exeter. Swansea v Barnsley.

RUGBY UNION: Abertillery v Racing Club de Paris (7.0); Bristol v Bath (7.30); Leicester v Harlequins (7.15); Maesteg v Llanelli (7.15); Moseley v Rugby (3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Salford v St Helens. Second division: Whitehaven v Huyton (7.0).

HOCKEY: National indoor finals (Crystal Palace, 6.0).

Yesterday's results

SCHOOLS MATCH: Douai 0, Charterhouse 1.

RUGBY UNION: East Midlands 10, Barbarians 36; Oxford University 21, Oxfordshire 19.

Racing

Tiepolino deserves another look in a foggy Cheltenham picture

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

With any luck the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle picture will look clearer on the day than it does now. At Lingfield Park yesterday I was assured by David Morley that we will see Valmony at Haydock Park tomorrow and probably Havanus and Tiepolino, two of the other principal contenders next week. Morley confirmed that Valmony, who gave Soldier Rose 10lb and a beating at Newbury three weeks ago will be his representative in the *Victor Ludorum Hurdle* at Haydock tomorrow.

Morley also declared Havanus for the race at the four-day forfeit stage, but he is inclined to run him instead at Huntingdon on Tuesday if the ground is all right to prove that his eclipse at Newcastle last month was misleading. Morley says he is worried about the prospect of firm ground at Cheltenham for both his talented four-year-olds.

Josh Gifford told me that Tiepolino, the one time favourite for the Triumph Hurdle, may have another run before Cheltenham at Windsor next Monday. It depends on the strength of the opposition and the state of the ground. He is happy now about his own horse. It would be interesting to get another glimpse of Tiepolino in view of his defeat at Huntingdon last month. There were, as I wrote at the time, three ways of looking at his annihilation by Grand Canyon: he was beaten by a very good horse, or he had an off day or a combination of the two. At the time I was inclined to suspect the last reason and now I am sure.

Grand Canyon has confirmed his excellence in the meantime by winning again at Doncaster impressively and yesterday Gifford told me that Tiepolino's blood count was all wrong when he returned home. But he added that he was fine now. Knowing that Morley and Bob Davies are sure that Havanus is better than Valmony and that Tiepolino has already beaten Havanus once in this country the sensible way of looking at it could be to forgive Tiepolino for his lapse at Huntingdon and give him another chance at Cheltenham especially if he comes through his preliminary test at Windsor with flying colours. That is to be my approach, but I was interested to hear that like Morley, Gifford, too, will be hoping no rain falls at Cheltenham.

Fred Winter decided not to saddle Wayward Scot for the Surrey Novices' Steeplechase at Lingfield Park yesterday. After riding around the course the day before John Francome advised him that the ground was much more dead than they had been led to believe and that it would not suit their nice young horse. The stewards interviewed Winter yesterday and were satisfied that he had taken all reasonable steps as early as possible to inform the clerk of the course and racegoers of Wayward Scot's withdrawal, but they fined him £15 nevertheless.

In Wayward Scot's absence the day's richest prize was won by Perambulate who just managed to beat Early Spring by half a length. Whether he would have done so had Early Spring not made such a mess of jumping the last fence when he was still in the lead was debatable. After watching Perambulate win, his trainer, David Barons, remarked that he did not think he would win. Perambulate had been let down and rested since his previous race, at Chepstow in December. However, heartened by his unexpectedly good performance yesterday Barons intends letting Perambulate take his chance in the Arkle Challenge Trophy at Cheltenham.

Ladbrokes reported heavy backing during the day for Money Market to win the Grand National. They laid him to lose £10,000 at 20 to 1 and his odds were trimmed immediately to 16 to 1. Boom Docker's odds were cut to 100-1 from 500-1 after he had won the Felcourt Handicap Steeplechase. Boom Docker will be Douglas Marks's—first runner in the National.

As Cheltenham draws closer it is only fair to expect the quality of the racing to deteriorate and that is precisely the case today at Newbury where, uncharacteristically there is little to commend. The Snelsmore Handicap Steeplechase ought to be won by King Kong now that he has only Ben Dearg and Buckingham to beat. It was on this course that King Kong ran one of his best races a year ago, when he finished second to Game Spirit in the Geoffrey Gilbey Memorial Handicap Steeplechase.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Good to firm. Haydock Park: Steeplechase, good to firm; hurdles good to firm on back straight, firm on home straight. Ludlow: Good to firm. Hereford: Good to firm. Market Rasen: Good to firm. Kelso: Good to firm.

A local trainer who always makes good

By Michael Seely

Tony Dickinson, the Gisburn trainer, has always enjoyed considerable success at his local course, Haydock Park. This afternoon he could well land a double with Young Somers in the White Rabbit Handicap Steeplechase (3.15) and with Victor's Slave in the Walrus Handicap Hurdle (4.15). Like most inmates of this stable, Young Somers is a quick and accurate jumper who has been schooled to perfection by Michael Dickinson.

Four times already a winner this season, the nine-year-old's most recent successes were both gained at Catterick Bridge. Sandwiched between these two victories was a defeat at the hands of The Sundance Kid at Wolverhampton. But The Sundance Kid is like the little boy in the story. When he is good he is very good, but when he is bad he is horrid. That afternoon, in receipt of 26lb, The Sundance Kid performed like a paragon of virtue, and defeat on those terms for Young Somers was no disgrace at all.

Despite top weight of 12st 7lb, Young Somers should be capable of giving the weight to Emperor's Jade and Sunny Chief. Dickinson's second likely winner, Victor's Slave, was my selection at Wetherby on Wednesday when he was beaten into third place behind Silkstone. But Silkstone, who was running for the first time since being dropped in the weights, is useful on his day. The first three finished well clear of the remainder who included the Lothian Country.

It is also significant the son should be conside... ning Victor's Slave only later. The most [illegible] runner here is the to[p] L'Aiglon. Trained by [Gordon] Richards, L'Aiglon twice [...] pressively in Scotland b[...] before travelling down [to Hay]ton Park, where he was [...]ing the winner. And, fo[r] when he fell at the final hurdles.

Following training L'Aiglon made his rea[ppearance] at Sedgefield in Februa[ry] he finished a promis[ing ...] behind Village Light. [...] win good races in the c[...] Jonathan Galbraith, L'Ai[glon is] not yet be fit enough t[o give] a stone to Victor's Sla[ve, how]ever Richards fare[s with] L'Aiglon, he seems to [have an] outstanding chance of t[he] Lewis Carroll Amateur Handicap Hurdle (2.4[5] Really Royal, who has sh[own] a certain future winner i[n] two outings to date.

Backward when chasi[ng] Whitsuncelli at Teess[ide] Really Royal also ran well when second to C[...] at Warwick last week. [...] seemed to slip his f[...] afternoon and Really [was] well-backed favourite, strongest of all. That over two miles and one longer distance. Real[ly Royal] should make no mistak[e in the] hands of that capable [rider] from Dumfriesshire, Macmillan.

Lingfield Park results

2.0 (2.3) WORTH WOOD HURDLE (4-y-o: £340: 2m)
Calibre, ch f, by Caliban—Stay (K. Sykes), 10-9 .... A. Carroll (8-1) 1
Delarum, b g, by Creme de la Creme—Rumpled (Mrs M. Allsopp), 11-0 .... B. R. Davies (9-4 fav) 2
Polly Toodle, b f, by Kabale—Sidhe-Bhean-Oird (G. Kindersley), 11-0 .. W. Shoemark (100-30) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 The Assassinator (p), 8-1 Sarah-Buzz, 16-1 Double Star (ur), 33-1 Green Dragon (4th), Aunt Peggy (p), Don Philippe (p), White Oaks (p). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 78p; places, 20p, 12p, 18p; dual forecast, 76p. P. Taylor at Upper Lambourn. 1½l, 5l.

2.30 (2.32) FELCOURT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £679: 3m)
Boom Docker, ch g, by Reverse Charge—Gigginstown (R. Pilkington), 9-10-6 .... John Williams (14-1) 1
Brown Jock, b g, by Jock Scot—Miss Ormond (Mrs A. Lawe), 8-10-0 .. Mr S. Parkyn (6-1) 2
Mac Vidi, b g, by Vidi Vici—Jockette (Miss P. Neal), 11-10-0 .... W. Shoemark (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-8 fav Flying Orchid, 100-30 Frozen Saint (4th), 6-1 Pava's Boy, 14-1 Junior Lead, 33-1 Last Trick, Tern Bran. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 26p, 20p, 58p; dual forecast, £2.15. D. Marks at Lambourn. 10l, nk.

3.0 (3.2) SURREY STEEPLECHASE (£1,908: 3m)
Perambulate, bl g, by Takawalk II—Thornawilla (Mrs D. Meats), 7-11-8 .... S. May (17-2) 1
Early Spring, b g, by Dear Gazelle—Dawn Fancy (J. Rogerson), 6-11-11 .. A. Turnell (11-4 fav) 2
Trinculo, br g, by Will Somers—Fast Act (Ld Ronaldshay), 6-11-3 .... A. Webber (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 3-1 Bachelor's Hall (4th), 4-1 Skryne, 8-1 Moonstone Lad, 11-1 Salvioli, 33-1 Copshill. 8 ran.
TOTE: Win, 57p; places, 23p, 18p, 40p; dual forecast, £1.40. D. Barons at Kingsbridge. ½l, 12l. Wayward Scot did not run.

3.30 (3.34) HEDDON NOVICES' HURDLE (Handicap: £434: 2m)
Watafella, b g, by Waterfall—London Flame (Mrs D. Meats), 6-10-4 .... S. May (4-1) 1
Precipice Star, gr h, by Abernant—Io (N. Baker), 7-9-7 .... R. J. Owen (4-1) 2
Decision, b h, by Gala Performance—Cis (Mrs M. Graham), 6-10-9 .... M. O'Halloran (100-30 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 6-1 Scotch Salmon, 6-1 Gunner Smith (4th), 14-1 Sanctum's Gift, 20-1 Prosen, Chief Scout. 8 ran. Afternoon Sun did not run.
TOTE: Win, 40p; places, 15p, 18p, 14p; dual forecast, 88p. D. Barons, at Kingsbridge. 3l, 2½l.

4.0 (4.4) GODSTONE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £790: 2m)
Tudor Risk, ch g, by Tudor Treasure—Security Risk (R. Hayward), 8-11-1 .. B. R. Davies (15-8 fav) 1
Plain Pilgrim, b m, by Menelek—Gay Pilgrim (Mrs E. Wyndham), 7-10-6 .... P. Blacker (16-1) 2
Parkgate Inn, br g, by Daybrook Lad—Bright Cirrus (A. Wood), 8-10-10 ...... J. Glover (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 Nantar, 4-1 Monksgrange (4th), 25-1 Welsh Pil (p). 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 28p, £1.06; forecast, £4.23. F. Cundell, at Didcot. Hd, hd.

4.30 (4.31) EDENBRIDGE HURDLE (Handicap: £477: 2½m)
Dragon Hill, b g, by Sailing Light—Mijo (N. Graham), 10-10-3 .... P. Burgoyne (14-1) 1
Somethings Missing, b g, by Police—Doolittle Too (K. Goodall), 8-11-3 ...... M. Barrett (13-2) 2
Old Man Dimples, ch g, by Typhoon—Tonakhan (E. Wade), 9-11-9 .... P. O'Brien (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Colonel Nelson, 5-1 The Stuartstan, 12-1 Sir Waldo, 14-1 Pauldenam, Spearside, 25-1 Little Window, 33-1 Royal Romance (4th), Census, Don Fezard (p). 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.32; places, 77p, 34p, 23p. N. Graham, at Finchampstead. 12l, 2l.
TOTE DOUBLE: Perambulate, Tudor Risk, £10.20. TREBLE: Boom Docker, Watafella, Dragon Hill, £556.65. JACKPOT: £242.85 paid first four legs.

Newbury programme

2.0 BURFORD STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div I: £668: 3m)
101 0-3060 Admirals Light (Mrs J. Ollivant), Mrs Ollivant, 9-11-11 .... B. Forsey
102 2-f0000 Alpenstock (H. Thomson), Mrs Gaze, 9-11-11 .... R. Evans
103 00430f Carrig River (H. Handel), Handel, 8-11-11 .... A. Branford
104 f0f0 D'Dyke (Lady E. Nugent), D. Nugent, 6-11-11 .... S. Johar
105 0-02000 Great Waltz (R. Hillman), G. Balding, 6-11-11 .... J. Fox
107 400f-44 Mister Tadpole (Col A. Bullivant), I. Dudgeon, 11-11-11 .... Maj Cramsie 7
108 p My Misty (R. Combos), C. Gadd, 10-11-11 ....
110 0pp0 Ornate (Mrs N. Burrage), J. Hayward, 6-11-11 .. B. McNally
111 2-4420f Plumbers Bridge (N. Brooks), Brooks, 7-11-11 .... V. Soane
113 0-pff Sea Tale (Mrs B. Heath), F. Walwyn, 8-11-11 .... W. Smith
114 144330 The Snipe (G. Richmond-Watson), J. Webber, 6-11-11 A. Webber
115 p-p2222 Snow Track (Ld Cadogan), S. James, 8-11-11 .. R. Champion
11-4 Snow Track, 4-1 Great Waltz, 6-1 The Snipe, Mister Tadpole, 7-1 Sea Tale, 8-1 Carrig River, 10-1 Plumbers Bridge, 12-1 Alpenstock, 20-1 others.

2.30 EASTLEIGH HURDLE (Handicap: £972: 2m)
201 0-20f12 Zellaman (D) (C. Pilkington), F. Walwyn, 7-11-7 .. W. Smith
203 30-0000 Attivo (CD) (P. O'Sullevan), P. Mitchell, 6-11-6 .... —
205 313300 Barmitzvah Boy (D) (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 7-10-7 .... R. Forsyth 7
206 f0-3143 Red Power (D) (Mrs O. Jackson), F. Winter, 7-10-3 J. Francome
207 1-1212p Dulwich (CD) (T. Ellis), C. Davies, 9-10-2 .... —
208 100010 Croome (D) (Mrs G. Phipps), D. Barons, 6-10-1 .... P. Leach 7
209 3f12-0f Harry Zephyr (D) (Mrs A. Lacey), I. Dudgeon, 7-10-0 .... R. Floyd 5
210 014340 Action Replay (H. Handel), Handel, 8-10-0 .... A. Branford
211 44-041f Holemoor Boy (D) (Admin of late P. Blackburn), Miss Morris, 7-10-0 .... N. Wakley
212 000321 Space Project (FR) (C) (R. Bowen), Brown, 6-10-0 R. Hyett
213 031030 Beaming Lee (CD) (G. Hake), J. Thorne, 8-10-0 .... C. Read
214 212102 Forlorn Raid (D) (Mrs M. Hambro), L. Kennard, 5-10-0 .... R. Crank
216 022234 Ektoras (CD) (R. Evans), S. Matthews, 6-10-0 .... R. Atkins
218 0001-p0 Irish Fiddle (D) (D. Parslow), Parslow, 5-10-0 J. Marshall 5
100-30 Space Project, 4-1 Red Power, 11-2 Zellaman, 7-1 Holemoor Boy, 8-1 Attivo, 10-1 Dulwich, Forlorn Raid, 12-1 Croome, 14-1 Barmitzvah Boy, 20-1 others.

3.0 MARCH HARE HURDLE (4-y-o: Handicap: £1,030: 2m)
303 071300 Vespucci (Mrs J. Ballward), D. Barons, 12-0 .... S. May
304 333210 Easy Commission (D) (G. Beccle), G. Balding, 11-13 .. J. Fox
306 01f024 Blagoslav (D) (B. Onis), D. Dale, 11-8 ...... R. G. Hughes
307 0010 Princely Mark (Mrs D. Meats), D. Barons, 11-7 .. D. Cartwright
308 1301 Crimson Glove (D) (Mrs D. Haynes), H. Collingridge, 11-5 .... I. Watkinson
309 222002 Linsky (M. Soames), F. Winter, 11-4 .... James Guest 5
310 0000 Extrovert (S. Thompson), P. Haslam, 11-3 .... A. Branford
311 330000 Bagdad Gold (Miss B. Connop), D. Nicholson, 11-1 R. Dickin 5
312 003 Yasinca (R. Till), I. Dudgeon, 10-2 .... R. Floyd 5
314 0034 Singlet (B. Hager), N. Vigors, 10-2 .... A. Carroll 5
315 0040 Peter Jack (Mrs P. Isaacs), S. Mellor, 10-1 .... J. Glover
317 7402 Man's Glow (Maj J. Rubin), W. Stephenson, 10-0 M. Gifford
318 002 Virginia Drive (D. Underwood), Underwood, 10-0 .. R. Atkins
319 000 French Harmony (A. Finch), D. Underwood, 10-0 .. Joe Guest
330 020040 Wollow Cap (R. Evans), S. Matthews, 10-0 .... —
3-3 Easy Commission, 4-1 Crimson Glove, 9-2 Linsky, 6-1 Virginia Drive, 8-1 Vespucci, 10-1 Man's Glow, 12-1 Blagoslav, Yasinca, 20-1 others.

3.30 SNELSMORE STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £965: 2m 160yd)
402 112-242 King Kong (Mrs B. Moresby), R. Head, 9-11-13 .. J. Francome
406 pf-4202 Ben Dearg (W. Whitbread), R. Armytage, 12-10-10 J. Glover
408 302f0p Buckingham (A. Smith), R. Turnell, 6-10-5 .... A. Turnell
10-11 Ben Dearg, 7-4 King Kong, 9-2 Buckingham.

4.00 BATH ROAD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,006: 3m 120yd)
501 0-02024 Saffron Cake (Power Packing Services Ltd), L. Kennard, 7-12-0 .... R. Crank
503 112020 Favedo (C) (Mrs A. Tudor), R. Akehurst, 7-11-8 .. J. King
505 f30271 The Bishop (W. Price), W. J. Price, 7-11-3 .. John Williams
510 113142 Station Master (D) (E. Scoulier), S. Mellor, 7-10-11 J. Glover
512 0-0000 Squabble (Mrs D. Webber), L. Cottrell, 8-10-9 .. Joe Guest
514 p432pp Kildagin (T. Pilkington), D. Nicholson, 12-10-4 .. P. Carvill 7
515 1-0000 Knockers (E. Hawkins), D. Marks, 7-10-3 .. M. O'Halloran 7
518 f00002 Queen's Treasure (A. Bovingdon), V. Cross, 6-10-0 F. McKenna
519 p40230 Indium (H. Handel), Handel, 7-10-0 .... A. Branford
7-4 The Bishop, 5-2 Station Master, 4-1 Favedo, 6-1 Saffron Cake, 8-1 Queen's Treasure, 16-1 others.

4.30 BURFORD STEEPLECHASE (Novices: Div II: £655: 3m)
603 000-404 Ashendene (J. van Geest), Thomson Jones, 6-11-11 I. Watkinson
605 Aurellanus (M. Hyde), G. Gadd, 8-11-11 .... V. Soane
606 000304 Portland III (H. Duder), L. Cottrell, 10-11-11 .... P. Warner
607 00-6300 Rocky Times (T. Micklem), Micklem, 7-11-11 Mr Micklem 5
610 0-03300 Willow Hound (J. Macaregor), R. Sturdy, 9-11-11 .. J. Fox
611 0-01033 Clifton House (Mrs R. Pym), G. Balding, 5-11-3 K. Roberts 7
612 020402 Just For Sure (Mrs S. Reynolds), G. Kindersley, 5-11-3 C. Candy
15-8 Clifton House, 9-4 Ashendene, 100-30 Just For Sure, 6-1 Willow Hound, 10-1 Portland III, 16-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 The Snipe. 2.30 Holemoor Boy. 3.0 Yasinca. 3.30 King Kong. 4.0 The Bishop. 4.30 Ashendene.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.0 Crimson Glove. 4.30 Ashendene.

Haydock Park programme

1.45 TWEEDLEDUM HURDLE (£374: 2m)
7 000-302 Fare Up (W. A. Stephenson), Stephenson, 7-11-7 ...
9 1104f0 High Hatter (D) (J. Perrett), Perrett, 12-11-7 L. ...
11 042010 King's Fling (D) (Mrs J. Muggleston), A. Birch, ...
16 110-002 Timbo (CD) (J. Craig), F. Carr, 9-11-7 ...... M. ...
17 p0 Yo-Yo (Miss D. Bissill), J. Bissill, 6-11-7 .... Miss I ...
18 044240 Ascensure (R. Wooler), J. Spearing, 10-11-2 .. M. ...
19 Ginger Bread (P. Wood), Wood, 7-11-2 .... M. ...
22 0-pu00 Red Saint (W. Smith), W. J. Smith, 6-11-2 Mr Orde ...
24 30000 Sugar Moss (J. Hurley), Hurley, 7-11-2 ......
15-8 Timbo, 4-1 King's Fling, 5-1 Fare Up, 15-2 High Hatter, 8-1 ... 9-1 Sugar Moss, 14-1 others.

2.15 MAD HATTER STEEPLECHASE (£655: 3m)
2 000333 Brilliant Boy (J. Baker), R. Clay, 6-12-10 ....
3 f00 Doody (H. Evans), P. Bevan, 10-11-10 ...... R ...
8 0-200fp Iskamrada (H. Harris, jun), M. Oliver, 8-11-10 Mr C ...
10 200-420 Raise Your Hat (P. Rimmer), G. Richards, 7-11-10 ...
12 p20300 Super Charger (Mrs N. Collins), J. Harris, 7-11-10 ...
11-10 Raise Your Hat, 9-4 Brilliant Boy, 6-1 Super Charger, 10-1 ... Iskamrada.

2.45 LEWIS CARROLL HURDLE (Handicap: £761: 2½m)
1 0 Pride of Longdon (Miss A. Griffiths), Miss Griffiths ... Mrs A ...
3 04f044 Tessie's Boy (Mrs P. Clements), M. Oliver, 6-12-0 ...
5 00f030 Hard Cash (C) (J. Caddick), B. Cambidge, 7-11-12 M ...
6 43400-0 Mystic Queen (Sir H. Arbuthnot), G. Fairbairn, 7-11 ... Mr A ...
7 002200 Royal Huntress (Mrs J. Cundall), Mrs Z. Cundall, ... Mr ...
9 322002 Purple Gem (A. Eubank), Eubank, 8-11-7 .... Mr ...
11 000p02 Clever Prince (A. Seed), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-6 M ...
12 0-0100 Lord Blue (K. Kelsall), A. Dickinson, 5-11-4 Mr ...
13 0f4fff River Buck (G. Barlow), Barlow 8-11-3 Mr Br ...
15 0000-22 Really Royal (J. Thompson), G. Richards, 5-11-3 Mr G. ...
16 0 Only For Gold (Miss A. Griffiths), Miss Griffiths, ... M ...
17 0-000 Val King (M. Basso), A. Dickinson, 6-11-0 .. ...
18 030442 Donnison (R. Collins), M. Tate, 5-10-13 ....
19 10330-0 Le Toy (L. Waring), Waring, 7-10-13 .... Mrs ...
20 300 Nagaraja (J. Charlton), Charlton, 8-10-9 .... Dr ...
27 p-30024 Companion (S. Maddever), Maddever, 5-10-1 Mr P ...
30 00000-0 Mr Froncysyllte (Mrs J. Evans), Mrs Evans, 5-10-0 Mr B ...
31 4040 Sea Palestino (W. Storey), Storey, 4-10-0 ...... M ...
32 00p-00 Abbey Inn (D. Forsyth), Forsyth, 5-10-0 .... Mr ...
3-1 Tessie's Boy, 4-1 Clever Prince, 13-2 Really Royal, 7-1 Do... Royal Huntress, 10-1 Hard Cash, 12-1 Mystic Queen, 14-1 Val ... Companion 20-1 others.

3.15 WHITE RABBIT STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £80...
1 124121 Young Somers (CD) (A. Thomason), A. Dickinson, ... M ...
3 31- Ballyseason (Mrs J. Milligan), S. Wilkinson, 10-11-...
4 014203 Emperor's Jade (D) (T. Crawford), F. Rimell, 10-1... Mr ...
7 0p0443 Sunny Chief (D) (R. Darley), B. Cambidge, 8-10-... A ...
10 134003 Pollock Fair (D) (J. South), J. Harris, 10-10-0 .. D. ...
11 00-f0 Teddy Bear II (A. Eubank), Eubank, 9-10-0 ......
Evens Young Somers, 4-1 Emperor's Jade, 3-1 Ballyseason, 8-1 P... 9-1 Sunny Chief, 14-1 Teddy Bear II.

3.45 HUMPTY DUMPTY HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (£374: 2½m)
1 14120-3 Charlie Bettyes (R. Whitaker), Whitaker, 10-12-0 Mr ...
2 0 Cobethorpe (M. Thorne), Thorne, 8-12-0 ....
3 0f0040- Count Varano (F. Gilman), Gilman, 7-12-0 .... Mr ...
4 330- Deriks Birthday (D. Pardy), Pardy, 9-12-0 ...... Mr ...
6 p Glenord (J. Thomson), G. Richards, 9-12-0 .... Mr G. ...
7 p0-p Little Chel (Mrs C. Tutchings), C. Tutchings, 8-12-0 .. ...
8 -4 Midnight Romp (J. Bowman), Bowman, 7-12-0 .... M ...
10 332000- Return Sale (Mrs A. Carton), A. Carton, 8-12-0 .. Mr ...
12 Taris (Sir G. Cunard), G. Cunard, 11-12-0 .... Mr ...
13 04004u- Vollilon (Mrs E. Greenall), Mrs Greenall, 8-12-0 .. ...
14 00444-0 Wild Affair (M. Daniell), Daniell, 12-12-0 ...... Mr ...
5-2 Charlie Bettyes, 4-1 Midnight Romp, 5-1 Deriks Birthday, 1... Sale, 8-1 Little Chel, 10-1 Cobethorpe, 12-1 Glenord, 20-1 others.

4.15 WALRUS HURDLE (Handicap: £660: 2½m)
1 011f-0 L'Aiglon (J. Galbraith), G. Richards, 7-11-12 ....
2 113100 Tommy Joe (Mrs B. Curley), W. Brennan, 6-11-6 ..
3 010r00 Past Master (CD) (D. Dipple), W. Whiston, 9-11-4
4 0-00000 *Andy Scott (Mrs J. Holmes), T. Gillam, 8-11-4 ....
6 000114 Current Magic (D) (R. Ashman), M. Tate, 6-11-0 ...
7 41012 *Victors Slave (J. Hennis), A. Dickinson, 8-10-12 ..
10 01-0032 Dolben Lass (D) (P. Day), J. Harris, 7-10-11 .. Mr ...
13 00 Stamper (D) (J. Thomson), G. Richards, 11-10-0 R. ...
5-2 Tommy Joe, 100-30 L'Aiglon, 4-1 Current Magic, 6-1 Past ... Dolben Lass, 13-1 Stamper.
*Doubtful runner

Haydock Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Timbo. 2.15 Brilliant Boy. 2.45 REALLY ROYAL is recommended. 3.15 Young Somers. 3.45 Charlie Bettyes. 4.1[5 Victor's] Slave.

Ludlow programme

2.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £272: 2m 1f)
1 0000 Attractive Thief (C. Lange), K. Bridgwater, 5-11-7 .. A. Mawson
5 0-00000 Full of Game (C. Shute), J. Haine, 5-11-7 .... M. Gibson
13 022000 Limner (B. Palling), D. H. Jones, 5-11-7 .... J. Jenkins
14 000-00 Lucky Pal (W. Whiston), Whiston, 5-11-7 .... R. F. Davies
15 002204 Macturk (Mrs V. Duery), H. Payne, 5-11-7 .... N. Flanagan
16 00 Merry Fair (J. Curtis), F. Rimell, 5-11-7 .... R. O'Donovan 7
17 000 Mr Fixit (C. Stone), Stone, 5-11-7 .... M. Williams 5
20 0-3202b Shivers Regal (Mrs G. Clay), G. Clay, 6-11-7 .... M. Solomon
21 0-0 Vila Real (R. Hollinshead), Hollinshead, 5-11-7 .. C. Astbury
2-1 Shivers Regal, 3-1 Macturk, 9-2 Merry Fair, 6-1 Limner, 8-1 Vila Real, 10-1 Lucky Pal, 14-1 others.

2.45 KNIGHTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £680: 2m)
1 240110 Menehall (CD) (Mrs R. Shand), F. Walwyn, 9-11-7 M. Floyd
2 3f2ff2 Tex (A. Arnold), Arnold, 10-10-6 .... B. Ellison
3 43p0p0 Phillidon (T. Yarnold), Yarnold, 9-10-0 .... R. Mangan
10-11 Menehall, 6-4 Tex, 9-2 Phillidon.

3.15 BULL RING HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £272: 2m 1f)
1 013000 Aperduet (W. Aplin), H. Payne, 6-12-3 .... N. Flanagan
5 000000 Bucks Fizz (Mrs D. Nicholson), D. Nicholson, 5-11-7 J. Suthern
7 000 Fishermans Cot (W. Townsend), Mrs E. Kennard, 5-11-7 .... P. Richards 7
8 00f400 Flittermere (Miss N. Taylor), D. McCain, 5-11-7 .... R. Barry
10 00f0 Green Signal (E. Bevan), Bevan, 5-11-7 .... R. F. Davies
11 u00 Grey Winter (J. Jones), Jones, 5-11-7 .... —
14 p000 [illegible]matan (J. Semple), S. Underhill, 5-11-7 .... G. Holmes
15 00 Sweet Rhythm (H. Lavis), Lavis, 5-11-7 .... K. Maguire
16 0 Taxi Rank (E. Owen), E. Owen, jun, 5-11-7 Mr R. Wilding 7
17 f20f00 Teasing Wind (R. Bryant), D. H. Jones, 5-11-7 .. J. Jenkins
18 040 Westgate Falcon (N. Davies), T. Yarnold, 5-11-7 R. Mangan 5
5-1 Bucks Fizz, 7-2 Fisherman's Cot, 4-1 Aperduet, 5-1 Flittermere, 7-1 Teasing Wind, 10-1 Westgate Falcon, 14-1 Grey Winter, 20-1 others.

3.45 OTELEY STEEPLECHASE (Hunters: £447: 3m)
1 03f311- Creme Brule (CD) (J. Townsend), Townsend, 13-12-5 .... Mr T. Holland-Martin
3 0-330fp At Last (Mrs E. Taplin), J. Taplin, 10-12-0 .. Mr G. Edwards 7
4 2001-31 Cherry Blossom (Mrs F. Chown), Mrs Chown, 7-12-... Mrs F ...
7 Grits Slipper (D) (Mrs G. Holt), J. Griffin, 11-12-...
8 10f0-ff Kellys Hero (C) (P. Wates), A. Wales, 8-12-0 .... Mr N. F ...
9 f-3 Mr Silver (D) (H. Lavis), Lavis, 10-12-0 Mr J. ...
10 0pp-pp Old Rowney (T. Raybould), Raybould, 9-12-0 Mr J. ...
13 Poker (N. Rainford), Rainford, 9-11-9 ...... Mr ...
3-1 Cherry Blossom, 4-1 Poker, 5-1 Mr Silver, 6-1 Kellys Hero, ... Brule, 10-1 Grits Slipper, 14-1 At Last, 20-1 Old Rowney.

4.15 ALDON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £838: 2½m)
1 p-22430 Traite de Paix (C) (A. Grogan), A. Jarvis, 8-11-10 ...
2 121-141 Gay Kildare (CD) (Mrs A. Wood), T. Forster, 13-1...
5 0-1p122 Golden Batman (CD) (A. Hartnoll), Hartnoll, 15-1... Mr G. ...
6 121213 Bienfait (CD) (J. Herring), Mrs E. Oaze, 6-10-10 ...
7 411230- Squash (CD) (Miss P. Wint), Miss Wint, 11-10-4 ...
7-4 Gay Kildare, 9-4 Bienfait, 7-2 Golden Batman, 6-1 Traite de ... Squash.

4.45 BULL RING HURDLE (Div III: Novices: £272: 2...
2 00 Beau Sovereign (V. Lay), Lay, 6-11-7 ....
6 040231 First Break (E. Ronneberg), M. Scudamore, 5-11-7 ...
7 f00 Honour Fancy (Mrs I. Reeves), D. Nicholson, 5-11-7
9 Love Penny (N. Gibson), D. H. Jones, 5-11-7 ....
10 0p0p March Hare (C. Griffiths), P. Ransom, 5-11-7 ....
14 u Quillet (J. Morgan), T. Healey 5-11-7 ....
15 044004 Redcity (R. Brassey), Brassey, 6-11-7 ...... S. J ...
16 0 Silent Comfort (B. Aughton), D. McCain, 5-11-7 ...
17 000b-40 Tranby (W. Osbaldeston), H. Payne, 5-11-7 .... N ...
18 0043 Yrrah Lass (Mrs V. Graham), J. Edwards, 6-11-7 R. ...
6-4 First Break, 5-2 Yrrah Lass, 7-2 Tranby, 6-1 Beau Sove[reign] ... Honour Fancy, 16-1 others.

Ludlow selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Macturk. 2.45 Menehall. 3.15 Aperduet. 3.45 Cherry ... 4.15 GAY KILDARE is specially recommended. 4.45 Yrrah ...

Ludlow

2.15 (2.16) BORDER HURDLE (Handicap: £340: 2m 1f)
Roussillon, br c, by Porto Bello—Baltic Exchange (Mrs R. Bradley), 4-10-8 .... M. Williams (20-1) 1
Windmill Boy, b g, by Typhoon—Miltown Lass (Mrs H. Nicholson), 4-10-10 .. R. Mangan (7-4 fav) 2
Royal Request, br f, by Lauso—Command (Mrs I. Turk), 4-10-5 .... Mr G. McCourt (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Tight Schedule (4th), Story Teller, 10-1 Sarouk, Fiffa, 12-1 Timothy Jon, 16-1 Happy Caliph (f), Galactic, 20-1 Roberta Joy, Alana Bounty, Hop-It-Paddy, 25-1 Ridgeway, What a Fairy, Samanza, Midday Welcome. 17 ran.
TOTE: Win, £2.12; places, 30p, 15p, 56p, 18p. J. Bradley, at Chepstow. Hd, 3l.

2.45 (2.50) BROMFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Div I: £408: 2m)
Wayardo, ch h, by Pardao—Wayani (P. Vaughan), 8-11-8 .... B. Brogan (6-5 fav) 1
Young Steve, br g, by Above Suspicion—Lupin (K. Britten), 8-11-8 ...... G. Thorner (9-2) 2
Hopeful Hill, b g, by Forlorn River—Killiney Hill (Mrs E. Gaze), 6-11-8 P. Barton (8-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 Dry Ice, 16-1 Burnaston, 25-1 Tartan Eve, 33-1 Travellis (4th), Miss Bernie, Lea Manor (f). 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 13p, 15p, 17p; dual forecast, 39p. W. Fisher, at Chewton Mendip. 8l, 4l.

3.15 (3.17) FORBRA GOLD STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,226: 3m 3f)
Mickley Seabright, b g, by Sea Moss—Brightbell (P. Brookshaw), 8-10-10 .... Mr P. Brookshaw (7-4) 1
Master Upham, ch g, by The Bo'sun—Canal Zone (R. Brinkworth), 8-11-7 .. P. Barton (6-5 fav) 2
Sixer, b g, by Grit—Queen's Ranger (G. Clay), 12-10-0 .... P. Warner (15-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Naval Power (4th). 4 ran.
TOTE: Win, 30p; forecast, 66p. T. F. Rimell, at Severn Stoke. ½l, 20l.

3.45 (3.47) TENBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £680: 2m 1f)
Sidwin, gr h, by Quorum—Anne's Chariot (G. Greenwood), 7-10-6 .... M. Simmonite (6-1) 1
De Mussets, b h, by Alcide—Rosaura (G. Bowne), 6-11-1 .... B. Hyett (2-1 fav) 2
Grey Dove, gr m, by Grey Love—Red Dove (G. Price), 7-11-12 .... Mr C. Price (7-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 11-2 Nanazi, 15-2 Space Boy (4th), 9-1 Gay Whistle, Proper Gent, 20-1 Jack De Lilo, Cheraber. 9 ran.
TOTE: Win, 71p; places, 21p, 14p, 18p; dual forecast, 87p. A. R. Stevens, at Colerne. 4l, 1½l.

4.15 (4.17) BROMFIELD STEEPLECHASE (Div II: £408: 2m)
Wild Chorus, br g, by Articulate—Pannier's Premier (M. Wilesmith), 6-11-3 .... Mr R. Woolley (50-1) 1
Kilbey, b h, by Varano—Primlace (N. Butler), 5-11-0 .... R. Barry (5-4 fav) 2
Seldom Daunted, b h, by Double-U-Jay—Miss Peplia (J. Edwards), 7-11-8 .... Barry Brogan (2-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Joint Affair, 10-1 Eastern American (4th), 20-1 Nambour (ro), Our Muffler, 33-1 Moorside Catch, 50-1 Border Larak (ur), Border Mark, Mary Joan, Top Twenty (ur), Corofin Muire (p), Lady Cynshay (f). 14 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.92; places, ... 16p, 18p. M. Wilesmith, ... Hd, 4l. Pink Panther did ...

4.45 (4.45) STOKESAY HURDLE (Handicap: £[...])
Night Talk, br g, by Rock ... —Miss Jezebel (Mrs M. C...), 5-10-13 .. J. Beaton (10 ...
Bonny Royal, b m, by Roy... —Ripcord (R. Bailey), ... R. F. Davies ...
Kingrullah, b g, by Tudor ... —Mottulain Path (G. ...), 10-9-11 .. Mr K. Bosley ...
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Kir[...] Celtic Delight, Beer and S[...] 6 ran.
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, ... forecast, £1.08. P. S. [...] Astocton. 5l, nk.
DAILY DOUBLE: Mickley ... and Wild Chorus, £200.75. ... Wayardo, Sidwin and N... £9.95.

Two from Ireland

There will be two Irish challengers for the Victor Ludorum Hurdle at Haydock Park tomorrow. *Michael O'Toole is sending* Hunter's Gift who will be ridden by the stable jockey Des Hughes. Paddy Mullins saddles Troyswood.

First under rules

Mrs Fizz Chown has her first ride under rules on her own seven-year-old Cherry Blossom in the Oteley Hunters' Steeplechase at Ludlow today. Mrs Chown has ridden 70 winners in point-to-point races.

Hockey

Hounslow are expected to retain title

By Sydney Friskin

Indoor hockey, a growing spectator sport in Britain, will be seen at its best today at Crystal Palace where the last stages of the national championship for 1975-76, sponsored by Benson and Hedges, are to be held from 6 pm. Hounslow are expected to retain their title.

By a strange quirk of fate, however, Hounslow, who beat St Albans in the final last season, are to meet the same side in the quarter-final round and this could be the match of the day. In the course of winning their three pool matches, Hounslow scored a total of 42 goals but St Albans made a less pompous entry into the last eight by two odd-goal wins and a 5—5 draw with Wakefield.

Hounslow have a matchwinner in Barrett who scored 16 goals in the qualifying matches at Maidenhead and has to his credit more than 50 in indoor international matches for England. St Albans will look to Kendal an expert at taking corners and Ashby to get most of their goals.

Whoever survives this match will find more stiff opposition on the way to the final from Beckenham or Bedfordshire Eagles. Beckenham will be well served by McIntosh, an England indoor player who won the sponsors gold award last season in the county championship (outdoor) final. Eagles who have reached the indoor quarter-final round for the first time, will be assisted by Brajinder Daved who hopes to prove that his skills are as effective indoors as they are on the green turf.

Liverpool Sefton, the only northern survivors, will find Teddington a difficult obstacle in the top half of the draw. The Liverpool side's best players are Blackmore and Eyre who scored 15 goals in the qualifying round. Bromley, who are expected to reach the final, should be extended by Guildford whose chances should not be dismissed.

QUARTER-FINAL ROUND: Liverpool Sefton v Teddington; Bromley v Guildford; Beckenham v Bedfordshire Eagles; St Albans v Hounslow.

Motor racing

Hunt takes pole position

Kyalami, South Africa, March 4.—Great Britain's James Hunt today won pole position for the South African Grand Prix with another blistering performance around the tight little Kyalami circuit. In today's final official practice for Saturday's race Hunt's McLaren-Ford recorded a best time of 1min 16.10sec, which was exactly one tenth of a second faster than his nearest rival, Austria's Niki Lauda, in a Ferrari.

GRID POSITIONS: First row: J. Hunt (GB), McLaren, 1min 16.10sec, N. Lauda (Austria), Ferrari, 1:16.20. Second row: J. Watson (GB), Penske, 1:16.43. J. Maas (West Germany), McLaren, 1:16.45. Third row: V. Brambilla (Italy), March, 1:16.64. P. Depailler (France), Tyrrell, 1:16.77. Fourth row: T. Pryce (GB), Shadow, 1:16.84. J. Laffite (France), Ligier Matra, 1:16.88. Fifth row: C. Regazzoni (Switzerland), Ferrari, 1:16.94. R. Peterson (Sweden), March, 1:17.03. Sixth row: C. Reutemann (Argentina), Brabham, 1:17.09. J. Scheckter (South Africa), Tyrrell, 1:17.18. Seventh row: M. Andretti (US), Parnelli-Jones, 1:17.25. C. Pace (Brazil), Brabham, 1:17.26. Eighth row: J.-P. Jarier (France), Shadow, 1:17.35. I. Scheckter (South Africa), Tyrrell, 1:17.40. Ninth row: H. Stuck (West Germany), March, 1:17.44. C. Amon (New Zealand), Ensign, 1:17.73. Tenth row: J. Ickx (Belgium), Williams, 1:18.13. B. Lunger (US), Surtees, 1:18.36. Eleventh row: E. Fittipaldi (Brazil), Copersucar, 1:18.40. M. Leclere (France), Williams, 1:18.36. Twelfth row: R. Evans (GB), Lotus, 1:19.35. H. Ertl (Austria), Hesketh, 1:22.11. Thirteenth row: G. Nilsson (Sweden), Lotus, 1:22.70.—Reuter.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions off Piste	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	20	130	Worn	Varied	Fine	3
Spring conditions everywhere						
Avoriaz	60	200	Good	Varied	Fine	2
Still good snow off piste						
Isola 2000	120	140	Good	Varied	Sun	11
Good skiing on pistes						
Mürren	60	140	Good	Varied	Fine	5
Top excellent, lower softening						
Niederau	13	37	Fair	Heavy	Fine	0
Most runs worn						
St Anton	30	270	Good	Spring	Fine	5
Lower slopes getting worn						
Tignes	30	100	Worn	Varied	Fine	4
Some excellent skiing						
Verbier	15	75	Fair	Heavy	Fine	5
Still some good skiing						

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources.

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	—	60	Fair	—	-4
Garmisch	—	30	Fair	Fine	-5
Hindelang	10	60	Fair	—	-5
Kleinwalsertal	70	170	Good	—	-7
Mittenwald	—	40	Fair	—	-1
Oberammergau	5	40	Fair	—	-3
Oberstaufen	30	60	Good	—	-3
ITALY					
Bardonecchia	20	110	Good	—	—
Bormio	20	50	Good	—	—
Canazei	15	200	Good	—	—
Cervinia	25	190	Good	—	—
Claviere	80	100	Good	—	—
Cortina	10	90	Good	—	—
Corvara	30	60	Good	—	—
Courmayeur	10	280	Good	—	—
Macugnaga	30	170	Good	—	—
Madesimo	30	140	Good	—	—
Madonna di C	30	120	Good	—	—
San Martino	10	75	Good	—	—
Selva	25	60	Good	—	—
Sestriere	70	80	Good	—	—
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	25	70	Good	Sun	0
Arosa	80	90	Good	Sun	-3
Braunwald	60	110	Good	Sun	-2
Chateau d'Oex	20	100	Good	Sun	-5
Digentis	10	55	Good	Sun	-2
Flims	10	40	Fair	Sun	-2
Grindelwald	30	70	Good	Sun	-3
Gstaad	10	80	Good	Sun	-7
Kandersteg	30	100	Hard	Sun	-6
Klosters	50	135	Good	Sun	-4
Lenk	10	35	Hard	Sun	-4
Lenzerheide	20	40	Hard	Sun	-4
Les Diablerets	25	50	Hard	Sun	-6
Leysin	15	90	Hard	Sun	1
Morgins	10	70	Good	Sun	-2
Pontresina	30	60	Good	Sun	-10
Saanenmöser	60	100	Good	Sun	-12
Saas-Fee	50	120	Good	Sun	-5
Wildhaus	20	70	Hard	Sun	-2

Equestrianism

Strong entry of 21

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Less than a week after their strenuous efforts at Badminton, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips have entered for the Embassy Hickstead cross-country event at the All England jumping course on Good Friday, as members of the team of three-day event riders.

Princess Anne will ride Mardi Gras, on whom she won the Bucklebury one-day event last season, and Captain Phillips will ride Cassette. The rest of the team comprises Michael Tucker on Little Doubt, Toby Sturgis (the captain) with Corsair, and his wife, Gail, with Meteor—all drawn, by coincidence, from the Beaufort Hunt.

Now in its third year, this event has been a spectacular success from the outset, both with competitors and with those who see it on television. There are 21 teams in the field, almost embracing the spectrum of cross-country riders, competitive and otherwise, from veterinary surgeons to parliamentarians.

Bowls

JOHANNESBURG: World championships: Ireland 47, Japan 6; Wales 27, Western Samoa 23; Guernsey 13, New Zealand 39; Australia 27, Rhodesia 12; South Africa 30, Hongkong 8; Israel 25, Jersey 12; Scotland 18, United States 17; England 21, Malawi 9. Singles, round 11: J. Allman (Rhodesia) 21, R. Fulton (Ireland) 9; R. Middleton (Australia) 21, T. Si'Imoa (Western Samoa) 13; M. Evans (Wales) 21, M. Gordon (Israel) 14; R. du Feu (Guernsey) 21, H. Lakin (Malawi) 15; K. Clark (New Zealand) 21, B. van Nieker (Jersey) 6; D. Watson (South Africa) 21, W. Wood (Scotland) 15; D. Bryant (England) 21, R. Folkins (United States) 15; L. Liddell (Hongkong) 21, S. Saramaru (Japan) 9.

Fours: Round 11: Jersey 17, New Zealand 16; South Africa 32, Scotland 11; Rhodesia 18, Ireland 18; Australia 21, Western Samoa 17; Guernsey 20, Malawi 19; Wales 33, Israel 13; Hongkong 26, Japan 21; England 23, United States 17.

Cricket

Stiffer test for Indians

Plymouth, Montserrat, March 4.—The Indian cricketers were leaving here today for Bridgetown to meet Barbados in the hardest match of their Caribbean tour to date.

After a tame draw in a rain-shortened match against Leeward Islands here, which ended yesterday, the Indians meet much stronger opposition in the four-day game against Barbados, starting tomorrow.

Only 90 minutes' play was possible here yesterday.

INDIANS: First innings, ... dec (P. Sharma 66, A. D. ... 58).

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First innings
E. Lewis, c Madan Lal b Prasanna ......
M. Comacho, not out
J. C. Allen, b Chandrasekhar
I. V. A. Richards, not out
A. Corlette, c Viswanath b Chandrasekhar ..
Extras (b 6, l-b 1) ..
Total (for 3 wkts) ...
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—43, 3—168.
BOWLING: Chandrasekhar, 36—2; Prasanna, 19—...; Gaekwad, 1—0—1—0; Madan Lal ... 8—5—7—0; Solkar, 10—...; Venkataraghavan, 19—5—...
Match drawn.—Reuter.

مكتبات الأهل

هكذا من الأصل

IT TOOK US 10 YEARS TO MAKE AN OVERNIGHT SUCCESS OF SILK CUT.

You're probably aware of Silk Cut's growing popularity.

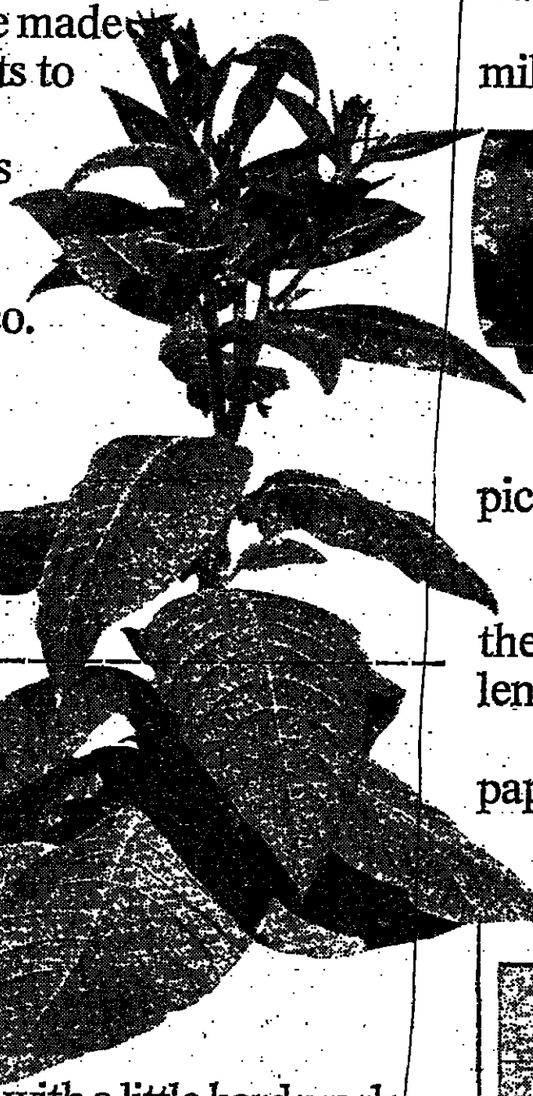
Perhaps you've noticed the way people who wouldn't dream of smoking a mild cigarette eighteen months ago are now happily smoking ours.

Or how pubs that once refused to give us shelf space now willingly do.

What you may not have noticed is that during the first 10 years of Silk Cut's life we made a number of small improvements to our cigarette.

Each aimed at increasing its mild effects, without any loss of flavour.

We started with our tobacco.

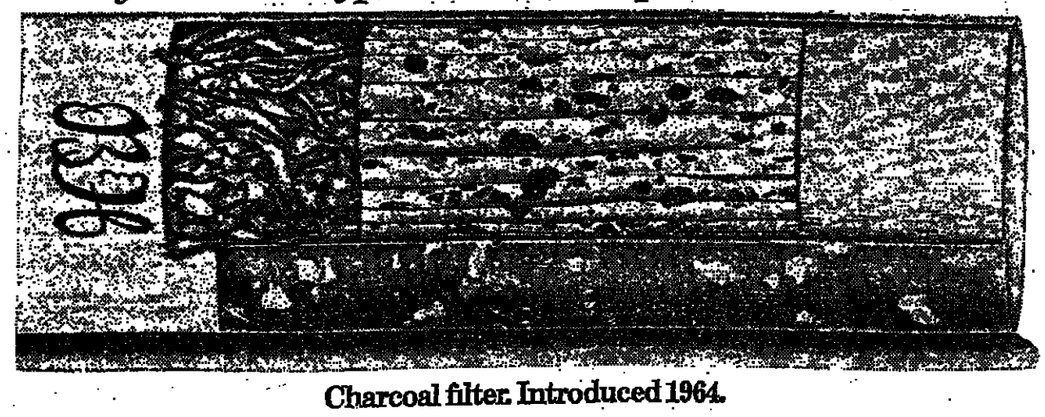


Tobaeco blending to combine the flavour of the upper leaves with the mildness of the lower ones. 1964-1972.

In the year Silk Cut made its debut, 1964, our tobacco blend was one of the few around that was both mild and satisfying.

We had an idea, though, that with a little hard work it ought to be possible to make our cigarette even milder.

So we set about the task of sorting through the many different types of tobacco plants.



Charcoal filter. Introduced 1964.

And we experimented with blends made up with leaves taken from the tops and bottoms of plants.

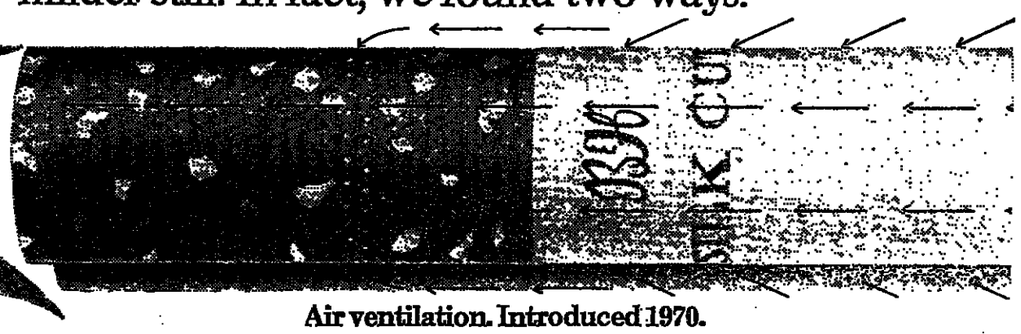
(In tobacco plants, the lower leaves, which are shaded from the sun, produce a milder smoke than the exposed upper ones.)

From the beginning we looked at the filter.

In ordinary cigarettes, filters are made of acetate and paper.

But the Silk Cut filter is a special charcoal filter that produces a smoother smoke than the conventional type.

Again, we wanted to find a way to make the smoke milder still. In fact, we found two ways.



Air ventilation. Introduced 1970.

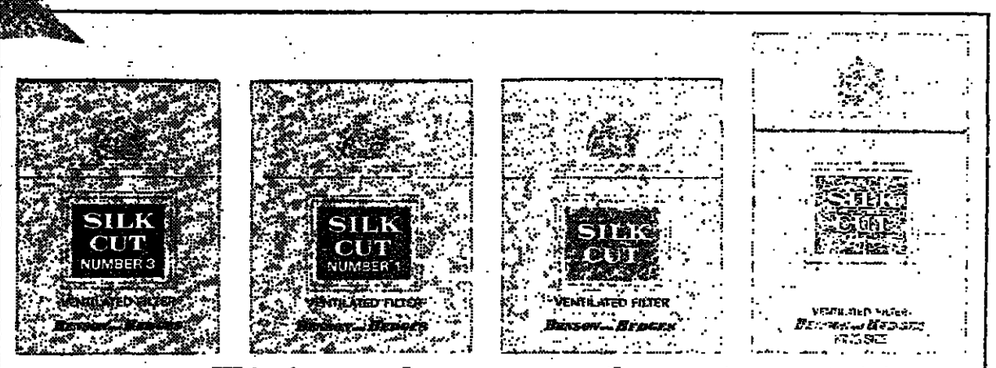
The first was those small holes you see on the picture above.

They are Silk Cut's ventilation system.

When you draw, they allow air to be drawn into the filter to mix with the smoke that has travelled the length of the cigarette.

The second was the higher-porosity cigarette paper we began using last year.

The result of all these innovations was a cigarette that was a touch milder than previously, and our smokers thought every bit as satisfying too.



We've improved our range over the years too.

Of course, while we were improving our cigarette, we also improved our range.

(There's now a version of the mild cigarette to suit every smoker's pocket.)

And naturally, we'll go on improving both range and cigarette in any way we can.

We've no intention of letting our success get in the way of that.

Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

SC5

LOW TAR As defined by H.M. Government
EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

India: Mrs Gandhi may find she has no choice but to stay on the tiger's back

When 600 million Indians lost their basic rights and freedom seven months ago, the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, attempted to placate the nation and the world with the promise that the country would revert to its former democratic traditions as soon as the threat of political instability disappeared.

At the time a cynical Indian journalist shook his head and remarked: "She can never go back now. She's on a Bengal tiger's back."

That prediction has certainly held true. From all accounts Mrs Gandhi has stripped India of its democratic traditions without much resistance. Apart from a few weak protests at the onset of emergency rule there has been no substantial move to oppose the new authoritarian regime. The opposition and underground resistance movements have proved ineffective.

In many respects a large number of Indians have welcomed the demise of democracy and the onset of firm rule. Reminiscent of the mood in Pakistan in 1958 when the late Field Marshal Ayub Khan stepped in to put an end to political instability and corruption in his country, Indians are applauding Mrs Gandhi as she uses her draconian powers to root out tax evaders, blackmarketeers and food hoarders.

But some of the more deep-thinking Indians remember that Field Marshal Ayub Khan also promised to restore democracy to Pakistan shortly after the coup, but went on to rule the diverse regional wings of his country with an iron fist for 12 years.

It could perhaps be said that Mrs Gandhi has taken three major risks in her political career. The first was her decision to march the Indian army across the border to liberate Bangladesh in 1971. It paid off and Mrs Gandhi's popularity rating reached a zenith.

The second was her decision last July to tear down everything her father stood for and turn a country which once claimed to be the world's largest democracy into the world's second largest dictatorship. And for the time being it would appear as though she has won.

But she perhaps took the greatest gamble of her career earlier this month when she overthrew one of the two remaining Opposition-ruled state governments, placing the southern province of Tamil Nadu under emergency rule of the central government in Delhi.

It was indeed a risk because the move has undoubtedly rekindled the fire of regional nationalism among 40 million Tamils, promoting fears that Tamilnadu, while perhaps not in Mrs Gandhi's life time, might ultimately turn into India's Bangla Desh.

For the uninitiated the southern Tamils are as different, both linguistically and ethnically, from the Hindi-speaking north as the French are from the Poles.

During the past two decades attempts by northern regional chauvinists to impose Hindi on Tamilnadu have triggered off violent language riots in Madras, increasing suspicions among Tamil nationalist extremists that the north is attempting to impose its hegemony over the south.

In the political arena, the major party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagham (Dravidian Progressive Federation) which was arbitrarily dismissed from office this month, was founded nearly three decades ago with the twin objective of promoting Tamil nationalism and countering Brahmin domination. (Mrs Gandhi is a Kashmiri Brahmin of Aryan origin.)

Until 1967 the Tamils had been ruled locally in their province by the Congress Party which in the eyes of southern chauvinists, has its base and interests in the north.

With these political and cultural differences in mind it is not surprising that a strong undercurrent of demands for secession swept through the state in the fifties and sixties, manifesting themselves strongly when Indian troops were tied down in the Indo-China war of 1962.

And then in 1967, through the process of democracy and fair elections, DMK was swept into power in Madras on the plank of Tamil nationalism, ousting the Mrs Gandhi's local Congress Party with its intrinsic base in northern India. The DMK also captured an influential block of seats among the opposition benches in the central federal parliament in the same year, giving the Tamils an experience of nine years of participation in the central affairs of a cohesive India. In the subsequent years, before Mrs Gandhi upset these checks and balances in India's federal system seven months ago, outright talk of secession in Tamilnadu receded as the lure of power and a real sense of participation in Delhi was consolidated by a democratic process.

Moreover, even after tasting the attractions of power the Tamils still continued to harbour an inherent urge for more autonomy.

The Tamils aversion to a strong central government was more than illustrated in the early seventies when India was supporting East Pakistan's demands for more autonomy. Taking advantage of New Delhi' policy of championing the East Bengalis against the central government of Pakistan, the chief minister of Tamilnadu, Mathuvel Karunanidhi, began to step up the DMK's demands for a larger measure of regional autonomy for the states.

At the same time a fringe group of Tamil extremists raised the banner of outright secession but with the DMK firmly in office in its own state and with an influential representation in the central parliament, Mr Karunanidhi was able to divert the focus of Tamil nationalism away from a radical course.

With these delicate checks and balances in mind why did Mrs Gandhi take the drastic step of overturning Mr Karunanidhi's popular government and arresting hundreds of Tamil leaders? In short-term interests it would appear as though Mrs Gandhi believed that the dissident DMK would have been swept back into power in Tamilnadu in regional state elections, reflecting unpopular feelings against the rule of emergency.

Whatever the motivation, in a long-term perspective, Mrs Gandhi's gamble will undoubtedly strengthen the hand of hardcore extremists and rally Tamil nationalism, against New Delhi.

Mrs Gandhi's administration has attempted to justify the crackdown on the ground that DMK had refused to impose Press censorship or other emergency regulations in the state. Among other charges the central government claims that the DMK had attempted to encourage secessionism. When this correspondent spoke to leading members of the ruling Tamil Party in Madras in July in the early phase of the emergency last year they made no bones about the fact that Tamilnadu wanted more autonomy, but they hotly denied charges that they are moving towards seccession.

In any event the repercussions of Mrs Gandhi's actions in Tamilnadu do not augment optimism for the future of regional harmony between India's 22 diverse states.

This does not suggest that Tamilnadu is heading towards an immediate and violent confrontation with New Delhi. Unlike Bangladesh there are no large neighbours to support extreme Tamil secessionists.

But in ousting the DMK, the font of moderate Tamil nationalism, Mrs Gandhi has perhaps pushed a button which will touch off an historic era of militant regional chauvinism in India.

Peter Hazelhurst

Can Turkey patch up the breac with US?

The austere welcome ceremonies for sombre delegations of eastern European dignitaries are now familiar spectacles at Ankara's international airport. The comings and goings across the Black Sea and the Balkans are part of what Turks like to call their *Ostpolitik*—the diplomatic device which has come increasingly into play since Turkey's "isolation" over Cyprus.

So frequent have the state visits, ministerial missions and trade trips become since the rift opened in relations with the United States and other of Turkey's western friends that flirtation could be suspected. A notion not to be taken lightly, given the extreme strategic importance of Turkey on the doorstep of the Soviet Union and as a powerful link in the Nato defence chain.

Flirtation or not, this policy of fostering relations with traditional enemies, against whom Turkey has always stood with outspoken firmness, is evidence of the diplomatic bind she finds herself in at present. Robbed of the fruits of friendship and support from the United States through Congress's arms and aid embargo following the Cyprus invasion, the Turks feel deeply hurt at what they consider not only unfair punishment but outright hostility on the part of an erstwhile friend.

"When the postwar honeymoon with the United States began, we Turks spared nothing for our relations with the Americans", a newspaper editor who remembers the period said. "When the aircraft carrier Missouri called into Istanbul, I can remember how the city was cleaned up for the arrival of our new friends. Restaurants and products suddenly started to adopt the name Missouri. Russian salad was renamed American salad on menus. A few days ago, the anniversary of our entry into Nato came around—which from our point of view was the result of that friendship—and it passed unnoticed."

Given the disillusionment felt by most Turks at the US Congress's treatment, it is perhaps surprising that a policy of patience has prevailed. The American bases among the 20-odd installations in the America-Nato complex in Turkey remain technically inactive since Turkey's retaliatory suspension of her military cooperation with the US after the arms embargo. But apart from a few bombing incidents which have only blown out a few windows at American establishments there is no sign that anyone wants to whip up an anti-American campaign.

Indeed, there is a measure of confidence (or more likely hope) among many Turkish officials that Turkey's relations with the Americans will be patched up soon. Mr Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is due to go to Washington within a month, presumably to put the finishing touches to an agreement. However, it is a visit that has already been delayed once because a solution to the main issues proved illusive.

As the Turks see it, any settlement with the US, which would put Turkey's relations in order with her other Western friends as well, should take the form of a package indemnity payment for the American bases. It should, the Turks maintain, provide safeguards for future uninterrupted arms supplies. However, this would in part at least presuppose Turkish concessions on the Cyprus question, which is at the heart of congressional hostility towards Ankara.

"Where Cyprus is concerned, the Greeks have their eyes on the American Congress", a senior foreign ministry official explained. "But in our view Cyprus is one question, and our agreements with the Americans on arms and bases another. Legally, after all, America has nothing to do with the Cyprus question. Nor does the US Congress. It is a matte communities and t powers—and part Turks and Greeks'

Although Turk reluctantly admit is the cause of t problems in the w they do not wave of the invasion an their have subse lowed. More hope an agreement f recent Vienna t looks as though b make their posit before the Caglay Washington, but t little basic change Cyprus policy.

Further, the Tu that while appea accommodating, Government is m for time—thus pr strain in Ame relations and all Similarly, it is b Greece has been forced in this pr EEC decision to tiations for her f ship of the Comm

"Greece is a s with grandiose foreign ministry "Why has she dec tarize the islands n coast against exist If she were serious suit of a solution lems with Turkey We consider this bad faith on the Karamanlis Govern claims it fears Turk is also all this talk ing all the way tinople."

Put simply, the is that the supp enjoys inside the U Congress and in the conflict with Turk portionate to the re tributions the m make to the west It is constantly po conversations with their commitments outweigh the benef from it.

"After all, allian insurance comp government officia "But in the case o we reap the ben American bases their very nature vulnerable because Britain, we share a the Soviets on on one of their sate other. And, if enough, we now f American Congress investment in th company not to ho punish us."

The one thing mon in all discu Turkey's present dilemma is that like to put the behind them as soo For all the talk o no serious Turk ent of playing political the Soviets or th Pact allies. This frequently put, in plicated words as: Turkey's two hism are Russia and Gre

Likewise it is fir that Turkey sees security in her con mitment to Nato. most Turks believe respect their intere served by the pre the strong tradition tarily, economically, with the U Whereas relations Soviets and their undoubtedly conti prove, it is point after all, it is détente.

However, the ri Americans has m think about her po world, since it has extent to which s most of her eggs in "If nothing else, with the American to focus attention in our country a large our cont western defence r pro-western acad "And it goes witho any agreement wit States must be sho rageous to the Turk

Pa

Bernard Levin

Gently, gently through Constable country

I have been to see the Constables (turn right at the bricks) and also the Millets (Sunday is the last day for these, which offer the additional advantage that once you are inside the Hayward Gallery you can't see the outside of the horrible thing, though the inside, God knows, is bad enough). The two exhibitions are extraordinarily complementary, as indeed were the artists' lives, for from the birth of Constable to the death of Millet was just a century, and Millet's first work was being done at almost exactly the same moment as Constable's last. But you can go a lot further than that; in fact if you see the two shows within a few days, as I did, you can hardly help doing so. Both were poets of their countryside, both were absorbed by, and in, the processes or nature, particularly the revolution of the seasons. But complementary is the word, not similar, and the chief difference is temperamental, if not psychological; many, perhaps most, of Constable's landscapes are devoid of people, and of those which are not I cannot now recall, even with the aid of the catalogue, a single one in the whole vast exhibition in which the human figure dominates the picture. With Millet, the exact opposite is true; only a handful are of nature without man, and in almost all of the rest humanity rules, and in many cases physically fills, the work.

It is, I suppose, something to do with that reverberant word "peasant". Millet painted peasants, and there is nothing absurd in thinking of the descendants of his subjects as peasants today, even if they are driving combine-harvesters. But England, though she had a Peasants' Revolt, has never really had peasants at all; the language has even been driven to invent words like "smallholder" in order to avoid such a classification, and although the Industrial Revolution and the enclosures were roughly coterminous with Constable's life (he was born the year *The Wealth of Nations* was published), the 1851 census, 14 years after his death, showed that two-thirds of English farms were still of less than 100 acres; yet it is not much more absurd to think of the figures in "The Hay Wain" as peasants than to think in those terms of Jack Cade's followers nearly four centuries earlier.

And yet it is Constable who provides the more intensely human experience. Nor is this merely a question of the contrast between his receptiveness and Millet's didacticism (both largely unconscious) or for that matter the difference between East Anglia and the Auvergne. I think the truth is that Constable is more English than Millet is French. If we are asked to name a typical pre-Impressionist French painter, or even a French painter without the "typical". I am sure that most of us will go without hesitation to the eighteenth century (is this true, I wonder, of the French themselves today?), whereas a similar request for a pre-modern English painter will in this country produce an overwhelming majority replying Constable, for all that Turner was the greater artist. The English spirit at its finest suffuses Constable's work; I quite astonished myself with the intensity of the feeling of rootedness I had by the time I left the Tate, and I think I rarely feel any such thing while looking out of the train window at the kind of scene he painted, or even while actually staying in the middle of it and walking past the fields. (I suppose all I have done in that sentence is to define genius; what else is it but making universal the particular?) Millet is deeply affecting; but the Tate's walls glow. The Frenchman's "Newborn calf" is neither more nor less sentimental than the Englishman's "Flatford Mill", but I shall remember the latter when I have long forgotten the former, though I lingered in front of both.



A detail from Constable's "Flatford Mill", painted in 1817.

But then, I did a lot of lingering in both galleries (and have been doing a good deal of poring since, both catalogues being outstanding in their comprehensiveness, clarity, lavishness of illustration—though it is a pity that the Millet one has no colour plates—and informative text). The Constables are very well hung indeed (the hanging is so often the weakness, sometimes disastrously so, of exhibitions in this country); not only is the numbering virtually consecutive right round the entire collection—and considering how big it is, with more than 350 items, I can see even less excuse than I could before for those exhibitions at which you are just as likely to find No 99 followed by No 14 as by No 100—but several of the greatest pictures in it—"The Leaping Horse", for instance—are shown immediately opposite the full-size oil studies for them, which provides an almost unique opportunity to see an artist's mind at work.

And what a marvellously attractive mind it was! It had none of the torments of Turner, none of the social ambiguity of Gainsborough, none of the disturbing passion of Blake. "I have heard so much of the higher walks of art", Constable wrote, "that I am quite sick", and his business was with those walks of art in which the English have always felt most at home. Indeed, he made his position quite clear:

I was born to paint a happier land, my own dear old England; and when I cease to love her, may I, as Wordsworth says, "never more hear her green leaves rustle, and her torrents roar".

Constable ceased to love England only when he died, and the last painting in this exhibition, of Arundel Mill (with the Castle in the background) which must also have been one of the very last he executed, is as full of his feeling for the flesh and bones of his native land as anything he ever did.

Beside the richness of Constable, Millet is *petit-maitre*, which shows how unfair to him it is to see his exhibition back-to-back with Constable's, for without such a comparison he stands very high indeed. One of the tests of a great artist is provided by seeing the originals of his much-reproduced work, and the more it is reproduced the more searching the test; I remember, some years ago, coming round a corner at an exhibition and letting out an involuntary yell of astonishment and rapture at the sight of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" as he had painted them. Millet passes this test with consummate ease; "The Angelus", "The Sower", "The Gleaners, Summer"—all these instantly burst through the layers of false expectation reproductions have given us, and speak directly to us in the grave, resonant tones of the artist.

But Constable does not speak directly to us, in that sense, at all. He takes us gently by the hand and leads us before the scenes he loved, and loved to paint, and leaves us there to see what he saw. And, because of his mighty genius, we do. He was not a realist, of course; but as we go round his exhibition the walls of the Tate shimmer and dissolve, and we look through them to the land beyond. "Why, this is not drawing but inspiration", cried Blake, set before some of Constable's pictures, and the quiet certainty of Constable's reply rings down the years: "I meant it for drawing."

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Time we all turned our backs on 'interface'

Continuing our occasional series on new words and new meanings.

When pagans mocked Christians for the solecisms and barbarisms in the Scriptures, Augustine had a squashingly *hippo*-episcopal reply: "A man who is asking God to forgive his sins does not much care whether the third syllable of *ignoscere* is pronounced long or short. What is correctness of speech except the observance of the usage of others, confirmed by the authority of speakers of old."

Not all conversations are as awesome as the *interface* between sinner and God envisaged by Augustine. On less important occasions, for example in prosody, the scansion of the third syllable of *ignoscere* makes all the difference between a good hexameter and a barbarous tumble, spondee over dactyl. Correctness of speech matters because its absence muddies communication. God, unto whom all hearts be open, all desires known, can get the message through the miasma of incorrect and inadequate words. The rest of us are extremely prone to misunderstand each other anyway, without muddling matters further by misusing the common currency of words.

A suppurating source of muddle is the misuse of new words, for which there is no established usage confirmed by the authority of speakers of old. *Interface* is a fine example of a popularized technicality that has been widely and loosely adopted as an imposing metaphor in the past few years, without anybody daring to betray ignorance by asking precisely what is meant by it. The technical jargons from which it has been popularized are those of printing, chemistry, and, especially, computer technology. *Interface* refers to anything that mediates between disparate items: machinery, people, thought. The equipment that makes the computer's work visible to the user is called an *interface*. Like all smart new popularized technicalities, the word has extended highly boldly and metaphorically. So the knowing talk of the *interface* between man and the computer, between the scientist and society, between disparate disciplines, and even between different people; as in: "Our social services module provides an *interface* for the different specialists concerned with the subject."

Examples have been recorded in the United States of *interface* used as a transitive and intransitive verb, evidently meaning to match, harmonize, or work together smoothly. Space-suits have to *interface* with equipment in the cabin. Man and machine are *interfaced*. Companies are offered a chance to *interface* with new products.

As a noun *interface* often seems to signify little more than a meeting-place, common frontier, or point of contact. The adjectives used to qualify it do not illuminate its meaning. Sometimes it is a broad *interface*; sometimes a virtual *interface*. And Sir Bruce Fraser in his revision of Sir Ernest Gowers's *The Complete Plain Words* records the interesting use: "I find myself sitting on a number of *interfaces*." This sounds as painful as sitting on the fence with both ears to the ground until the iron enters into your soul. In short, *interface* begins to look like a showy new metaphor that is being grossly overworked in order to impress. With luck it will follow the usual pattern by soon beginning to irk from surfeit and so becoming a laughing-stock.

Philip Howard

habitat

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The Times Diary

Green fingers and silver tongues

The babble of cocktail chatter on the top floor of the Royal Garden Hotel yesterday must have been quite bewildering to the seven distinguished guests sitting impassively on a table at one end of the room. They were there to show off their blooming good health while their owners competed for the title of Champion Plant Talker of Great Britain.

The competition, organized by a gardening magazine, attracted several hundred entries, and the seven finalists had to demonstrate their sweet-talking techniques before a panel of experts, including our own gardening correspondent, Roy Hay. The judges were unanimous in giving first prize to Frances George, a charming old woman from Stoke-on-Trent who gives her house plants a daily cup of tea, a weekly bath and has regular singalongs with them.

Singing seems a popular form of encouragement. Muriel Glynn from North Wales said her plants enjoyed most forms of music, from Johnny Mathis to Stravinsky, but they did not appreciate loud pop music.

Doris Harvey from Bristol has a Christmas cherry in her office which she saved from certain death. "It was down to four little withered twigs. I said to it: 'It's time you got rid of your fur coat; now let's see your spring outfit.' I talked to it every morning for a fortnight, and now it's blooming.

Hay, who had been cross-examining the finalists on their techniques and asking whether the plants ever talked back, had his own theories:

"If you talk to plants every day you will be observing them closely, and will see whether they are happy in their lodgings. You cannot expect plants to grow in an unnatural environment without a certain amount of attention. And it's said now that three in every 100 people have a hormone in their sweat which is supposed to be beneficial to plants." Hay, as befits a *Times* man, was sceptical of the merits of actual conversation.

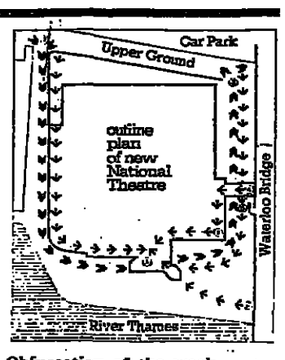
Long-winded

It is some time since I last reported news from the obfuscation front, but that lack does not, I fear, mean that there is less of it about. Three choice examples have recently reached me.

One is from a letter in *Public Service* magazine about a private health scheme: "The only applicants likely to be refused entry are those with multiple pre-existing medical episodes", which means those who have been ill quite often.

Another is from a brochure issued by the Boston Consulting Group: "Financial compensation for successful performance as a consultant is certainly likely to be sufficient to remove it as a constraint upon any reasonable standard of living" which means the pay is quite good.

And my illustration shows the first non-verbal obfuscation I have received. It is being sent out by the National Theatre to show patrons the way into the new building. The fat arrows are for motor vehicles and the thin ones for pedestrians. The answer seems to be to go by bicycle.



Obfuscation of the week.

Vale of wrath

The wealthy residents of Hampstead's Vale of Health, who include the deputy editor of *The Times*, are extremely annoyed. One of their neighbours, they say, is building a road across the Heath, and it should not be allowed.

The man in question is Emanuel Herwald. At the beginning of this week he began laying a 50-ft long gravel drive from the end of the public road to a garage at the back of his property, to provide access for a car.

"I don't know what they have to be worried about," Herwald said yesterday. "I'm simply creating a better road than there's ever been before.

Clearly there are passions at work here which those of us who are not Hampstead residents cannot properly comprehend. Herwald even alleges that violence has been offered to his person. Nicholas Metcalf, chairman of the Vale of Health Society, explained the objections of the locals:

"In my view it's a disfiguration of the Heath," he said. "He thinks he has some ancient right of way. We say he has no right at all. We are through legal channels taking the appropriate steps." He would not, however, enlarge on what those steps were.

The GLC are being understandably wary. "We're in the process of buying the land," said a spokeswoman. "We gather that the man who is building the road claims some right of access, in that a key to a gate was given him by the old LCC. It's going to take us some time to find out just what his rights are after we've bought the land."

Meanwhile Herwald hopes to have the drive finished in a few days and will then buy a car to drive up it (his former car was stolen from the street last year). His resourceful neighbours are unlikely to let him do so without protest. Stay tuned.



Sailor

Edward Heath can seldom have been hooted at so often. A dirty coaster from Cardiff called *Bowsprite* started it, with two ripe blasts almost as soon as he had taken the helm of *Great Britain II*, the record-breaking all-services entry in the Clipper Race from Sydney to London.

Heath and the expatriate millionaire Jack Hayward joined the boat at Greenwich to bring her up to Tower Pier. Heath wore white ducks, navy sweater and driving spectacles for the job, and Hayward—a renowned patriot who has given generously to the boat's appeal fund—sported a red, whi stocking cap.

Heath took the river round the I When he put abou of the Blackwall R from one of th slipped past within feet, and landlubl accompanying pre held their breath Cod-war style incid No 3 genoa, stays and mizzen set, *Gre* was soon bearing Blackwall Reach a to ten knots, to an ment of cheery hon from rugs and dr names like *Cherie*

A pause while the Tower Bridge occasioned momen when the tide th sweep the boat be buoy. But as the b up, the wind lifte spinnaker filled ri

"She is a nice b well, responds nic few vices". Heath wards. "But the w over the place rod cannot tell from t trip how she would ocean conditions. N contemplate sailing Australia. You don' me that easily."

The London corres Le Monde seems t understood the sex tion Act. On T referred to the Le Opposition as "Mr Thatcher", which nicely his reference ago to the Defenc "Mme Roy Mason"

صكناش الأصل

TIMES PAST
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ANGER POINT IN SPAIN

Madrid stock exchange ed yesterday to its lowest this year. That presumably s that investors now have confidence in the Spanish my, and in the success of Juan Carlos's attempt to a peaceful transition from orship to liberal demo- than they had at the t of the strike wave in ry.

tainly Wednesday's events itoria were far from en- ging. Three dead, and over undred injured, several sly, by police bullets. A inspector in a serious con- after losing an eye to a ov cocktail. The whole militarily occupied by the and the *guardia civil*. The le spreading to Pamplona Bilbao, with calls for a al strike throughout the e country on Monday. Pro- g students dispersed by police in Madrid, where is also a severe bread age thanks to a go-slow by y workers.

s is not exactly a propitious te for gradual and con- d democratization. The ce of the strategy adopted ing Juan Carlos and his or minister, Señor Manuel , is to prove to the power- right-wingers, particularly who hold senior positions in the police and the army, that liberalization need not mean anarchy, that it is compatible with the maintenance of order in the streets. The more events in Spain are like those of the past two days, the stronger will be the demand of the right-wingers for a free hand to stop the rot, and the less likely is the King to stand up to them. His speech to the Council of the Realm, warning the Right that if they opposed his reforms he would call the people to his aid, was admirable. But it is hard to imagine him appealing to the people over the heads of the forces of order if there is wide-spread disorder in the streets, and harder still to imagine the forces of order meekly giving way.

The trouble is, of course, that popular violence and police violence so easily feed on each other. Señor Fraga, it is generally agreed, has by and large succeeded in moderating police violence since he took office, though certainly not in abolishing it altogether. The fact that he was out of the country on Wednesday probably made no difference to events in Vitoria. What exactly happened there is not yet fully clear. It sounds as if the police were subjected to fairly extreme provocation. It also sounds as if under provocation they panicked and reverted to the methods in which they were trained, and from which Señor Fraga has been trying to wean them.

When that sort of thing happens, many people do not wait for the results of an investigation. They know at once who is in the right and in the wrong. Conservative Spaniards will know that the Marxist-anarchist rabble ("using broken church windows and statues as missiles", if one is to believe one official communiqué, though another government spokesman spoke only of "stones and knives") are on the rampage, and will expect the massacres and church-burnings of 1936 to begin again at any moment. Others, including perhaps a majority of Basques and a majority of the working class, will share the conviction of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party that "gunfire has been the answer to the just exercise of the right of the working class to strike and demonstrate".

It hardly matters now. What does matter, to everyone interested in a peaceful transition to democracy—which means everyone from Señor Fraga himself to the imprisoned or exiled leaders of the Communist Party—is that such events should not be repeated. It is a time when every leader must be judged by his ability to calm and restrain those over whom he has influence or authority.

ACKED IN BARNSLEY

Prime Minister told the e of Commons yesterday ie did not approve of action ie Barnsley branch of the nal Union of Journalists g the local council to refuse mation to four journalists had left the NUJ. Nor will ne else with a regard for the om of the press and the s of individual journalists. NUJ deny that the Barnsley ch actually asked the ugh council to withhold in- ation from the journalists estion. But, on the union's account, the branch med the controlling Labour p on Barnsley Borough cil, the Yorkshire area of National Union of Mine- ers and Barnsley Trades cil of "the existence of non- journalists in Barnsley". e purpose of passing that mation to such bodies was us. It was an invitation to to refuse cooperation to a group of journalists who decided to leave the NUJ he Institute of Journalists. ding to the NUJ branch, sin lies not specifically in g the institute but in not ging to a union that is ated to the TUC. But why ld they? What has that to do with the performance of their function as journalists? It is when arbitrary and unnecessary prohibitions are placed on the activities of journalists that the public interest becomes involved.

In this case these various outside bodies were being invited in effect to discriminate between particular journalists in furtherance of an industrial relations dispute. Even if the cause were a good one that would be a quite improper instrument to use. Something either rather sinister or very silly has happened when members of a borough council ask the TUC for advice as to whether they should cooperate with particular journalists. The freedom of the press is at stake whenever any outside body takes it upon itself to determine with which journalists it will communicate not in confidential discussion but in order to pass open information to the public.

It is distressing that the NUJ executive has failed to appreciate this aspect of press freedom. Indeed, were it not for the response of the NUJ at national level one would be tempted to dismiss the Barnsley affair as a little local aberration. It might then have seemed no more than a very foolish episode to which one would have been unwise to attach a wider significance. But one cannot take such a tolerant attitude when the NUJ executive last Saturday congratulated the Barnsley branch on its initiative and urged other branches to follow its example.

The natural inference to draw from that is that the national leadership of the NUJ consider it to be both proper and desirable to encourage outside organizations to bring pressure to bear against individual journalists who decline to be members of the union. If that interpretation is correct it makes nonsense of the complacent attitude of ministers in the protracted debates on the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill. It is also a direct attack on the personal liberties of individual journalists. There is no good reason why if they do not wish to become members of the NUJ they should be forced to do so. In a debate on the Bill in the House of Commons last month Mr Foot declared that if injustice were to be done to a small number it would be right that the House should take that into account. If the Barnsley affair is an indication it looks as if injustice could conceivably be done to more than a small number.

OHABITATION RULE UPHELD

the abolition of the wage the cohabitation rule has ne much the most un- lar provision that must be ced by the Supplementary fits Commission. Under the a woman who is living with n as his wife, even if she ins unmarried, is no longer ded as eligible to receive ementary benefit. To many n, especially to those who lose any benefit they e as a result of its strict cement, this rule has be- a powerful symbol of the alism of the welfare state neral, and of the Supple- ary Benefits Commission in ular.

is resented for three main as. First, by its nature the applies only to women it is offensive to feminist nent (although the men whom they are cohabiting ffected indirectly by the rawal of benefit). Secondly, umber of women who live shadow, however faint or t, has increased rapidly in years. In 1974 almost a er of a million mothers ed supplementary benefit were potential targets for plication of the rule. Not ere unmarried mothers of hodox morality. Many were respectable widows. Finally, the methods which on occasion the commission is forced to adopt inevitably include inquiries into the most intimate personal lives of claimants, which can appear deeply offensive.

Yet these are arguments for the sensitive and humane application of the cohabitation rule rather than for its abolition, as the commission has recognized in its rather defensive report to Mrs Castle on this emotional subject. Two years ago the Finer report on one-parent families, in spite of what that committee described as its "strong disposition to recommend abolition of the rule", concluded that there was one overwhelming argument in its favour, that it "cannot be right to treat unmarried women who have the support of a partner both as if they had no such support and better than if they were married". A woman who is cohabiting with a man should be treated no more—and no less—favourably than a wife living with her husband when her eligibility for supplementary benefit is considered. To ensure this some device such as the cohabitation rule is necessary. The only fair alternative would be to accept that all women who cannot work should receive supplementary benefit, regardless of their husbands' income. But it would not be feasible on grounds of the enormous cost.

There is more room for discussion about the most suitable form for the cohabitation rule. Some argue that the term "cohabiting as man and wife" (which the commission rather coyly wishes to change to "living together as husband and wife" on the doubtful grounds that the Anglo-Saxon is less pejorative than the Latinate) should be precisely defined, in terms of its duration or the actual support that the woman receives. Sensibly the commission has rejected this line of argument, and instead suggests that they should be allowed the discretion necessary to apply this rule with sensitivity and humanity. However, these have not always been conspicuous attributes in the administration of supplementary benefits in the past. It is important that there should be an improvement here if public opinion is to approve this exercise of discretion by the commission. The commission itself has suggested that in cases involving the cohabitation rule interviews should be conducted by experienced officers. It has also stated that much closer liaison with other agencies, particularly social services departments, is necessary. Both lines of reform should be pursued.

ma and obscenity

Mr Robert S. Camplin

r Ronald Butt stated in your of February 26 "that if the on Law offences in this area completely abolished the ord- cinema would not be protected abuse by any Act at all. In words, the public screen would be freely available for the ig of any material however le, etc".

statement is simply not true. Cinematograph Act of 1909 een held to give the cinema ng authorities power to con- what is shown on cinema s and all local authorities in ited Kingdom presently exer- ese powers.

not have Mr Butt's advantage iewing what the Law Commis- ave in mind for the cinema eir report to be published. ing to Mr Butt, in a week or lowever, if they propose to cinematograph exhibitions the Obscene Publications Act ems to be merely a statutory d of providing a statutory uet against the possibility of l licensing authority electing exercise its statutory powers ntrol.

Butt also attributes to the yet-to-be-published Law Commission report a recommendation that no prosecution can be made except with the consent of the Attorney General. Again, if this is correct, it seems an eminently sensible suggestion. Local authorities are under no legal obligation to control what is shown to adults on cinema screens and the more they could be open to private prosecutions the more might they be likely to avoid this by not exercising the powers they have, a consequence which I am sure Mr Butt would be the first to deplore.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. CAMPLIN, General Secretary,
The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland,
22-25 Dean Street, W1.
February 26.

'Discount' for guilty plea

From Professor D. D. Raphael

Sir, May I add one further point arising from Professor Glanville Williams's letter (February 25)? He wrote: "There is an appearance of injustice when two offenders of equal guilt receive different sentences merely because one of them contests the charge." It is not simply appearance. At the heart of the concept of justice is the principle that like cases should be treated alike. If two offenders are alike in their offence, they should be treated alike in sentence by the courts. The difference in their plea is not relevant to the just punishment.

The "discount" on pleading guilty is no doubt expedient to the authorities administering the law. It may not necessarily be expedient to the public, as your other correspondents have shown. It certainly is not just.

When expediency conflicts with justice, the legislative and the executive arms of the State at times find themselves obliged, however reluctantly, to give priority to expediency. The remaining arm of the State, the justiciary, is intended to be an embodiment of the principles of justice and to stand out against expediency if need be. We are usually critical of legal systems in which that does not happen.

Yours faithfully,

D. D. RAPHAEL,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
London, SW7.
March 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Solzhenitsyn on Russia and the West

From Professor R. A. Peace

Sir, I watched with rapt fascination the interview given by Solzhenitsyn and read with astonishment the effect it produced on Lord George-Brown. I am distressed by the emotional and often uncomprehending reaction by our politicians (be they Lord George-Brown or Mrs Thatcher) to things Russian. Solzhenitsyn is a courageous and noble figure but anyone with a knowledge of Russian culture will not view him in quite the same way as Lord George-Brown.

In the first place the argument about Russia and the West is a particularly Russian preoccupation which has a long history. It must be put into a psychological and historical context to be fully appreciated. Solzhenitsyn falls into a well-established pattern: the Russian intellectual caught in the inverted trap of an excessive veneration for the West which has turned into strong criticism. In the nineteenth century we have seen this in Herzen, in Dostoyevsky, in Mikhaylovsky and others. In fact, it is an old story and the strong apocalyptic note is always present.

In the second place such figures do not understand the West. Indeed the concept itself is largely of their own making. In spite of Solzhenitsyn's championship of the freedom and pluralism of the West it is precisely these aspects which defeat him. The West is not monolithic; its variety of institutions and cultural attitudes is easily interpreted by the Russian mind as anarchy, and there is a lover of order and discipline in Solzhenitsyn (to me, one of the most fascinating episodes in the interview was the evasive answer to Michael Charlton's repeated probing as to whether Solzhenitsyn saw any similarity between himself and Lenin).

In the third place the purity of Solzhenitsyn's antithesis of Russia and the West is such that no mention is made of China in this context, nor indeed of the impact on Russia's internal policies by dissident Western communist parties. Nevertheless the ideas of Solzhenitsyn seem to be influential not only in this country but more ominously in America. If politicians heed his apocalyptic warnings it means inevitably more armaments and more and more Vietnams. It means the application of brute force, rather than intelligence, to world problems. As far as this country is concerned brute force is no longer an economic possibility and yet if Russia is to be feared as much as Mrs Thatcher, Lord George-Brown and others seem to suggest, we must make some effort to grasp the nettle.

The more politicians, diplomats, business men we have who know Russian and are versed in Russian culture, the more chance we have to understand the Soviet Union and to influence her policies. Yet it is alarming that Russian as a school subject is actually on the decline because of what appear to be purely administrative reasons. The way ahead lies not in physical containment but in critical comprehension and for this we have adequate resources to hand if they are put to proper use.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. PEACE,
Department of Russian Studies,
The University, Hull.

From the Directors of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

Sir, Mr Solzhenitsyn's perversely unfair attack on Bertrand Russell is the second he has made in less than two years. We were compelled to write to you in June, 1974, concerning your report of his first such onslaught, in which he bracketed Russell with the late Dean of Canterbury, as an alleged apologist for Gulag. We cited a number of the more famous of Russell's writings on this question, some of which had achieved world-wide circulation long before Mr Solzhenitsyn began the ordeal of his first imprisonment. At the same time, we wrote to Mr Solzhenitsyn himself, recommending those of Russell's works which would allow him to judge exactly how unjust his remarks really were. We received neither reply nor acknowledgment to this or subsequent letters.

Now you report the Russian writer as expressing "abhorrence for Bertrand Russell's 'horrible' expression 'better red than dead' with its absence of all moral criteria". Once again, Solzhenitsyn is in error: this expression was not Russell's, any more than was the inversion of it which appeared on placards carried by some opponents of the movement for nuclear disarmament. On the only occasions that Russell actually mentioned it in his writings, he spoke of "evading this alternative". It is perfectly clear that Mr Solzhenitsyn has not yet read Russell, and that he is arguing against an imaginary personality to whom, for some reason, he attributes the name of one who was among his most distinguished and active defenders whilst he was suffering the displeasure of the authorities in his own country.

What Russell did say about nuclear war was this:

"There are many people in the West, and I suppose also in the East, who consider that the extermination of the human race would be preferable to the victory of the ideology that they dislike. They maintain that the evils inflicted by the Kremlin or by Wall Street, as the case may be, are so great that, in a world dominated by either, life would not be worth living and it would be a kindness to future generations to prevent them from being born. On this ground it is argued that, if nothing short of a nuclear war can prevent the victory of the other side, a nuclear war should be waged even should it involve a risk of universal death. I cannot but regard such a point of view as one exhibiting ferocious fanaticism."

We think it reasonable to ask Mr Solzhenitsyn whether he agrees with this attitude or not, and if he does not, upon what remarkable "moral criteria" he finds it wanting. We hope you will grant him the opportunity to reply to these questions in your columns.

Yours faithfully,
KEN COATES, Director,
CHRIS FARLEY, Director,
The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Ltd,
Bertrand Russell House,
Gamble Street,
Nottingham.
March 3.

Tories and trade unions

From Mr Tom Arnold, Conservative MP for Hazel Grove

Sir, Your editorial (March 2) completely overlooked the background to the speeches of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior at the recent Conservative trade unionists' conference. It took little account of the considerable misunderstanding which arose over the Industrial Relations Act.

The speeches which you criticized were an attempt to set the record straight, and did not signal the beginning of a formal bargain with the trade unions. The Conservative Party wish to establish an atmosphere in which negotiations can take place constructively. The "confrontation" myth has been carefully fostered by the Labour Party and some trade union leaders. Indeed, only last week Mr Healey claimed in a party political broadcast that the Conservatives would repeal *all* the industrial relations legislation of the present Government.

By the summer of 1974 the Conservative Party had said that they would not re-adopt the approach of the Industrial Relations Act. The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act could stand.

Mr Foot's subsequent determination, in the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, to reverse the so-called Lever amendments which had been successfully incorporated in the main Act, has emphasized the issue of freedom and the closed shop, and has rightly drawn the criticism of your newspaper. The only practical advice the Opposition can give to employees is to try to include in union membership agreements a conscience clause and proper independent appeal procedures. Otherwise, as Mr Prior said, "it will be the duty of government to ensure that effective provision is made". That statement does not have the ring of concession about it.

Regarding the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill and the Employment Protection Act, it is true that Mr Prior has pledged the next Conservative Government not to go through them "line by line" to cancel their total effect. That is not a blanket concession, for he also said "we shall promote change only where experience has shown existing provisions to be unfair or unhelpful in operation".

In view of the nature of the occasion, your remarks on the content and timing of these speeches seem odd.

Yours faithfully,
TOM ARNOLD,
House of Commons.
March 3.

Policing offshore waters

From Mr J. A. Tooth

Sir, Recent correspondence in your columns, and the article by your Defence Correspondent of February 19, all point to what seems an inevitable conclusion, that the policing of our waters must be entrusted to a civilian body, such as an extended Coastguard Service, but what seems to have been ignored is the vital necessity of this policing to our survival as a nation. More important than North Sea oil in this context is our fishing industry upon which we depend for so much of our food. Without fish to catch the industry dies, more men are thrown out of work, and we lose our main supply of high quality fresh fish. And unless we protect our own interests by excluding poachers this will inevitably happen, to the very great detriment of this country.

Fishermen being hunters that are paid by results means that they will always fish where the fishing is best, and if that means poaching in someone else's preserves they will do so, unless of course those preserves are well policed. So surely it must be obvious that with limits being extended all over the world the waters available to be legally fished are shrinking rapidly, and consequently action must be taken immediately, before we find ourselves surrounded by a marine desert which has been stripped systematically of every living thing.

In view of the confusion about suitable ships for fishery protection work that seems to exist in certain quarters in this country, perhaps the story of the Mexican Government's approach to the problem would prove interesting. The Mexicans were faced with poaching on a large scale by very fast purse-seiners intruding in their 200-mile limit after the fast-dwindling and very valuable stocks of tuna. The answer they adopted was to have designed, by a prominent firm of British naval architects, a fast, seaworthy, manoeuvrable and tough patrol boat that has become known as the Azteca class. Twenty-one of these have subsequently been built in Scotland, all within three years of the order being placed, and within the contract price of approximately £700,000 each. The performance of the boats, furthermore, exceeded the specification and they have proved so satisfactory in service that the Mexican Government has placed an order for a further 10.

I am not implying that we should immediately rush off and buy a fleet of Aztecas, only the experts could tell whether they would be suitable for the rather different conditions obtaining round our shores, but I am trying to demonstrate that the private sector of British industry is capable of designing and producing quickly, efficiently and cheaply an excellent fishery protection vessel if given the opportunity to do so.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. TOOTH,
5D Oliver's Wharf,
64 Wapping High Street, E1.
February 26.

Criminal responsibility and punishment

From Mr John Beloff

Sir, I doubt whether Mr Bernard Levin has any more devoted admirer than myself and yet I am sometimes at a loss to know when he means us to take him literally. Thus when he tells us (*The Times*, March 3) that the Rev Stephen Care could not help robbing banks or that Mr Stephen Hodgson could not help maltreating little children so that it was unjust to send them to prison, how are we to understand him? Does he really mean that they were no more responsible for their actions than for the colour of their eyes or for their liability to succumb to an infectious disease? That they were, in effect, categorically different from the rest of us, including Mr Levin himself who presumably does acknowledge responsibility for his actions? Or, in talking of an "irresistible impulse" does he perhaps mean rather that, owing to their peculiar condition, their temptation to do these wicked things was so strong that it would have required an extraordinary effort of will to overcome so that they deserve our compassion? More is here at stake than just who should be punished for what and how, namely whether we are to retain the concept of free-will or discard it in deference to a deterministic science of behaviour. Mr Levin surely owes his admirers a straight answer.

I am, yours faithfully,
JOHN BELOFF,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Psychology,
60 Pleasance, Edinburgh.

From Mr Basil Douglas-Smith

Sir, I have read Mr Levin's outrageous article, in which he half-hints that burglars and sadists are not responsible for their acts. As I am one of the fools to whom he grudgingly concedes that these people fully understand what they are doing, may I answer his main point (that they are the victims of irresistible impulses)?

This type of contention has never been proved. It is the outcome of some half-baked Freudian theories, which are themselves based on the wildest conjecture.

Mr Levin goes on to deduce the obvious corollary, that an attempt should be made to find out why people commit these crimes, and to forestall them—presumably by altering their personalities, or brainwashing them. Since an intelligent man *must* intend the consequences of his acts, I assume that Mr Levin intends the consequences of his policy: an army of physiologists and psychologists, probably termed government inspectors of something or other, whose job it will be to ferret into every aspect of our private lives.

If this is what Mr Levin wants, I think he would be happy in Russia, in spite of his proclaimed hatred of a system which puts dissidents into asylums. Yet there will be, in practice, a very thin line of distinction between his policy and theirs: the first step will be to put a boy into an asylum, on the argument that he will probably be a burglar or a sadist when he grows up; the second step will be to put another boy into an asylum, because he will probably be an individualist when he grows up.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL DOUGLAS-SMITH,
Halifax House, Oxford.

From Mr Giles Playfair

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's brilliant treatise on prisons inspires me to ask a question. Aren't we do-gooders entitled to some explanation of judicial decisions?

The sentence imposed on the Reverend Stephen Care—assuming the accuracy of press reports—seems inexplicable. What emboldened the judge to ignore the psychiatric evidence that Mr Care was suffering from psychopathic disorder? Why should he have decided it was inappropriate to send him to a mental hospital? Had he, by chance, examined him, as presumably the psychiatrist had? Did he, by chance, know anything at all about him before the trial? What made him so certain that seven years' imprisonment (less time off for good behaviour) would teach this man his lesson?

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
GILES PLAYFAIR,
2 Ramillies Road, W4.

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, "Prison, in these cases, does nobody any good": Bernard Levin has done a service to common sense and humanity in his article today. Every year there are thousands more cases of which the same could be said: the waste of human lives, and money, is staggering. It is curious that courts, whose daily work hinges upon evidence, do not look for evidence of the results of penalties they impose, but rely on a notional equation of criminal responsibility and punishment. The length of a prison sentence is usually justified solely by reference to other prison sentences. The Home Secretary has referred the question of maximum penalties to the Advisory Council on the Penal System: let us hope that the council will take this golden opportunity to devise a rational sentencing policy.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
125 Kennington Park Road, SE11.

Pakistani girls' schools

From Dr Eric Rahim

Sir, For some time now a section of the Pakistani community in Britain has been making demands for single sex schools for their girls at the secondary level. The demand is being made on religious grounds. It is argued that Islam forbids Muslim girls over the age of puberty to mix with members of the other sex.

It is possible that those at whom these demands are directed may in time begin to consider them sympathetically for questions of religion and freedom of parental choice appear to be involved. Before positions become inflexible and attitudes harden, I would like to offer the following points for the consideration of all those concerned with the welfare of immigrants in this country.

First, there are questions of interpretation of the Holy Quran. I have no specialist knowledge on such matters, but it is well known that there is no single authority in Islam which can ultimately adjudicate on questions of interpretation. Different sects, groups and individuals choose their interpretations over a fairly wide range. It is thus to be expected that interpretations on questions with social undertones will vary with the outlook of the groups and individuals concerned.

In practice, one finds that most of the Muslims living in this country find nothing repugnant in sending their daughters to mixed schools. When one looks across the Muslim world, including Pakistan, one finds coeducation at the university level virtually the rule and at the secondary school level in a large number of places.

Over the past quarter of a century women's participation in the educational and social life of these countries has been rapidly increasing. In Pakistan itself, such participation has been treated as part of the general progress there, and to the best of my knowledge it has not been regarded as inconsistent with the injunctions of Islam.

Secondly, we should consider the consequences of such special schools—for that is what it will be in most places—for the prospects of the integration of the Pakistani community in the life of this country. Most immigrant communities wish to maintain some form of cultural identity. This is understandable and if properly done could enrich British cultural and social life. But there could be a serious danger that such special provisions in the field of education make for cultural separateness and exclusiveness, thus making integration difficult. This, in turn, could seriously slow down the pace at which racial disadvantages are removed.

Finally, demands for separate schools raise questions about the situation of the girls themselves. If these girls are not allowed to mix with members of the other sex at the secondary school and higher levels, they would (one must assume) also not be allowed to mix after they have completed their formal education. This implies that for all practical purposes they would be denied opportunities for seeking the general run of employments in this country. What would these girls then do? Get married? But to whom?

The segregation of Pakistani girls would mean not only that the cultural gap between them and the community at large will persist; it would also create a cultural gap between them and the Pakistani men of the same age group, for the latter will continue to enjoy the freedoms denied to the female members of the community. Will these young men enter into arranged marriages in accordance with the wishes of their parents? Or, will we then want to segregate Pakistani boys as well?

I hope these questions point to some very serious potential problems which members of the Pakistani immigrant community and all those concerned with their needs and rights would do well to ponder now before such demands are pressed any further and before they come to be seen as part of the question of "parental choice".

Yours faithfully,
ERIC RAHIM,
Senior Lecturer, David Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies,
26 Richmond Street,
Glasgow.
March 1.

EEC links with Turkey

From Mr David Barchard

Sir, The effects of early Greek entry into the EEC simply cannot be detached as easily as Mr David Rudnick suggests (article, February 25) from the wider problems of politics in the eastern Mediterranean. Early Turkish entry may be out of the question but the Community's links with Turkey are sufficiently strong and important to ensure that any problems concerning them will not disappear through some mysterious eastwards pull in Turkey, removing the country from sight or a bottomless reservoir of good will in Athens neutralizing any political or economic difficulties which may emerge. In historical perspective, how long can the Community hope to maintain satisfactory relations with Ankara if in Turkish eyes the signatories and beneficiaries of the Treaty of Sevres are once more in alignment?

Mr Rudnick's attempt to argue in favour of early Greek entry by casting doubts on the likelihood of an eventual Turkish application to join the EEC makes these anxieties more acute. If Turkey's long-term membership of the Community can be ruled out, then the Turks might as well tear up their Association Agreement with the EEC tomorrow. Already most Turkish economists and industrialists regard the Agreement as ruinously one-sided and expensive. The best policy for the EEC would be to revise its relations with Ankara and put them on a healthier and happier footing while Greek entry is being negotiated.

Anyone pondering the long-term trend of present European policy in the Mediterranean might in the meantime profitably reread Arnold Toynbee's *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, many of whose lessons are still valid today.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID BARCHARD,
27 Tite Street, SW3.

Army differentials

From Mr R. P. Wassell

Sir, Your readers may be interested to know the ratios between the pay of a sergeant in the British Army and a major, compared with their equivalents in the Soviet Union.

The maximum gross salary of a British Army major is about 66 per cent higher than that of a sergeant. In the Soviet Army, I understand, that differential is four to one.

There must be a moral somewhere!

Yours faithfully,
R. PETER WASSELL,
The University Staff Club,
Edinburgh.

Now French schoolchildren must learn about the pill

Instruction on the pill and techniques of contraception is to be made compulsory in all French secondary schools as from next September. It will be included in the natural sciences syllabus for children aged 14 to 15 in their last year of the first cycle of secondary schooling.

This is one of the many reforms currently being brought about by the French Ministry of Education as part of a new law on education which was introduced last July. The final text is still being drafted.

M Lafond, head of the ministry's information service, told me, during a visit to British education correspondents to France last week, that the Government expected little opposition to contraception methods being taught in schools. There had as yet been no whiff of discontent from the 18 per cent of the nation's schools which are run by the churches and are mainly Roman Catholic. Although they are independent they receive most of their money from the State and are "under contract" which means that they must implement the new reform.

French schools have always made a distinction between sex information and sex education. Up until now the law has been that sex information should be provided in schools for 14 to 15-year-olds.

M Lafond said the purpose of the new law was to start sex information with children aged 11 and 12. A sex education course would be started for the fourth year children and teachers would be told not to avoid the issues of abortion, contraception and venereal disease. Courses on contraception have been devised by centres of pedagogical research in each of the 26 academie or educational districts of France. The centres also train the teachers how to give sex education lessons.

For older children much of the content of sex education is decided by school boards on which parents and pupils along with teachers and other members of school staffs are represented. In the Lycée Emmanuel Mounier for 16 to 19-year-olds at Grenoble, for example, the school board called for discussions on abortion which are now organized by the pupils.

In France the curriculum in schools is still laid down by central dictat, but the methods of teaching are left to the schools themselves. The Government has promulgated a new law, known as the 10 per cent law, which allows schools to use one tenth of their time in any way they please. This seems to have caused a great deal of trouble and is not thought of as an enlightened gesture by all teachers.

M Georges Roches, headmaster of the Lycée Emmanuel Mounier, said: "The British teachers know what they can do with their freedom, the French don't. Whenever they are given liberay, they call for texts on how to deal with it. But when they get these, they scream against them.

"This 10 per cent law could be an extremely interesting and valuable lesson in democracy because it requires the agreement of teachers, pupils and parents."

He said that two years ago when the law came into operation the school decided to spend their 10 per cent by taking 400 pupils and teachers into the mountains to spend a week living with farmers. Last year the 10 per cent had largely been used for social work in the town. These projects had worked well. But there were many failures and many of the pupils had regarded the 10 per cent as an opportunity to truant. Teachers, too, had been openly subversive.

This year the school had set up a special commission as to whether they should continue to take their 10 per cent. The majority of parents and pupils were in favour, but only 65 out of 133 teachers at the school were prepared to answer a questionnaire on the subject. Of these 44 supported it, 14 were evasive and seven were against.

Madame Clerc, headmistress of one of Grenoble's colleges of secondary education for 11 to 15-year-olds, said the 10 per cent law was something of a "14th of July" issue in her school. Because she could get no extra money, she did nothing about it.

But the reform which is currently having the greatest difficulty is that concerned with bringing some kind of order to the chaos of the university system eight years after the student revolutions of 1968.

The unfortunate person who has this responsibility is a 50-year-old former French woman professor of Geography, Madame Alice Saunier-Seite, recently appointed Secretary of State for the Universities. In the carefully shaded light of her office in the Rue Duroc, this elegant lady with jet black hair cut into a fringe looked like Queen Cleopatra. As she coolly stated her objectives for bringing some kind of manpower planning into the university system and for reducing the 50 per cent drop-out rate among the 800,000 French students after the first year, it all seemed quite feasible.

Going round the country it seemed more daunting. There were reports of widespread disruptions of university courses in Nantes, Tours, and Rennes. When we arrived at Lyon we were told that it would be impossible for our planned visit to l'Institut Universitaire de Technologie to go ahead because a strike by students made it dangerous for an official car to visit the campus.

A glance at one of the local papers revealed that the principal of another student establishment, the Ecole Centrale, had resigned amid student demonstrations over shortage of money and university posts. Architectural students were also in ferment and their school had been recently burnt down.

M Louis, rectour de L'Academie de Lyon, said students made trouble at this time every year. It was the "February sickness.

A visit to the threatened campus showed that about 100 students at the National Institute for Applied Sciences were sleeping in the dministrative block for the second night running. Classes had been stopped for two weeks because of a strike by nearly all the 1,000 first year students. The day before 100 police had spent more than an hour at the entrance to the institute. The students were run by a committee of 50, who managed and stocked the restaurants and had done little more harm than signing their own names and mine in the beautiful leather-bound visitors' book used by President Pompidou on one happier occasion.

Passing on to Grenoble, we found that 3,000 students at the university were on strike there. The Vice-Chancellor informed me during lunch in one of the best hotels in town that this was to be expected. "February is a good month for skiing", he said.

Tim Devlin

Poverty down at the vicarage

A diagram submitted to the General Synod of the Church of England as part of a report on the remuneration of the clergy shows some interesting facts about their declining fortunes.

The diagram, which is based on one reproduced regularly in the *Department of Employment Gazette*, shows that in 1967-68 the average stipend of incumbents was keeping level with retail prices, and average earnings were trailing behind.

In 1970 all three—average stipend, retail prices and average earnings—roughly coincided.

In 1974 average earnings were well ahead, retail prices came second, and the average stipend of incumbents came a poor third. The trend continues. The result is that, because annual percentage increases in the average stipend of incumbents are smaller than annual percentage increases in average earnings of the total working population, the clergy are becoming increasingly poor.

If the clergy are to remain classified as self-employed for purposes of national insurance contributions under the terms of the Social Security Act 1973, they are to pay £2.41 per week in stamps and are to pay in addition 8 per cent of income above £1,600 per annum up to a maximum of £3,600. When, as expected, the maximum figure of £3,600 is increased, the clergy will merely smile. If this 8 per cent is levied on a net figure after the deduction of expenses of office, there need not be many incumbents who are badly caught by it.

The position has not yet been finalized and the Churches' Main Committee—representing all the denominations—still has the situation under review with the Government. Meanwhile, information has been received from the Churches' Main Committee that the Government is treating ministers of religion as self-employed contributors for a further year. If, after the review, clergymen are reclassified and are given an "employed/earner" status, the Church Commissioners—and the equivalent bodies of other denominations—would have to find the "employers" contribution. This would mean that there would be less money available for increasing clergy stipends. In other words, the clergy are going to be caught whichever way it goes.

It is interesting to note that MPs have altered their classification for purposes of national insurance contributions as from April 6, 1975, from self-employed to employee status, thus avoiding the 8 per cent levy on their incomes over £1,600.

The Central Stipends Authority of the Church of England has been successfully persuading the dioceses through diocesan stipends committees to make Easter offerings a part of the incumbent's salary and not additional to it. The General Synod agreed to this policy at its meeting in February, 1975. Previously and traditionally the Easter offering had been a gift (though taxable) from the laity to the incumbent of the parish. The action of the Central Stipends Authority will now be to deduct from his salary the following year whatever is given to the incumbent in the Easter offering, so that the total sum of all Easter offerings may be divided equally between all incumbents in the interests of standardization.

If the Central Stipends Authority, the Church Commissioners, wields the power and all-pervading influence that one associates with a dominant centralized bureaucracy, it will have the effect of reducing diocesan stipends committees to the status of rubber stamps or of money raisers for the authority.

The authority is struggling to do all it can to improve conditions for the clergy, and the clergy are grateful.

But the fact of the matter is that if present economic trends continue, the clergy will become increasingly poverty-stricken. This is in contrast to the rest of society whose efforts and hopes are directed towards an increa
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Rev M. E.

Upheavals at the Poetry Society

David Lovibond believes that the recent upheavals over the composition and management of the Poetry Society are by no means over—not, at any rate, if he and his supporters have anything to do with it.

They lost the recent battle to oust six members of the society's general council and to create a five-member board for *Poetry Review* but they intend to keep the war going on a number of fronts until they can push their reform ideas again at the annual meeting in June.

In his campaign for poetic justice, Lovibond claims the society has become too esoteric, not sufficiently representative of the membership. Poetry, he says, should be made more accessible to the public, including workpeople at their factories and offices.

"In the next four weeks", he says, "we hope to make a start, to buy a van, visit places like Aberdovey and hire a hall, get people like Ford's interested in our work, the idea being that of popular poetry as it was done centuries ago."

The group has also produced, at a cost of £450, a poetry magazine. Lovibond points out that in one issue of *Poetry Review* 16 pages were devoted to the work of three council members. Poetry readings, organized by the society do not, he claims, encourage the budding poet by follow-up comments and criticism.

The group also hopes to get branches set up around the country, from which members would be elected to serve on the council—a measure of democratization of which he thinks most members would approve.

There is at present, says Lovibond, a massive indifference to the body and course of poetry and its poets and far too little communication between the council and the membership.

What the council itself said after a ballot on resolutions proposed at the extraordinary general meeting was that it had noted a number of points "for discussion and action"; it had, said the council, a responsibility towards all poetry lovers in Britain, whether members or not.

David Lovibond and his group of adherents, working from the Black Bull in Islington, and operating a poetry school and workshop, insist that they are not trying to bring down the society, which does a great deal of work which is important to the spread of interest in poetry.

But they do feel that the present image of the society is a moribund one which they wish to change.

Poetry, they hope, will never be the same again.

Kenneth Gosling

What chance a Budget sweete

Most food sold in Britain is free of tax. The main exceptions are shelled nuts in packets, crisps, sweets, chocolate biscuits and ice cream, which carry value-added tax. Companies which sell them want the tax removed in the Budget next month.

They have told Mr Healey, the Chancellor, that if the tax went sales would rise and produce an extra 10,000 jobs in industries which now employ a total of 125,000 workers. The appeal has been sent by the Food and Drink Industries Council, an umbrella organization for lobbies in the food processing industry.

The order in which the council has marshalled its arguments is interesting. It puts a seductive appeal to narrow political instincts first and the nutritional case for abolishing VAT last.

If the tax went, it says, prices would immediately fall. "The reduction, worthwhile in itself as a statistic, would also have a valuable significance in terms of public awareness of the Government's determination to reduce inflation. . . . There would be direct experience and appreciation of the benefit throughout the whole nation."

The council reminds Mr Healey that when the last Conservative overnment abolished purchase tax and launched VAT, it also ceased to levy tax on any food. VAT was promptly slapped on when Labour came to power in 1974.

The products now taxed are an essential part of the nation's food supply, the council says. They are especially useful for those with little money because each item is sold at low cost and contains good ingredients. Milk is cheaper in the form of a bar of chocolate than as a cheese sandwich.

The taxed foods are sometimes condemned on the grounds that they are weak on food value and strong on attacking tooth enamel and on producing fat. The council has sent the Chancellor detailed tables that show milk chocolate to contain almost as high a proportion of protein as bread.

The taxed foods sold in Britain last year provided more than 45,000 tons of protein, and more than 900,000 tons of carbohydrate, two-thirds of which was in the form of refined sugar. More than a quarter of all sugar and more than a third of all glucose syrup consumed in Britain is sold in the foods which carry VAT.

Sir Guy Lawrence, chairman of the council, writes in a covering letter to Mr Healey: "To tax food and to subsidize food at one and the same time appears illogical and incomprehensible."

However, the co
figures show that
foods contain more
less carbohydrate
which are taxed,
biscuits provide 7 p
tein and 65 per c
hydrate.

White bread, wh
sidized, contains m
and less carbohyd
Cheshire cheese,
sidized, has far m
and very little ca

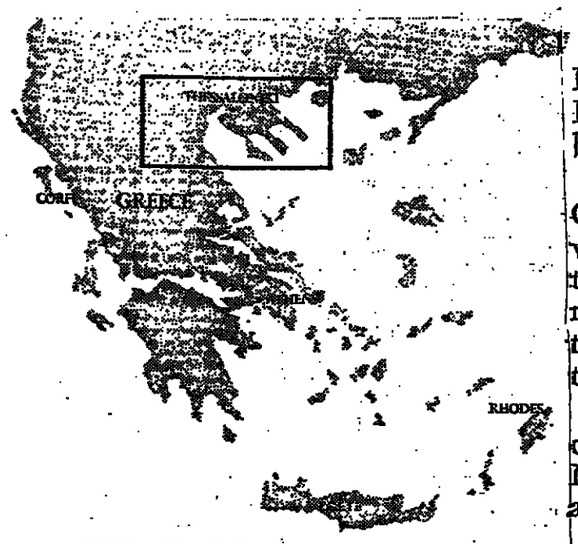
But there is o
which the council c
inconsistency by t
ment. Sweets and
biscuits, which have
raised by VAT, are i
Check scheme, whi
trates on keeping p

Fish prices have f
past week despite
happening in dispu
near Iceland. The
of Prices and Consu
tion reported yest
cod, haddock and
all cheaper than a
Wholesale rates for
showing signs of r
several sluggish
there should be no
shops yet.

Citrus fruit st
extremely good valu
salers report that
vegetables are che
potatoes yet deman
remains poor.

Hugh

This city and its peninsula are of such beauty, it is worth to carry the name of my wife, Thessaloniki. Cassander. 'King of the Macedonians.' 316 BC



With this dedication, Cassander paid a lasting tribute to a city that was to grow to near-Athenian stature, and to a peninsula that boasts the most beautiful landscape in all the Hellenic world.

A sun-worshipper's paradise called Halkidiki, this peninsula holds spectacular contrasts within its three 'fingers' that stretch deep into the Aegean.

Kassandra is already graced with tourist complexes and luxury hotels.

Sithonia harbours colourful fishing villages, camping sites and mile after mile of enchantingly unspoilt, even deserted, coves.

While Mount Athos reveals, alas for male eyes only, the intimate, medieval atmosphere of some twenty monastries.

But Halkidiki is just a part of Macedonia-Greece, truly an explorer's haven.

To the east lie the ruins of famous Philippi, the charming fishing port of Kavalla, and lush green Thassos, an island beautiful beyond description.

To the west you will find heady Mount Olympus, the Gods' 'seat in the sky,' Kastoria, with its 18th century mansions clinging to the edge of a mountain lake, and the famed mosaics of Pella, the archeological site that was once the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

The most renowned warrior in the history of Greece, Alexander brought power to Macedonia, and achieved near-divine status as he multiplied the Grecian world four-fold.

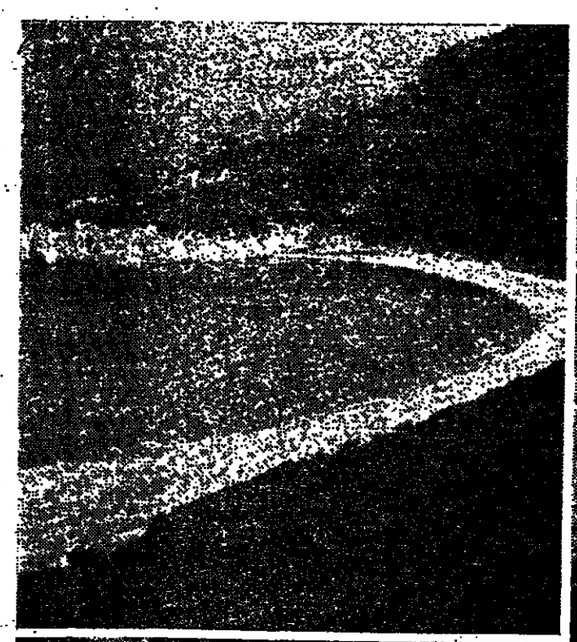
But his death marked the sunset to the long day of classical Greece, and Thessaloniki itself, though largely modern and comfort-filled, amazingly still bears witness to 2,000 years of successive conquests.

The Roman 'Triumphal Arch of Galerius.' The Byzantine churches and mosaics. The famous Venetian 'White Tower.' And the wonderfully preserved 'Old Town.'

The old lives on with the new. And that exactly explains the magic at the heart of every Grecian holiday.

For information on the incredible choice available, just write to: The National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195-7 Regent Street, London W1. Or call 01-734 5997/8/9. Or ask your travel agent.

And if you decide to begin in Macedonia-Greece and its peninsula, then you will surely discover that Cassander must have married a most beautiful woman.





Greece and the Hellenic Isles.

They're closer than you think.

هكذا من الاصل

OURT CULAR

AM PALACE
Mr C. D. Wiggin
y's Ambassador Extra-d Plenipotentiary at the honour of being y The Queen this

Treby had the honour eived by Her Majesty ve upon his retirement rk and Accountant to of Edinburgh's House-

sty held a Council at this evening.
e present: The Right d Short, MP (Lord the Right Hon Merlyn Secretary of State for eland), the Right Hon kin, MP (Attorney the Right Hon Ron-), MP (Lord Advocate). e Leigh was in attend-k of the Council.
t Hon Edward Short, audience of The Queen Council.

of Edinburgh, Presi-National Playing Fields this morning opened tion's new offices at quare.
Highness was received by the Chairman (the

upert Nevill was in

uke of Edinburgh, Life Member of the ciation of British Dairy is afternoon at Bucking-presented The Prince ual Award for Research opment in the Field of ning to the Agricultural ouncil.

al Highness this evening a Festival of Music, nd Modern, in West-athedral in aid of the r Cathedral Appeal.

harles Fenwick was in

ocess Anne, Mrs Mark d Captain Mark Phillips ng attended the *Horse* l Ball in aid of the uestrian Olympic Fund or House.
owena Brassey was in

TON PALACE
The Princess Margaret, of Snowdon, as Patron graine Trust, was present *ng at a Dinner held at* ipful Society of Apothe-ll in connexion with the ion Holmes Centenary m.
dy Anne Tennant was in e.

TON PALACE
4: The Duchess of r, as Patron, visited the s Research Trust at the s Group of Hospitals, arden, WC2.
Michael Wigley was in e.

OUSE
: The Duchess of Kent pened the Headquarter f the North East Postal nd the Head Post Office

Royal Highness, who in an aircraft of The Flight, was attended by e Pugh.

s Worl

of Kent, as Colonel, will 2nd Battalion Scots and, as Colonel-in-Chief, the 2nd Battalion of The Regiment of Fusiliers in n March 10 and 11.

to an inspection, the tative of the President of ish Association Sovereign Order of Malta was un-be present yesterday at orial Mass for Mr James O'Sullivan.

the twenty-fifth anniver-the marriage of Mr and rick Telfer-Smollett, of

days today

stice Cairns, 74; the Earl ford and Balcarres, 49; Dr Deanesly, 91; Sir Frank , 66; Mr Rex Harrison, 68; mo Heim, 65; Lord Kil-; Major-General Sir Denzil r-Onslow, 72; Sir John , 64; Sir John Spicer, 77; hiral Sir Peveril William-78.

st appointments

ppointments include:
E. Bell, senior assistant of British Railways, and S. Satow, chairman of the t Trust, to be members of tional Railway Museum ee, which is a subcommit-the Science Museum Ad-committee. Mr P. W. B. s, assistant keeper of the Railway Museum, to be of the committee.
M. Walker, acting princi-Darlington College of Edu-o be deputy principal of urch College, Canterbury.

orial Mass

. O'Sullivan
stolic Delegate was repre-y Father Bernard Kenney orial Mass for Mr Vincent n at the Church of the Heart yesterday. The con-ts were Father M. Beattie, ier P. Wroe and Father uart. Archbishop Scanlan ng those present.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. Bagley and Miss M. A. Lumgair
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs F. R. C. Bagley, of 5 Manor Close, Shincliffe, Durham, and Morag, youngest daughter of the Very Rev David and Mrs Lumgair, of 1A Moray Place, Edinburgh.

Mr R. J. Belsey and Miss A. E. Jackson
The engagement is announced between Richard James, elder son of Mr and Mrs James Belsey, of Wilderniesse Avenue, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Anthea Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr Wilfred Jackson and Mrs Isabel Jackson, of Forge Steading, Banstead, Surrey.

Mr S. K. Lawrence and Miss J. A. Bradshaw
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Wing Commander K. W. Lawrence and the late Mrs Lawrence, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire, and Julia, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bradshaw, of Bermsley Hall, Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

Mr C. H. Martin and Miss E. Ruddick
The engagement is announced between Christopher, second son of Mr and Mrs E. M. Martin, of Ashbury, Wood Road, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Rosalind, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Ruddick, of Tiga Blas, Les Ruisseaux, St Brelade, Jersey.

Mr G. N. Nickalls and Miss E. D. Sutton
The engagement is announced between Guy, elder son of the late Mr R. G. Nickalls and Mrs J. F. Colless and stepson of Mr J. F. Colless, of Crescent Key, Shiplake, Oxfordshire, and Erica, granddaughter of Mrs E. Williams, of Darwin, Australia.

Mr M. P. Sayers and Mrs M. Brougham
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Michael Sayers, of 31 South Eaton Place, SW1, and Moussie Brougham, of 11 Margaretta Terrace, SW3.

Mr W. T. Stewart-Jones and Mlle M. C. Boyer
The engagement is announced between William Thorold, son of the late Mr Edward Stewart-Jones and of Mrs Stewart-Jones, of Feckenham, Worcestershire, and Marie Christine, daughter of M and Mme Pierre Boyer, of Chitenay, Cher et Loir, France. The marriage will take place on April 3 in the Cathedral of St Louis, Blois.

Mr G. J. M. Stimson and Miss J. M. Towers
The engagement is announced between Giles, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. H. M. Stimson, of Worthing, Sussex, and Jennifer, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. E. Towers, of Barwell, Leicestershire.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Overseas Development, was host at a luncheon at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Ali Maniku, Vice-President of the Republic of the Maldives.

Institution of Water Engineers and Scientists
The council of the Institution of Water Engineers and Scientists entertained at luncheon at Grosvenor House yesterday representatives of Her Majesty's Government, professional institutions and other organizations connected with the water industry. The president, *Mr. C. A. Serpell, was in the* chair and Mr Denis Howell, Minister of State, Department of the Environment, was the principal guest.

Dinners

Charing Cross Hospital
Princess Margaret, Countess of *Snowdon, was the guest of honour* at a dinner held yesterday evening at Apothecaries' Hall at the conclusion of the Sir Gordon Holmes Centenary Symposium arranged by the Department of Neurology of Charing Cross Hospital. Dr Macdonald Critchley, Emeritus President of the World Federation of Neurology, was in the chair. Others present included: Sir Cyril Clarke, Sir John Eccles, Dr E. Grey-Turner, Mr A. G. Cross, Dr G. Forsons-Smith, Dr F. Clifford Rose (organizing secretary), Professor R. A. Gould, Professor A. Brodal, Dr D. Denny-Brown and Dr M. Bender.

Law Society
The president, Mr E. N. Liggins, and the council of the Law Society gave a dinner yesterday at the society's hall for the Treasurer, Sir John Megaw, and Masters of the Bench of Gray's Inn.

Central London Polytechnic Law Society
The annual dinner of the Central London Polytechnic Law Society was held yesterday at Lord's Banqueting Suite. Mr James de Sun, president, welcomed the guests, who included the Master of the *Rolls and Lady Denning*, Lord and Lady Gifford, Professor M. Mazrawi, Dean of the Law School, and Mr C. Locke-White.

Service dinner

Southampton University Air Squadron
Southampton University Air Squadron held a dinner in the Officers' Mess, Royal Air Force Staff College, Bracknell, last night. The principal guest was Professor Sir Herrmann Bondi. The officer commanding, Squadron Leader K. W. Jarvis, was in the chair, and Air Vice-Marshals W. E. Colahan and K. A. Williamson were among those present.

Age Action Year gift

The Bank of England is to give £5,000 to the Lord Mayor of London's Fund for Age Action Year, the campaign said yesterday. The fund is to be used to set up a foundation for research into aging.

German tin-foil phonograph fetches £2,100

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Talking machines, gramophones, phonographs and other sound recorders moved into a new price range yesterday when an English collector paid £2,100 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500), an auction record, for a very early machine at Christie's, South Kensington. It is a tin-foil phonograph by A. Kruss, of Germany, dating from about 1878.

Edison invented the tin-foil phonograph in 1877 and his discovery was imitated all over the world; the enthusiasm petered *out quickly since the machine was* not very effective.

The sale established a new auction record for a typewriter at the more modest level of £180. That price was paid for an "Invincible" typewriter, number 498; it has a linear index mechanism with upper-case type and roller inking and stands on a wooden base.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the invention of many different types of writing machines, partly for patent reasons. The "Invincible" must have been one of those that sank without trace: *No other example* has been recorded.

Another unusual feature of the sale was a collection of jazz records formed by the late Lord Donegall. Divided by Christie's into 70 composite lots, they yielded a total of £1,562. To some extent that figure simply reflects the quantity of early records collected by Lord Donegall. The price for a single record was averaging 50p to £1.

Two albums, containing four 78 rpm records of Bob Wilbur and his Wildcats and 12 of the Original Dixieland "Jass" Band made £20; two of the Dixieland records were test pressings autographed by members of the band and presented to Lord Donegall. The sale totalled £12,120, with 6 per cent unsold.

In King Street Christie's were selling English and Continental furniture. The sale made £28,460, with 9 per cent unsold. Bedford paid £1,155, with premium (estimate £600 to £800) for a Queen Anne walnut secretaire. A Queen Anne walnut kneehole desk with seven drawers made £1,100 (estimate £600-£700).

At Bonham's a sale of selected European paintings made £53,374, with 11 per cent of the lots unsold. A large painting of "A Zulu outpost, sighting the enemy", dated 1879 and illustrated in *The Times* yesterday, was sold for £2,640, with premium (estimate £1,500 to £2,000).

It is clearly by a follower of Baines, South Africa's most popular nineteenth-century painter, but the monogram IRT used to sign the painting appeared to have baffled all experts.

It was bought by Finnegan Fine Art. The frame is decorated with spears, clubs and shields and inscribed with various Zulu battles.

The sale recorded some outstandingly high prices for middle-quality English and German nineteenth-century paintings. A Sidney Richard Percy rustic landscape of 1848, in indifferent condition, made £1,400 (estimate £500 to £800) while "Blind Man's Buff", a Pater style of a rustic idyll by C. W. E. Dietrich, made £1,500 (estimate £1,000 to £1,400).

Successor to dismissed LSO chief takes over

By Our Arts Reporter

Mr Michael Kaye, director of the Peter Stuyvesant Foundation, took over yesterday as managing director of the London Symphony Orchestra, succeeding Mr John Boyden, who was dismissed from the post last November. Mrs June Emery, who has been acting as general manager, is appointed company secretary.

The LSO, which also announced plans for its forthcoming bi-centennial tour of the United States, has appointed Mr Richard Hickox as its chorus director in succession to Mr Arthur Oldham, *who is leaving to join the* Orchestre de Paris.

Mr Kaye, aged 51, was asked how he viewed his position in view of recent managerial troubles. "Musicians work under extreme pressure and they have to maintain standards to ensure the sort of security other workers take for granted. There is bound to be a certain amount of tension," he said.



Mr Michael Kaye, new head of the LSO.

All Souls', Langham Place, undergoes modernization

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A £625,000 project to modernize and enlarge All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, has reached the halfway stage and is due to be completed next autumn. Apart from a small building in the Isle of Wight, it is the only remaining Nash church in Britain and has a worldwide reputation through the evangelical activities of the Rev John Stott, its former rector.

The work has involved excavating below the former floor level to provide a new undercroft. It was possible only because the foundations were found to be much more extensive than is common among buildings of the period, including some magnificent inverted brick arches.

The undercroft will contain a meeting hall, refectory and studio facilities for the BBC, which, when the church is functioning, uses it for the daily *Morning Service* broadcasts. The lower floor rests on rubber pads to reduce noise and vibration from the Bakerloo and Victoria Line Tubes which run underneath.

Among the contributions received have been £3,000 from a young couple who had saved the money for a deposit on a house, £550 from a church in Australia, and $100,000 (about £50,000) from a woman in New York.

The rector, the Rev Michael Baughen, said yesterday that he wanted the church, which will officially reopen on November 2, All Souls' Day, to be a place that people use and not just one that tourists come to look at.

Architects for the scheme, which includes the rebuilding of the original Nash organ, are Brandt Potter & Partners. The main contractors are J. W. Falkner & Sons and the structural engineers Ove Arup & Partners.

Buckingham Palace luncheon

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace. The guests were:

Lady Edwards, president, Welsh League of Youth; Mr John Hughes, vice-principal, Ruskin College, Oxford; Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary, Union of Post Office Workers; Lord Justice James; Mr Cliff Morgan, Head of BBC television outside broadcasts; Mr Praful Patel, hon secretary, All-Party Parliamentary Committee on UK Citizenship; Lord Schon, chairman, National Research Development Corporation; and Mr David Willcocks, Director, Royal College of Music.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Oxford, 11.40.
Exhibition: Ancient South Arabia, including sculptures, bronzes and jewelry, British Museum, 10-5.
Exhibition: Design from Northern Ireland, Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, 9.30-5.30.
Exhibition: Protecting Wildlife, introducing new conservation laws, Natural History Museum, South Kensington, 10-6.
Gallery talk: The Arts of the Han and T'ang Dynasties, by Veronica Lieven, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, 2.30.

Tax and welfare 'ensure fairer shares', household income study concludes

By Melvyn Westlake
Economics Staff

Those who support "progressive" taxation and high government spending on the ground that they benefit the poor at the expense of the rich are provided with new ammunition in a study published this morning by the Central Statistical Office. It concludes that income tax and cash benefits *taken together have a marked* impact in redistributing income from higher-income households to lower-income households.

The report, called the "Effects of Taxes and Benefits on Household Income in 1974", published in *Economic Trends*, is compiled by Muriel Nissel, *chief statistician*, and another CSO statistician, Jane Peretz.

They take a typical household in 1974, a couple with two children and an original income of about £2,800, as the central example. The analysis shows that such a household would have paid £450 in income tax and national insurance contributions, but received back on average £72 in cash benefits. So its "disposable income" was just over £2,400.

About £521 of that disposable income would have gone in indirect taxes: local rates, VAT, drink and tobacco duty. But it is calculated that the household would have received benefits such as food and housing subsidies, education and health services costing £557. The cost of public benefits such as *parks, libraries, refuse collection*, police, fire services and defence is not included in the total because it cannot be allocated satisfactorily to individual types of households.

The study shows how incomes are redistributed both from households with large incomes to those with small incomes and from smaller households to larger ones with children. The authors say the effect of the system is highly progressive. The term "progressive" is applied to taxes and benefits that tend to make incomes *approach equality. In the year* studied the combined effect of cash benefits and direct taxes was to reduce the share of income of the wealthiest 10 per cent of households from 27 to 25 per cent; the share of the poorest 10 per cent was raised from about 0.1 per cent to about 5 per cent.

As might be expected, the study shows that cash benefits go largely to pensioners and to other low-income households, particularly those with children. Not only does income tax take a much higher proportion of income of the better-off households, but, because of tax allowances for children, large families pay less tax than small families.

For example, couples with one child and incomes of about £2,800 a year paid 13 per cent of their income (including cash benefits) in income tax, while couples with similar incomes and four children paid only 7 per cent. Further, retired people who are not well off, and couples with three or four children, are shown to get *housing subsidies much higher* than the average. Couples with several children receive higher food subsidies.

University news

Cambridge
Elections:
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Research fellowships from May 1: T. D. Lamb, BEng, MAppSc (Melb), PhD (Darwin C.); physiology; N. J. Proudfoot, BSc (Lond), PhD (King's C), molecular biology; A. M. Tonge, MA (St John's C), mathematics; C. S. F. Burnett, BA (St John's C), medieval studies; S. F. Macintyre, BA (Melb), MA (Monash) (St John's C), history. Overseas visiting fellowship for one year from Oct 1: A. J. Poe, DSc (Lond), professor of chemistry, Toronto University.
TRINITY HALL: R. J. E. Bacon, MA, of Trinity Hall, has been elected into a research fellowship in sociology from October 1.

Glasgow
Grants:
Medical Research Council: £38,090 to Dr A. A. Spence, department of anaesthesia, for a survey of morbidity in married women working in operating theatres; £20,851 to Dr A. Cooper, department of chemistry, on analysis of energetics on primary processes in visual excitation.
Social Science Research Council: £16,056 to Mr P. Flynn, department of Latin-American studies, for research on the state, the armed forces and policy formation in Brazil.
Borrow Milk Foundation: £11,800 to Dr I. Boyle, department of medicine, Royal Infirmary, for research into the effect of physiological levels of dietary fluoride on the intermediary metabolism of vitamin D and on bone mineralization in vitamin D deficient animals.

Reading
Appointments:
B. J. Hoskins, MA, PhD (Cantab), to be the first reader in atmospheric modelling, department of geophysics.
C. B. Hardman, MA, a Lit (Oxon), assistant warden of Childs Hall, to be warden from October 1.
Lecturers: J. M. Woodman, BPhil (Oxford), PhD (Yale), English; Judith A. Hunter, BA (London), and M. R. Minden, BA (Cantab), German; C. A. Hughes, BA (Montreal), linguistic science; R. Fletcher, BA (Bristol), PhD (London), sociology.

Latest wills

Residue for charities

Miss Elizabeth Ann Pearson, of Penrith, left £22,970 net. After bequests of £2,420 and effects, she left the residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and the Hostel of God, Clapham, London.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):
Black, Mr Harold, of Dulwich, London ... £101,694
Dawson, Mrs Ada Harriet, of Harrogate ... £368,636
Dowson, Mrs Joan Madeline, of Hambledon, Surrey ... £205,303
Goddard, Mr Frederick William, of Saffron Walden, company director ... £138,120
Gray, Mr George Frederick, of Torquay ... £280,276
Hartley, Mrs Florence Nina, of West Byfleet ... £124,918
Johnson, Mr Kenneth, of Sandiway, Cheshire ... £106,357
Kershaw, Mrs Lily, of Harrogate ... £133,129
Levi, Mr Archie, of Guiseley ... £109,750
Martyn, Mr Louis Fredric, of Shenfield, shipbroker ... £178,428
Newman, Mr Gerson, of Chelsea (duty paid, £54,408) ... £160,988
Porter, Mrs Elsie Lillie, of Park Lane, London ... £135,795
Roberts, Mr John Godfrey Owen, "Paddy Roberts", the songwriter, of Dartmouth ... £915

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, March 6, 1951

Czech tyranny

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, March 5.—The contents of a letter addressed by Dr Kratochvil (Czechoslovak ambassador to India who disappeared from his home in Delhi and left by sea for London) to his government in Prague on his departure were disclosed here today.

In the letter the ambassador after referring to political changes which have taken place in his country since February, 1948, says that during the years that have since elapsed his anxiety has deepened with the realization that the Czechoslovak people's confidence has been betrayed, that the state's independence and integrity have been gradually forfeited, its national resources despoiled, and that there is no longer any independent foreign or home policy. He therefore feels it his duty to protest against the present regime.

Faculty of Anaesthetists

Dr R. S. Atkinson, of Southend General Hospital, and Professor Donald Campbell, of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, have been elected to the Board of Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Marriages

The Hon Robert Kissin and Miss L. Chapman
The marriage took place at the New London Synagogue on March 4, between the Hon Robert Kissin and Miss Lesley Chapman.

Mr H. A. P. Picarda and Mrs A. Hulse
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr Hubert Picarda and Mrs Ann Hulse.

Sir William Butlin

In recognition of Sir William Butlin's service and generosity to the Printers' Charitable Corporation he was presented yesterday with his portrait, at a luncheon given in his honour by Lord Thomson of Fleet. The portrait, painted by Mr Robert D. Lenkiewicz, was presented on behalf of the council of the corporation by Mr Eric W. Cheadle, the chairman.

Church news

Appointments:
Diocese of Exeter
The Rev W. O. Bawtree, Vicar of Bishop's Tawton, to be Vicar of Cotton with Stanstreas, same diocese.
The Rev S. L. Lasch, Vicar of Goodleigh with St Mary Magdalene's, Barnstaple, to be also priest-in-charge of St Peter's with Holy Trinity, Barnstaple.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR F. C. CHAMPION

Noted physicist

Professor F. C. Champion, formerly Professor of Physics at King's College London and author of several well known textbooks on physics has died in Malaga at the age of 68. He had lived in Spain since his retirement in 1970. His textbook with N. Davy on the *Properties of Matter* was very widely used in the 1940s and 1950s. He followed it with a comprehensive textbook *University Physics* which was equally popular in its day.

His earlier research was in nuclear physics but when he failed to obtain permission to build a linear accelerator in the Holborn tunnel or a cyclotron in the Strand laboratories he turned his attention to solid state physics. He built up a research group in this field which continues to do important work on the electronic properties of diamond, silicon and other semiconductors. Many of his former students have become eminent in industry, the civil service and in university life.

Frank Clive Champion was born in 1907 and educated at The Royal Grammar School, Guildford, and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took a Double First in the Natural Sciences Tripos (Physics), in 1929. He was an assistant demonstrator at the Cavendish Laboratory from 1929 to 1932 at the end of which time he also gained his PhD. He was an assistant lecturer in Physics at Nottingham University from 1932 to 1934 and a lecturer at King's College London from 1934 to 1948. He was reader in Physics until 1959 when he was appointed to the Chair. Professor Champion was Royal Society Visiting Professor in Malaysia in 1967, and was Honorary Secretary of the Atomic Scientists Association from 1945 to 1948. He became a Fellow of King's College in 1970.

He married, in 1936, Joan Mingay. The marriage was dissolved in 1951.

COMMANDER CHARLES ROE

Peter Ryde writes:

Commander Charles Roe, who was for nearly three decades the dominating figure in the Professional Golfers' Association, died yesterday at the age of 91. His position when he joined that body in 1934 was that of secretary, but that does scant justice to the power he eventually wielded. He dispensed rough justice on the fairways when tournaments were in progress, picking his way fearlessly and impartially and sometimes a little bluntly through the many problems raised by a labyrinthine set of rules. He also became responsible for the finances of the association and, in spite of the many difficulties of the postwar years, left a solid reserve of funds behind him when he retired in 1962, after 28 years with the association.

He was much involved with the early running of the Ryder Cup matches, negotiating shrewdly in the rather one-sided financial situation which existed between the two countries. The continuation of the matches after the war owed much to his determination and to the good relations he established with the American philanthropist, Mr Robert Hudson. Roe had been commissioned from the lower deck and discipline formed a strong *part of his make-up. He ex*pected it from others, but his whole bearing indicated that he expected it also of himself. To the end he remained a traditional naval figure, poker backed and clear eyed. Evidence of the kind heart that underlay his brusque manner was the close touch he kept with old members, however humble, of the association, to which he had given so much of his time.

MISS MARGARET BACON

Mr David Davis writes:

Miss Margaret "Peggy" Bacon who died on March 1, was well known to many listeners to the BBC's *Children's Hour* throughout the country, but particularly in the Midlands and East Anglia. For many years in charge of the Midland Region's contribution to that programme, she was herself a popular microphone personality and had a loyal following among children of all ages. Many who listened to *Children's Hour* during the war years and after, will remember her name with affection, as will her colleagues in other BBC departments to which she later transferred, before her retirement last year.

DR ARTHUR DALZELL-WARD

Dr Arthur Dalzell-Ward, Chief Medical Officer of the Health Education Council, died on March 3 at the age of 61. For many years he had been a health education pioneer both in this country and abroad.

He became Chief Medical Officer of the Central Council for Health Education in 1958, and filled the equivalent post when the Health Education Council superseded that body 10 years later. Twenty years ago he organized the first Smoking and Health campaign held in this country, and in 1971 was Director of the second World Conference on Smoking and Health which took place in London.

Science report

...cology: Disease control and drought

...tional efforts to control a ...ead African cattle disease ...ve contributed to the devas... drought in the lands on the ...n rim of the Sahara in ... years, according to a pro... theory published this ... correct, the theory holds ...ant implications for plans to ...y efforts to control the ...

...n as trypanosomiasis, the ... is believed to be respon... for the death of about three ... cattle a year in Africa. Like ... sleeping sickness, it is ... by parasites carried by ...tles, and the two diseases ...ally tackled together.

...lecades trypanosomiasis has ...e chief limit to the numbers ...e grazed on the scrub land ...semi-desert lands bordering ... Sahara. But, according to ...E. Ormerod, of the London ... of Hygiene and Tropical ...ne, recent efforts at control ...ven so successful that over... has occurred as the ... of cattle has increased.

The destruction of vegetation that has resulted has a direct impact on the soil in arid regions, causing increased and often irreversible encroachment of the desert. But Dr Ormerod also suggests that the changes in vegetation may have a more subtle effect on the region's climate, resulting in long periods of drought.

In such a region, where the climate and ecology are unstable, a small decrease in vegetation could reduce rainfall, which in turn would further decrease the vegetation, Dr Ormerod argues. Although control of trypanosomiasis is not the only factor causing overgrazing and destruction of vegetation, he suggests that it has been the main one.

Efforts to control sleeping sickness were begun in the 1960s. For a long time they consisted of moving people from areas heavily infested with tsetse flies. More recently the campaign has also included widespread use of pesticides and the cutting down of forest areas, which harbour the insects.

Although the objective has usually been to attack sleeping sickness, the campaign has been *highly effective in reducing the* incidence of trypanosomiasis in some areas. In particular it has extended grazing lands into more wooded regions; Dr Ormerod argues that if the control programme is intensified, as planned, it might lead to further encroachment of the Sahara and extend the drought.

It is, of course, difficult to argue that a disease-control programme that is intended to save human life should be curtailed. But Dr Ormerod argues that "the long-term effects of reviving the cattle industry" in the region should not be ignored. At least, he suggests, there should be serious study before extending the programme.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Science*, February 27 (191, 815; 1976).

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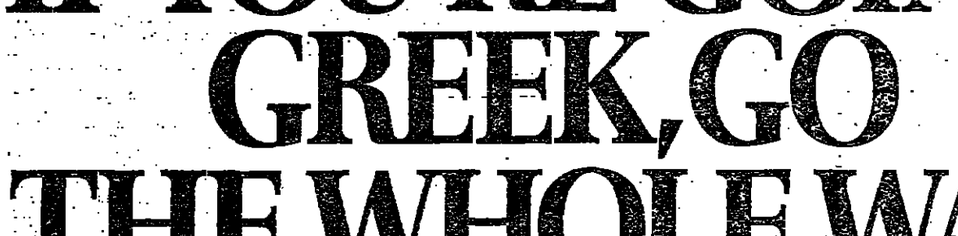
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PARLIAMENT, March 4, 1976

Mr Healey predicts a sharp fall in inflation over next few months

House of Commons

There was now clear evidence that the deceleration in price inflation was firmly established and the country should see a sharp fall in inflation in the next few months, Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) had asked him what was the current rate of inflation.

Mr Healey—The retail price index rose by 23.4 per cent over the 12 months to January, compared with the December figure of 24.9 per cent. Year-on-year rates of inflation have now fallen for five successive months.

This is clear evidence that the deceleration in price inflation has now firmly established itself and we should see a continuing sharp fall in the next few months.

Mr Skinner—This relief, especially in the rate of inflation, has been created largely by the real fall in the purchasing power of organized workers, according to latest figures of 5.5 per cent. and the creation thereby of an army of unemployed. Is this not in direct conflict with the manifesto on which he and I were elected?

Is it not necessary to change this attempt to regulate wages for organized trade unionists and get away from the Government's present strategy?

Mr Healey—I cannot follow Mr Skinner's advice. That would mean separating the Labour Government from the great mass of organized trade unionists and the General Council of the TUC. The success of the Government's policy, in this as in all other areas, depends on maintaining closest possible cooperation between Government and organized labour.

The fall in purchasing power in recent months has not affected the retail price index in any way. The lower wage norm established last August will be bringing prices down rapidly during the current year. The fall in prices in the second half of last year largely reflects the decisions taken in the Budget and previously.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C)—When does he expect the rate of inflation to be 8.4 per cent?

Mr Healey—Next year.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Has he read the economic review of the TUC for 1976? Is it not clear that in that economic review the Government's economic strategy is not welcomed with open arms by the TUC? Is it not time he began to take notice of some of the serious economic arguments put forward by the TUC in that economic review?

Mr Healey—I have read the economic review with great care. I shall be having discussions in the near future with the economic committee of the TUC General Council. The review rightly takes credit for the important contribution made by the Government's £6 pay limit to the conquest of inflation in the current year and sets itself the target of getting well below 10 per cent annual rate of inflation next year.

I hope I shall have Mr Heffer's consistent support in any actions which the Government and TUC decide to take together to achieve this general objective.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C)—Can he say at what rate of inflation he is aiming for the end of 1977?

Mr Healey—No, but I agree with the TUC that it is necessary to get the rate of inflation, which should fall below 10 per cent by the end of this year on a 12-month comparison, well below 10 per cent by the end of next year. In this respect we look like doing better this year, according to the OECD, than France.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—The people most affected by inflation are the old, the sick and disabled, and single parent families. It will be greatly appreciated if his Budget contains generous concessions for this group.

Mr Healey—I cannot anticipate the Budget, but one of the things for which the TUC deserve great credit is in agreeing to give priority to those not at work—the old, the sick, and children—over those in work and to accept the sacrifices required of their members to achieve these results.

Mr John Nott, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (St Ives, C)—Since the Chancellor announced a few days before the October election in 1974 that prices were falling and ever since they have been going up, would he make a special announcement to the House when he gets the annual rate of inflation down to where it was when the Government first took office? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Healey—Yes. We shall do so with greatest pleasure, but experience has taught me that the Opposition Front Bench will greet this announcement with chagrin and disappointment rather than with congratulations.

Chancellor considering claims for cuts in tax on widows' incomes

Mr David Lane (Cambridge, C) asked what recent representations the Chancellor of the Exchequer had received about the tax position of widows.

Mr Denzil Davies, Minister of State, Treasury (Llanelli, Lab)—We have received many representations about the taxation of widows from MPs and others, including women's organizations. The Chancellor will give them careful consideration in preparing his Budget.

Mr Lane—An increasing number of widows in my constituency feel they are unfairly treated compared to other single women. Will he try to persuade the Chancellor to give them some encouragement in his Budget?

Mr Davies—I do not accept that they are unfairly treated in this way. People on the same basic income pay the same basic tax. Widows frequently have low incomes and tax thresholds have been going down. I accept this is a difficult problem.

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley, Lab)—In some circumstances widows are paying income tax and the Social Security Department has recognized that their income is so low that it has to subsidize that income, yet income tax is deducted at the same time. It is absurd.

Mr Davies—With the lower income tax threshold we do have problems of this kind but the difficulty is the cost of raising the threshold in terms of reducing public spending.

Crocodile tears jibe

When questioned about the public expenditure White Paper, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said it would be possible to offset cuts in public expenditure by a reduction in taxation, but not if he took the advice of Opposition MPs who argued that he should also bring down public sector borrowing requirements.

If (he went on) I were to meet the objectives put to me by the Opposition Front Bench we would need both massive cuts in public expenditure next year and a massive increase in taxation.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs (East Surrey, C), said: As a result of his failure to control the growth of public spending in the last two years, each and every household in the country is saddled with an extra burden of debt interest on behalf of the Government, £100 per year per household in extra debt interest already.

If he continues on the path of public spending set out in the White Paper that burden will have risen to more than £200 a year—a result of his failure to control public spending. That burden means higher taxes and the destruction instead of the creation of jobs.

Mr Healey—I would be more impressed by the crocodile tears shed by Sir G. Howe on behalf of householders if I were not aware of the fact that the Government of which he was a member increased public expenditure in its last three years more than the present Government in the next three years.

Mr Hoyle—What they will also do is create unemployment in the public sector without creating employment in the manufacturing sector.

Mr Healey—I cannot agree with that.

Next week's business

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debates on agricultural tenancies and on broadcasting of proceedings of the House. Trustee Savings Banks Bill and Road Traffic (Drivers' Ages and Hours of Work) Bill, remaining stages.
TUESDAY: Debate on public expenditure.
WEDNESDAY: Debate on public expenditure. Motion on EEC documents on prawns.
THURSDAY: Development Land Tax Bill, second reading.
FRIDAY: Industrial Common Ownership Bill, Road Accident Compensation Bill, and other private members' Bills, second reading.

Business in the House of Lords will be:

TUESDAY: Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, third reading, Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, report stage. Post Office (Banking Services) Bill, second reading. Debatable question on Law of the Sea Conference.
WEDNESDAY: Debate on level of taxation.
THURSDAY: Shops (Holiday Resorts-Sunday Trading) Bill and Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, third reading. Water Charges Bill, committee stage. Debate on review of practice and procedure of Parliament.

Ending of colour bar in clubs: Bill maintai proper balance between order and freedon

Racial discrimination was morally repugnant to a civilized and democratic society and a form of economic and social waste, said Mr Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, moving the second reading of the Race Relations Bill, giving effect to the principles contained in the White Paper on racial discrimination published last September.

He said the character of Britain's coloured population had changed dramatically. Ten years ago less than a quarter of the coloured population was born in Britain: more than three out of four coloured people were immigrants. Today, about two out of five had been born here and the time was not far off when most of the coloured population would be British born.

The Commons Select Committee's trenchant analysis of race relations administration had criticized the absence of a sufficient commitment by government departments to devise effective race relations policies and the inadequacy of his own department's coordinating role. He did not wish to anticipate the Government's detailed comments on the report but the Government fully accepted that race relations policy needed a more effective coordination.

They would shortly be taking a significant step towards this by establishing the standing advisory committee, under the Home Secretary's chairmanship. It would include ministers of other Government departments concerned, local authority representatives, the CBI and the TUC, the chairmen of the Community Relations Commission and Race Relations Board and later the chairman of the new amalgamated Race Relations Commission, and members of minority groups.

It was important not to lend credence to unrelieved pessimism and prophecies of doom and especially important not to associate the coloured population only with problems so that they could be regarded only as problem people, which in his view they were not.

Wherever possible, the Bill had been drafted on the lines of the Sex Discrimination Act. It made several important changes in the definition of discrimination. The Bill widened the definition to include discrimination on the grounds of nationality or citizenship. The Bill covered not only deliberate and direct discrimination on racial grounds but unjustifiable indirect discrimination. It took a broad and realistic, rather than a purely narrow and legalistic, view of discrimination.

The House of Lords had decided, in two cases involving alleged racial discrimination by social clubs, that "section of the public" in section 2 of the 1968 Act did not apply to members or associate members of such clubs and therefore 4,000 working men's clubs with 2,500,000 members were not covered.

In some towns the clubs had replaced public houses as the main providers of facilities for entertainment, recreation and refreshment. Thousands of golf, squash, tennis, and other sporting clubs were almost certainly outside the 1968 Act although the House of Lords had not pronounced specifically on them.

Clubs, in my view (he said), must be allowed to apply a test of personal acceptability to candidates and individual members should be free to propose and second whom they please, but I do not think it is in the public interest for clubs to be permitted to operate a colour bar or a Jewish quota as part of their policy.

Clause 25 of the Bill made it unlawful for a club to discriminate on racial grounds, but it would not apply to clubs with fewer than 25 members.

The Bill would not affect the activities of organizations like the London Welsh, or the London Scottish Clubs or the Indian Workers' Association, provided that they did not discriminate on grounds of colour. (Laughter.) They could say that one had to be a Welshman to join, but could not exclude a black Welshman.

Mr Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield, C)—The Home Secretary said that in the opinion of the House of Lords, the present Act did not apply to clubs. Was that not also an assurance given at the time of the passing of the 1968 Act?

Mr Jenkins—I did not conduct that Act through the Commons. I cannot recollect all the exchanges but my impression was that the matter was indeterminate and that the decision of the House of Lords raised some surprise.

It was for the House of Lords in its judicial capacity, and for other courts, to interpret legislation but Parliament had to make it.

Mr Edward Leadbitter (Hartlepool, Lab)—I am opposed to this clause and have so informed the Home Secretary. It involves a matter fraught with difficulties and dangers in an area in which we have not had much difficulty. The vast majority of clubs deal with membership applications reasonably well without discrimination.

Does he not consider this is a matter about which we should think again before we legislate, when in practice the job is being done satisfactorily?

Mr Jenkins—I agree it is fraught with difficulties but where, in this admirable and wide-ranging club organization, one has affiliated members who are members of one club and they can pay temporary visits to another, and where most clubs do not discriminate on colour grounds, but it is possible to have an absolute and direct colour discrimination. It is difficult to reconcile that to any proper approach.

Mr Gordon Bagier (Sunderland, South, Lab) said that the Club and Institute Union executive was recommending to the annual meeting this year that the membership of any club which wished to operate a colour bar should be discontinued. The CIU felt that their approach had been misconstrued.

Mr Jenkins said that he had met representatives of the CIU since the White Paper was published. He appreciated that this was a difficult matter, but it was also of considerable importance.

The new Race Relations Commission would have a major strategic role in enforcing the law in the public interest. It would identify and deal with discriminatory practices by industries, firms and institutions. It would be empowered to issue non-discrimination notices and bring legal proceedings against those who persistently broke the law. It would keep under review wider policies and practices in the public and private sectors.

The Commission would be able to give financial or other assistance to organizations concerned with the promotion of good relations between persons of different racial groups and any public expenditure would be subject to ministerial approval.

In empowering the Commission to support local work the Bill provided for a special committee which would be kept structurally distinct to exercise the Commission's fieldwork responsibilities. In this way it was hoped that the Commission would be able to avoid being compromised or weakened in carrying out its other functions.

The offence of incitement to racial hatred was closely akin to section 5 of the Public Order Act, 1936, which made it an offence to use threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned. An offence might be committed if there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace whether or not there was an intent to cause a breach of the peace.

He had said the two offences were closely akin because racial hatred contained the seeds of violence. It was a stronger and more dangerous emotion than ridicule or contempt. Racial hatred created the circumstances which engendered racial violence. The Government had therefore decided to make a modest but significant amendment to section 6 of the 1965 Race Relations Act by removing the need for a subjective intent. This would bring it into line with the offence under the Public Order Act.

He knew the change would not satisfy both sides of the House. A Bill had been presented by Mr Ronald Bell (Beacon others which sought now 6 altogether as prescription—devised situated into our la and intolerant perso

He did not regar narrow or intolera was deeply concerne tection of freedom o

At this point occurred in the p There were cries and "You are a trai Leaflets were throw the floor of the C number of men and ejected by attendant

Mr Jenkins resumi after order was rest have just seen sou intolerant people wi definition one like (Cheers.)

It was not justifia ocratic society to i freedom of expre where it was essentia the prevention of di the protection of oth doms. The Bill satisfi

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Some would be dis the Government had ther, in particular the dissemination of an assumption of rac or inferiority, or t true or false, encourage racial pre crimination.

The Government h further representatio ter but he had come conclusion that it wo to extend the criminal way. False and evil assaults of the subtle kind was more effect by public education than by prosecution.

It was fundamenta ocratic society tha ideas should be free even if they were reg and evil by most pe and reason, unless th dangered the public

The Bill maintain balance between pub individual freedom. objective of goverr was still the promot opportunity, accomp tural diversity in an a mutual tolerance. T confronted them wa not daunting.

If we succeed (he our children will live and tolerant society. shall create vast di future generations of

Calls for lower mortgage rate

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked what recent discussions the Chancellor of the Exchequer had held with the Building Societies Association.

Mr Edmund Dell, Paymaster General (Birkenhead, Lab)—My department maintains a great deal of contact with the Building Societies Association.

Mr McCrindle—The minimum lending rate having fallen substantially and ample funds continuing to flow into the building societies, it might not be entirely out of place for a reduction in the lending rate to be forthcoming from the building societies.

If not, would Mr Dell consider discussing with them the possibility, in case anything untoward should happen in the Budget to make building societies change their minds thereafter, of reducing the lending rate to first time borrowers?

Mr Dell—The minimum lending rate has really only fallen substantially below the building society borrowing rate since the turn of the year. It may be that the building societies are waiting to take a firmer view of the interest trend before they make a decision on their lending rate.

A scheme for first time borrowers has aroused some interest but the situation is being considered in the course of the housing finance review.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea, North, Lab)—When interest rates go up building society rates go up quickly. When interest rates fall there is always some reason why the building societies should not reduce. Will the Government take action?

Mr Dell—Building society rate has been stable for some time despite the minimum lending rate. It is only since the beginning of the year that there has been a fall in the lending rate compared to the lending rate of the building societies. I am sure the building societies are thinking carefully about this situation.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C)—Can Mr Dell confirm that it is the principal object of the Government's home ownership policy that the building societies should have enough money to lend on private housing so they can raise the number of starts to at least the level of 1972.

Mr Dell—There is a large sum of money for house buyers, that is satisfactory. I am sure the House welcomes that fact.

Mr Robert Cant (Stoke-on-Trent, Central, Lab)—Building society leadings have risen to £6,100m while their receipts are declining. Bearing in mind that the building societies are massive short-term and medium-term lenders to the Government, is the Chancellor not a little worried about the fate of the public sector borrowing requirement this year?

Mr Dell—The Chancellor has had no difficulty so far in financing his borrowing requirement.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs (East Surrey, C)—The huge scale of the borrowing requirement is one of the reasons for maintaining high interest rates. One of the many favourable consequences of a reduction in the Government borrowing requirement would be that we might be able to move to lower interest rates.

Mr Dell—I am glad to know Sir Geoffrey is interested in lower interest rates. The Government's record in that respect compares favourably with that of the Conservative Government of which he was a member.

Ferrybridge six and Barnsley NUJ

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) asked if the Prime Minister would pay an official visit to Ferrybridge.

Mr Harold Wilson (Huyton, Lab)—I have at present no plans to do so.

Mr Adley—Would he please do so, and explain to the Ferrybridge six why his Government's legislation denies them the personal freedom referred to in the February, 1974, Labour manifesto?

The coercion to which they are being subjected is a classic example of the reason why Lord George-Brown has resigned from his party.

Mr Wilson—That would be a very improbable explanation.

With regard to Ferrybridge, the matters in question have been debated in the House of Lords and they are sure to come back here. There will be further consideration.

Since his own leader (Mrs Thatcher) is now, I understand, dropping a glove in the direction of the trade unions, no doubt when they pick it up she will be able to discuss it with them.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—As the Ferrybridge case refers to the rights of the individual where there is a closed shop, could I ask him about a closely related case, and close to Ferrybridge?

Does he approve of the action of the Barnsley branch of the National Union of Journalists who are urging the local town council to refuse to give press information to anyone who is not a member of the NUJ? (Conservative cries of "Answer").

Mr Wilson—The answer is "No". (Conservative cheers and waving of order papers.) It is not the first time I have said it. There is no ministerial responsibility for the NUJ.

Mrs Thatcher—But the Prime Minister has a ministerial responsibility to ensure freedom of the press and free flow of information from a directly elected body to the public.

If the answer is as he says, will he ensure there is proper provision for the freedom of the press in the Lords before the Bill comes back? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Wilson—That is a totally different question—(Conservative laughter)—as she will find when she starts to understand these things, as a result of her long awaited colloquy with the TUC who are delighted to see she is dropping everything she has ever voted for in this Parliament.

These are important matters. I share her concern.

Over-reaction to House of Lords judgmen

Mr William Whitelaw, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs (Penrith and the Border, C), said it was their duty openly to voice the genuine anxieties of many people but to separate these from the prejudices shown in the vicious correspondence MPs received from the extremists.

We have had (he said) a demonstration this afternoon which, at least, gives one evidence that there are these extremists.

If illegal immigration and overstaying were taking place on any substantial scale it would destroy any race relations policy and be monstrously unfair to those families from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan who had come here legally, wishing to settle as full British citizens.

He knew the Home Secretary wished to root out illegal immigration and that some of the wilder rumours of the numbers evading controls and overstaying could be discounted. But there was a case to be investigated and answered.

The Home Secretary had said that the people must be told the truth about what was happening and anyone who tried to conceal that was doing a grave disservice to himself, the Government, and the country.

Unfortunately, the Home Secretary was faced with a continuing argument about the statistics. Public confusion was increased by the widely publicized error about figures. Mr Jenkins must appreciate that statistical arguments, whoever was right, usually ended in a bemused public concluding that there was something fishy about the whole business.

Not only had the public the right to know exactly what was happening. Those who discussed and determined policy could only do so effectively if they knew the full facts.

How could MPs be sure that the basic requirement of the Home Secretary—a strict control on immigration—was being met unless they could have statistics presented on a widely acceptable and understandable basis?

For that reason they needed an independent inquiry into the way in which immigration statistics were collected, compiled, and presented. Mr Jenkins should set up such an inquiry as soon as possible and so enable MPs to get away from all the arguments and make a fresh start.

That would be wise action to take at a time when the Home Secretary had said he was about to consider proposals for revising the British nationality laws. He supported, on behalf of the Opposition, the principle of equal rights.

The Home Secretary had reacted too forcefully to the House of Lords judgment on clubs. That judgment put some 4,000 working men's clubs out of the reach of the 1968 Race Relations Act. There was surely a mood of increasing tolerance in such clubs. Left to themselves the majority would not exercise discrimination on racial grounds.

Those that sought to do so would come under increasing pressures from their members. Because the Home Secretary was trying to force the pace in legislation he was likely to be confronted by procrastination, evasion, and plain blocking tactics.

By insisting on legislation where it was inappropriate the Home Secretary, through this Bill, would stir up resentment and antagonism at a time when there was a move in the right direction. He was making a great mistake.

The main requirement for the Bill's success was that the Home Secretary should create public confidence in his approach to race relations, as a whole.

He must show clearly (he said) that there is strict and effective control of the numbers coming into this country. That is as important to the position and security of all from the new Commonwealth who have settled here within the last 20 years as to those of us who were born and brought up within the United Kingdom.

Provided the Home Secretary could fulfil that part of his clear compact with the British people, the Bill would play a part in ensuring equal rights for all citizens. Because of the Tory Party's clear commitment to that principle in the interests of future racial harmony, he advised Conservative MPs not to oppose the second reading of the Bill. But said they would take a strong line in seeking to amend parts of it.

Mr Frederick Willey (Sunderland, North, Lab) said he was chairman of the select committee on race relations which appreciated Mr Jenkins's response in meeting their recommendations and expectations. The exception was that the committee had recommended that a statutory obligation be placed on local authorities to promote equal rights, and that funding should be on a county basis.

His experience confirmed that there had been a considerable and marked shift in public opinion.

They should complement the action taken in Parliament by implementing the select committee recommendations on departmental responsibility, on administration, ethnic communities, and particularly on monitoring of urban aid.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UUUC) said that if there was a division he would vote against second reading for the same reason that he and almost the whole of the rest of the Conservative Party had voted against its predecessor—largely absorbed into this Bill—in 1968, because it would not in its practical application contribute to racial harmony.

The notion that the existing, growing, and massive segregation would be affected by the Bill was a ludicrous hallucination. The Bill was counter productive.

It would create new rights and new remedies, which the British people had never enjoyed and never sought, because of the new and growing element among them. The creation of new rights in response to that simply created new grievances.

The search for new grievances went on eternally. There was no limit to the grievances that could be found by those who were determined to find them.

The greatest evil of the Bill was that by passing it instead of addressing itself to what was happening, the House was preferring to turn its back and hide its head.

Mr Evan Luard (Oxford, Lab) said although the change proposed over incitement to racial hatred was an improvement he was by no means convinced that it would allow many more cases of this kind to be brought. A particular magazine article, or whatever it was, might have a damaging effect on race relations, but it would be difficult to prove that it stirred up a feeling of hatred in the minds of those who experienced it.

He hoped the Government would at least consider the possibility of an amendment which would replace the words "racial hatred" with "racial ill-feeling" or something of that kind.

Sir George Sinclair (Dorking, C) said that a distinction must be made between clubs open virtually to anyone in certain employment in certain areas, and those which were based on selec sonal qualities, comm interest and usually numbers.

In spite of t assurances on the pro right of members of a on grounds of perso lity, he was not con case had been made provision in the Bi

Mr Alan Beith (B Tweed, L) said that supported the Bill. I were right. There w anxiety and uncertain nationality situation out.

It would have been the Bill or Mr Jenkins' contained some indica Government were prep other action within th the use of their comm ensure that there was ination among firms they dealt, and to m own staff recruitment. orities should also do

Mr Marcus Lipto Central, Lab) said he it as a confession of h he had to refer a cons Race Relations Boa Commission. They w left alone in Brixton.

All we want (he sai more money from the to deal with the probl aid so that we can where young people of work in daytime where people can learn write.

Mr David Lane (C said Mr Powell should reality. Whatever m future trend of Britain had a coloure here to stay of abo rising towards two whom the word im clearly inappropriate majority of them wo British born.

While the House (t nowledges the head "Uncle Enoch", as among our lighter h friends, will he even qualities to the task society where race rel harmonious and no second class?

Mr Thomas Torney South, Lab) said th hospital services woul it was not for coloure looked forward to th there was a coloured

Money for 'smash capitalism' course

House of Lords

Lord Inglewood (C) asked the Government whether their attention had been drawn to reports in the press of payments from local authority funds, arranged through certain educational welfare officers and social workers in the London area, to attend a weekend course at Parwich in Derbyshire to study "ways of smashing the capitalist system"; and whether they would arrange for a copy of the text of the lectures to be placed in the Lords library.

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland Office—I have checked the press reports referred to in the question and I regret to say they are more or less accurate. A payment of £5 was made by the London Borough of Hackney Social Services Department to a 16-year-old girl who is in their care and two payments of £5 each were made from charitable funds administered by the Inner London Education Authority to a boy and girl both aged 14.

These payments were agreed without knowledge of the political nature of the weekend's activities and both of the authorities involved are taking steps to ensure that this does not happen again.

He added: This is a free country and people may give what lectures they like within the law. I have no intention of putting the text of any private lectures in the library, even if I had them.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone—What steps are the Government taking, in view of the serious breaches of trust disclosed of public money or charitable money, to see that it is paid back by those who are responsible for the breaches?

Lord Donaldson—No steps are being taken to retrieve the money but steps have been taken to see that such a situation shall not occur again.

Lord Chalfont—Is the minister aware of the activities of an organization known as the Centre for Marxist Studies which was established at Leeds in May, 1975, to promote the spread of Marxist ideas in the Labour movement and among the left generally? One of the aims of this organization is to form provincial centres around the country.

Would he say whether there is any truth in the report that has been published that this centre was connected with the weekend mentioned in the question?

Lord Donaldson said that if Lord Chalfont put down that question he would answer it.

Dry weather causes low water reserves

Lord de Clifford (C) asked the Government what water reserves were now being held in the reservoirs in the United Kingdom compared to the same period in 1975; and what action they were taking to ensure the utmost economy in the use of water by consumers both private and industrial.

Lady Stedman, Baroness in Waiting—Water reserves in reservoirs throughout England and Wales and in certain eastern districts of Scotland and of Northern Ireland are in general a good deal lower than they were a year ago due largely to a long spell of exceptionally dry weather.

Responsibility for action to ensure economy in the use of water rests with the water supply authorities—water authorities in England and Wales, regional councils in Scotland and the water services branch of the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland. Some of the authorities in England have already taken action to conserve supplies by imposing bans on the use of hosepipes and a number of drought orders are in force mainly to enable the authorities to obtain additional supplies.

The officers of the departments in England, Wales and Scotland are in regular contact with their water supply authorities so that they may watch how the situation is developing. They will be watching particularly the situation in Wessex where water reserves in reservoirs are at an exceptional low level.

Sewage case legal costs to be refunded

The Shops (Holiday Resorts—Sunday Trading) Bill completed the committee stage.

Lady Birk, Under Secretary for the Environment, moving the second reading of the Water Charges Bill, which has passed the Commons, said in a sense the House of Lords was completing a full circle, for the Bill had its origins in the judicial role of the House in the Daymond case.

She said that following a Commons debate on the Bill the Government had examined a call to add to the sums to be refunded, £60m, any court fees or costs incurred by people who resisted the sewage charges on unconnected properties before finally paying up and were subsequently proved correct.

Not only can we (she said) but we should do something to deal with this and I will be bringing forward an appropriate amendment in due course.

There would also be another amendment which would narrow the definition of surface drainage as a result of points raised in the Commons.

Lord Sandford (C) welcomed the fact that the Government had not sought to give retrospective legality to something which had been illegal and that they had introduced the Bill to put the position right.

Lord Winstanley (L), in a maiden speech, said it was dangerous to encourage people to maintain or perpetuate "do-it-yourself" sewage disposal systems. Speedily and economically everyone should be connected to the main sewerage system.

The Bill was read a second time.

Protection for perishable food in transit

Lady Stedman, Baroness in Waiting, moved the second reading of the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs Bill to enable the United Kingdom to accede to an agreement made by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the aim of which is to establish common European standards of thermal efficiency for refrigerated and heat insulated transport equipment used in the international carriage of perishable food.

The Bill will enable a testing scheme to be set up for the certification of vehicles engaged in this international trade.

Lady Stedman said it would not effect domestic transport in this country. The legislation would enable exporters to ensure that the vehicles to which they entrusted the carriage of their goods had been fully certified as able to carry out the job required of them. The only traffic which would be affected would be that carried by road vehicles, rail wagons and containers on the cross-Channel routes from Newhaven to Dieppe, Harwich to Zeebrugge, the shorter crossings of the Irish Sea to the Republic of Ireland, and the cross-border traffic between Northern Ireland and the Republic.

The agreement was coming into effect on the Continent and British vehicles would not be allowed to land there unless they could produce recognized certificates.

The Bill would promote safety to health in this international trade.

The Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned, 5.44 pm.

White Paper on supervision of banking system

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, Lab) asked when the Chancellor of the Exchequer expected to publish the White Paper outlining the Government's new policy towards banking supervision.

Mr Edmund Dell, Paymaster General—We hope to publish a White Paper before Easter.

Mr Wrigglesworth—Many Labour MPs welcome the Government's proposition to improve the supervision of the banking system. Who is going to be responsible for the supervision? The Bank of England cannot carry on this function of supervision at the same time as being spokesman for the City.

Many Labour MPs are concerned about the way in which the Bank of England is not accountable to this House for the functions it performs.

Mr Dell—I note what Mr Wrigglesworth says and I welcome his acceptance of the Government policy in this sphere. As to the method by which surveillance will be exercised, he will have to wait for the White Paper.

Stirring up racial prejudice once more

Mr Ronald Bell (Beaconsfield, C) said the clause relating to the incitement of racial hatred would be the greatest single infringement of freedom of speech or writing in Britain since the times of religious persecution.

People expressing genuine opinions which might be deeply repugnant and cause offence to certain categories should nevertheless be free to say them if they believed them to be true and advanced a rational argument in support of them. That was what the Government wanted to forbid.

He would not be leaving it to Mr Powell to divide the House. He would do it himself.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton, South-West, C) said that the 1968 Act was a nonsense, but it was an established nonsense. There was a world of difference between enduring a necessary nonsense and accepting a new nonsense, and this Bill was a new nonsense. He would vote against it.

The Bill stirred up the whole issue of racial prejudice once more. It would cause further resentment. It would be one more affront to the ordinary British people who had had to bear the brunt of immigration. It was profoundly wrong and mistaken to extend this legislation to working men's clubs.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) said he was an Englishman and a member of the Royal Society of St George. Successive governments were gradually depriving English people of their birthright. In time, if this procedure was not stopped, the local population would be swamped. The Government's immigration figures were not believed. There had been too many mistakes. They all knew the scandal of the dependants.

Some years ago (he said) before the last two elections, I met a constituent who found himself and his family the last English person in the road, otherwise totally occupied by immigrants. He said to me: "What have I done to deserve it?"

Mr Guy Barnett (Greenwich, Lab) said the problems were as much the problems of white people as they were of black and brown people. It was vital that this legislation should be added to the statute book to redress the balance that had existed against black and brown people being treated as second class citizens and therefore inevitably being discriminated against.

Mr Michael Alison, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Barkston Ash, C), said there was some evidence that in the eyes of immigrant groups the golden prospect originally opened up by the establishment of the Race Relations Board and the Community Relations Commission had already turned to lead. It was by no means certain that the setting up of the new Race Relations Commission would turn this lead into gold.

In real life the lot of the poor coloured immigrant was beset by two separate hazards. One was unfair discrimination based upon prejudice, against which they had made laws. The other, which was much more intractable and pervasive, was inescapable discrimination based upon disadvantage.

Half of adult Asians, the largest immigrant group, spoke English only slightly or not at all. West Indians were better linguistically, but not much.

One clause in the Bill provided that there should be no discrimination in employment against people who wore turbans. But such provisions would not make a hap'orth of difference to the proportion of low grade work that immigrants had to bear.

Mr Alexander Lyon, Minister of State, Home Office (York, Lab), British citizen was going to be defined for the first time. He would have free right of entry. Everybody else, whether a Commonwealth citizen or an alien, would have to subscribe to the immigration rules which would be re-defined so that th with the country's employment and labou they recognized famil ships, but in no other

At that point in the this whole debate tha for 20 years on immi trol will, I hope, have

They had to look int pattern of discrimina was either indirect or and concealed. The had decided to change general powers of the tions Board but to c structure which would role.

The Government has that they would legis clubs. Merely to say th be unlawful to discr racial grounds about working man's club wa they were no longer pl

In the north, the wo clubs had become the of social provision. If ment had left them out but put in public hous have been a ludicrous which they were saying ought to be treated work, in housing, in th in a working man's clu be treated in a differen

The Bill was read a s by 132 votes to eight—C majority, 124.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: English Development Agencies Bill, Detonators Bill, and other private members' Bills, second reading.

Royal Assent for NCB Bill

The National Coal Board (Finance) Act received Royal Assent.

Abnormal loads

Mr John Gilbert, Minister for Transport, said in a written reply that he was reviewing the arrangements under which abnormal loads were moved by road.

Social security fr

Mr Brian O'Malley, State for Health and Sc ity, in a written reply 45,000 social securit frauds had been detecte

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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

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Bill mai[illegible]nge! A signal and freed[illegible]ish Rail not ignore, e 21

erling's sudden op dims hope cut in minimum ding rate

[illegible]yn Westlake

idden wave of selling sharp fall in the pound international currency yesterday afternoon. It ught to have largely d from London and was se that the sterling ex- ate soon lost more than nts, or a full cent, the dollar, finally clos- 2.0140.

e stage it fell even far- aching its lowest level he dollar, at $2.0125. Its worst level was $2.0130 ember.

ncy dealers described den movement as in- le and said that the was very confused. How- was not being attributed utflow of oil money as den movements usually t, there was said to be ticularly big seller of in evidence.

ossible reason may have increasing expectation City during the last of days of a further cut minimum lending rate, as reduced by a ¼ per- point to 9¼ per cent day.

n Treasury bill yields opped to a level consist- a further fall in MLR, t 9 per cent, and the England has made no discourage the expec- f a fresh reduction. At e time there has been a ening conviction of a American interest rates, polarization of British erican rates would have act of reducing the pre- ifferential that exists in 's favour.

tly this differential be- London and New York rates has been around cent, which is still fairly y traditional standards.

It has, however, already contracted from the historically high level of 5 or 6 per cent which prevailed last autumn when the minimum lending rate was around 12 per cent.

If a fall in MLR might otherwise have occurred today, it must be seen as rather less likely now after the events of yesterday afternoon.

The fall in sterling revealed just how sensitive the currency now is to a movement in international rates in spite of its deceptively good performance recently.

The pound's "floating devaluation" against 10 key currencies, from the June, 1972 base date, widened to 30.3 yesterday from 30.1 per cent. This is still below its worst level of 30.6 per cent established in the middle of last month.

Some dealers were suggesting yesterday that the authorities may not be entirely averse to seeing a weaker pound.

British inflation is still some way above that of some of its major trade partners and a lower exchange rate for the pound would restore the competitiveness of the country's exports at a time when world trade is beginning to recover from the recession.

Signs of a rise in United States interest rates also helped the dollar against other European currencies, including the still-declining lira. During last month's disruption on the foreign exchanges when several European currencies were under considerable pressure the pound remained on the sidelines.

In recent days, however, there have been signs of new pressure on some currencies like the French franc. A reappraisal of the pound's prospects could mean that it too has again become more suspect.

Fiat's chief outlines to John Earle his remedies for the economic problems plaguing Italy

Agnelli plea for pay restraint to help the lira



Signor Giovanni Agnelli: defending the lira is defending the symptoms, not the realities.

Rome, March 4

Signor Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, believes that the way to tackle Italy's predicament lies not in a rigid defence of the lira or in sharp credit restrictions, but in efforts towards a balanced state Budget and wage rises proportionately no higher than those of the country's European partners.

Until his term expires this spring, Signor Agnelli is president of Confindustria, the private industrialists confederation.

The worst course, he said, would be to try to defend the lira by using the few reserves available through buying dollars. "That is only defending the symptoms, not the realities of the economic situation."

In an implicit criticism of the latest turn in government policy, he went on to say that the second worst course would be to move over to credit restrictions and a higher cost of money, thus slowing down the economy and putting a heavy weight on an industrial system already working under strain.

The only alternatives were: first, to aim at a balanced budget and secondly, to keep the dynamics of salaries and wages within the same proportions as Italy's partners.

Italy, he believed was moving towards an inflation rate of nearly 18 per cent, against one of under 10 per cent in the West in general. This differential would eat up all the artificial advantage people might see in the devaluation of the lira. It was therefore necessary to revert to higher productivity at lower cost.

In real terms wages had risen more in the last three years than in competing countries and, under the indexed threshold type system, went up automatically in close approximation to the cost of living. Therefore, further wage increases could be conceived only in terms of a growth in gross national product.

Signor Agnelli expected that growth this year could not amount to more than 1 per cent without having repercussions on inflation, the exchange rate, and the balance of payments.

With a budget deficit now exceeding 10 per cent of gross national product, Signor Agnelli would favour controlling local authority spending, more realistic charges for loss-making public services, and perhaps a more realistic composition of the items making up the official cost of living.

Noting that three-year wage contracts for some six million workers were under negotiation, he felt that the unions might be mild in their wage claims if agreement could be reached on the more political features of the contracts.

In his view, the government should give a broad economic guideline, but negotiations with the unions should be private, without government participation.

If the economic situation were not disciplined, he believed the predicted 10 per cent post-January fall in the value of the lira might prove insufficient. Here political factors had an influence, such as the instability of the government, and a possible future communist presence.

The latter, he thought, would be disastrous if it merely resulted in satisfying demagogic expectations; but "if the leaders of the Left could acquire a consensus towards an austerity programme, then it could be healthy".

Another factor undermining public confidence has been the scandals in the public sector.

Signor Agnelli foresees neither further growth in the already large public sector, nor the return of public companies to private enterprise.

Within the framework of overall national planning, he would see merit in plans for certain sectors—such as motor cycles, domestic appliances, textile fibres—being put under private management.

Public take up only 26pc of £100m GLC issue

By Adrienne Gleeson

Subscription by the public absorbed only 26 per cent of the Greater London Council's £100m bond issue. But the issue, which is thought to be the biggest made in sterling by anybody other than the Government, was fully underwritten.

Mr Ilityd Harrington, chairman of the GLC's policy and resources committee, announced yesterday that the GLC had "successfully raised the largest amount ever by a local authority in this country".

The terms of the issue, which was made at 12½ per cent for seven years at a subscription price of 96½ per cent, giving a running yield of 12.95 per cent and a redemption yield of 13.25 per cent, were considered generous when announced on Monday.

But since then market interest rates have hardened because of indications that those in the United States are about to rise: and this has been given as one reason why the issue was not more fully taken up.

In April last year the GLC made a £75m issue of which 87 per cent was left with the underwriters. And, as Mr Harrington pointed out yesterday, that issue too was made at a time when interest rates were regarded as likely to be on the turn.

Rebutting the possibility that this latest issue might be described as "a flop", Mr Harrington said yesterday: "If getting money at the right price, at the right time and with due regard to our long-term responsibilities is a flop, I don't know the English language."

He saw no reason why the underwriters should be displeased with the deal they made for the risks they took.

In the market yesterday it was felt that the size of the issue had something to do with the amount left with the underwriters. It was felt to be "indigestible".

Financial Editor, page 21

Developers to pay Causton bill for £1,183

By John Brennan

London Bridge Securities, the property development group, is to pay the debt which caused Sir Joseph Causton & Sons to petition for a winding-up order against it.

According to Mr Michael Taylor, London Bridge's chairman, Causton now has agreed not to proceed with its petition. Mr Taylor has written to the Stock Exchange and to London Bridge's brokers, Greene & Co outlining the confusion which led to the petition being filed in the first place.

Incredibly, it is understood that the debt which brought London Bridge, a public company, within sight of the High Court, was a two-year-old printing bill for £1,183.78.

It is believed that until Wednesday senior directors of Causton, a publicly-quoted printing group, were unaware that their debt collectors had presented a petition in the High Court to wind up London Bridge, although the petition was presented on February 25.

Mr Taylor was unaware until 5 pm of the writs from Causton demanding payment of the printing bill.

It appears that since London Bridge moved its registered offices last year, Causton had been unable to make successful contact with its debtor, despite daily mail deliveries from London Bridge's old office to its new one.

As Mr Taylor concedes, there appears to have been a certain "lack of liaison" between the companies. No directors of Causton were available to comment on the situation yesterday.

The lack of contact between Causton and London Bridge is particularly surprising in view of their past links. Late in 1973 London Bridge announced plans to buy Causton's headquarters building for £1.8m in a development and sale-and-leaseback deal.

But early the following year the companies announced that the deal was off because of the worsening economic climate. A further connexion is that Mr Peter Hambro, a director of the discount broking group Smith St Aubyn & Co (Holdings), Causton's parent company, was until March last year the chairman of London Bridge.

The property group, whose last published accounts for the year ended April 30, 1974—revealed a £168,000 pre-tax loss, expects to announce its 1975 results next Friday.

Barclays shows 13pc profits fall with deposits hit by the societies

By Our Financial Staff

Barclays Bank, the last of the big clearing banks to declare its 1975 profits, doubled its exceptional addition to provisions against advances last year from £15m to £30m, leaving the group's pre-tax profit 13 per cent lower at £138m.

At the operating level, profits were down from £171m to £164m and the fall would have been £9m greater but for a change in the rate of contribution to the bank's pension scheme. This was reduced—it had risen the previous year—as a result of a reassessment of interest yields and inflation.

Commenting on the results, Mr Anthony Tuke, the Barclays chairman, said that the reduced profit was a result of a difficult year for United Kingdom banking operations, largely reflecting the slack demand for loans and increased operating costs. Barclays Bank International, however, continued to show improvement and made nearly half the group's profit.

Mr Deryk Weyer, senior general manager, who recently called for building societies to lower the interest rate they offered depositors, yesterday disclosed that since the beginning of the year Barclays had been losing 7-day deposits at the rate of some £5m a week, presumably to the building societies.

Barclays is not the only bank to have felt the draught created by the building societies. Lloyds Bank said yesterday: "This is a situation we are very much aware of and are keeping close tabs on".

However, the loss of deposits was significantly less than Barclays' £5m a week. The National Westminster said: "We have seen a small fall recently in customers' deposits" while the Midland Bank also confirmed the trend although without being able to quantify it.

Compromise by-laws posted to engineers

By Derek Harris

The Council of Engineering Institutions yesterday took another step towards a reorganization which has caused 18 months of controversy among professional engineers and led to the prospective resignation of one of the largest of its 15 member bodies, the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Draft by-laws have been posted to 175,000 chartered engineers—the CEI is the umbrella body for this section of the profession. Among the suggestions is a change of name to the Chartered Engineering Institute.

The by-laws are in line with the compromise proposals—against which the IEE stood out—which will make chartered engineers individual members of the CEI, voting in their CEI representative within their own institutions.

The IEE, backed for a time by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, wanted a form of freer election across institution boundaries.

Non-chartered institutions will be able to become affiliates of CEI, allowing suitably-qualified members to become chartered engineers.

The idea of weighted voting is also put forward in the draft by-laws. Two votes is suggested for bodies with more than 25,000 chartered members, which means the extra vote for the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Mechanicals and the Electricals.

But in recent discussions the Mechanicals have apparently been favouring the idea of three votes for the bigger organizations. That could become an issue with smaller institutions who might feel themselves in danger of having their voices muffled.

The CEI is asking for final comments on the new by-laws by the end of April. If agreement is reached quickly, and if voting procedures do not cause too much delay, the new by-laws and a supplemental charter which the Privy Council must agree, might be put through this year.

But those moves could also be affected if the Government decided to hold a public inquiry into the profession and its organization.

Occidental clash over Saudi pact

By Our Energy Correspondent

Occidental Oil is seeking arbitration over a dispute with Saudi Arabia's national oil company Petromin and the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company (SAFCO) over disputed revenues from a fertilizer plant.

In a notice filed with the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, Occidental says the dispute arises from a 1964 agreement.

Under this it agreed to arrange for the construction and supply of a urea plant and pipeline by third parties and perform technical, management services, connected with the construction and operation of the plant.

Occidental in return would receive 10 per cent of the surplus income realized each year from the operation. In 1974 this would have amounted to $2.4m (about £1.2m).

The American-based company claims SAFCO, which is 51 per cent owned by Petromin, has refused to pay the surplus income for 1974 because of losses during the start-up and initial operation of the plant.

Occidental says it has tried to reach an amicable settlement of the dispute.

It is now asking the arbitration court for an interpretation of the agreement on ways of determining surplus income as well as fixing its share of surpluses for 1974 and 1975.

CEGB spurns cheap Canadian coal offer

By Roger Vielvoye

An offer of 500,000 tons of cheap Canadian coal for Britain's power stations has been turned down by the Central Electricity Generating Board in a gesture of support for the National Coal Board.

Mr Arthur Hawkins, chairman of the CEGB, said yesterday that the half a million tons of coal for the new Fiddler's Ferry station in Lancashire could have saved about £1m.

This is the difference between the delivered cost of the Canadian coal including all the transatlantic transport charges, and the cost of local NCB coal supplies to the same station.

Mr Hawkins said the CEGB was doing everything possible to help coal "short of increasing still further the cost of our product to the consumer".

"We have also increased our coal stocks to a level far above our normal commercial needs and reduced the actual flow of imported coal to our stations to a mere trickle in the coming financial year", he told the North Western Fuel Luncheon Club in Manchester.

Half a million tons of coal was a very small amount in relation to the total power station coal burn "and offers like the Canadian one are not made every day, but the offer does perhaps give yet another price warning to the NCB".

Stop Leyland importing glass, union chief says

By Clifford Webb

A union leader is trying to enlist the help of Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, in a campaign to force Leyland Cars to stop buying 25 per cent of its glass from abroad.

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, the largest in the glass industry, said yesterday that 200 to 300 jobs would be created at Triplex St Helens if Leyland stopped importing glass for windscreens and windows.

He claimed that it would reduce Britain's balance of payments deficit by £2m. In letters to Mr Varley and Lord Ryder he pointed out that the problem had only arisen since Leyland switched to dual sourcing. It now bought 75 per cent of its glass from Triplex compared with 100 per cent for Chrysler UK and 95 per cent for Ford and Vauxhall.

Leyland's switch from total dependence on Triplex to 25 per cent imports began because of a long-running strike in Triplex's parent group Pilkingtons.

New oil rig may be laid up

A new oil exploration rig owned and operated by a British group may have to be laid up without having drilled a well because its owner cannot find any work for it in the North Sea.

The rig, Kingsnorth UK, is fitting out in a Finnish shipyard and will be available for work in three weeks. But its owner, Kingsnorth Marine Drilling, says the vessel will be laid up unless a drilling contract can be found shortly.

Kingsnorth UK is the second rig to operate for the company. Like the first, Dundee Kingsnorth, it will be fully unionized and meets all the rigorous safety and operational standards imposed by the Government.

Mr Peter Jones, Kingsnorth Marine's chief executive, said that apart from the two Kingsnorth rigs only one other vessel drilling in the North Sea met *all the government standards*.

"The rest—mostly foreign-owned—are operating with dispensations that cover the areas where they are not up to standards", he declared.

At the root of Kingsnorth's troubles is the surplus of drilling rigs throughout the world.

ice trend will boost nfidence in dollar

[illegible]rank Vogl

ston, March 4

sale prices in the Unit- es fell on a seasonally d basis by 0.5 per cent oth to record the sharp- onthly decline in 11

Other government show factory orders in January, to register r cent gain, after a 0.5 it advance in the pre- ionth.

figures strengthen the ead view among brokers and econ- in New York that infla- s increasingly being under control and eco- recovery is becoming oadly based.

are signs in the markets that short-term rates are continuing to ead, but many experts that the advances will modest and the under- rength of the economy nsure the upward um of share prices.

degree of agreement experts on the economy rising. The widespread n appears to be quite ished by growing evi- at the Federal Reserve s moving to a tighter policy and by such economic factors as a y the government, pos- it tomorrow, showing ous unemployment, or evidence of financial ies at major cities, or pect of a boost to in- in the summer as a f major wage negotia-

ning of short-term in- tes—the rate for fed- ds over the last few s moved in a broad f 5 to 6 per cent, com- pared with just under 5 per cent recently—is widely viewed as a technical reaction by the Fed to the sharp February increase in the money supply.

Many stock market experts believe the Dow Jones industrial average will push through the 1000 barrier in a couple of weeks and then move ahead strongly to what is seen as the next psychological barrier of 1050.

They say that foreign demand for American securities is rising, which should aid the market's advance, and at the same time strengthen the dollar, which is benefiting by the higher interest rate levels.

The latest tightening of money policy by the Fed, through the medium of allowing a rise in the rate for federal funds, may soon coincide with some strengthening in business loan demand, which has remained extremely sluggish so far this year.

Wall Street experts, however, expect these developments to produce at most a moderate rise in the prime lending rate to perhaps a 7 to 7.5 per cent level over the next four to six weeks.

Optimism about the dollar and the securities markets appears to rest primarily on improvements on the inflation front. The Bureau of Labour Statistics reported today that the wholesale price index in February was 179.4 (1967 equals 100), representing only a 4.7 per cent rise on 12 months ago.

Over the past four months the index has performed better than was widely expected, with no change in November, a fall of 0.4 per cent in December, no change in January and the 0.5 per cent decline last month.

Reclamation of tyres

The Department of Industry yesterday estimated that the total of waste vehicle tyres will average 27 million annually until 1980. Of these some 5.3 million will be reclaimed annually, 4.7 million being retreaded and 1.4 million exported.

State's takeover terms attacked

By Stephen Goodwin

Conservative MPs yesterday stepped up their attack on the compensation terms in the Government's nationalization proposals for the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

Generally the amount of compensation would be equal to the average base value of securities determined under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill over the six months to February 27, 1974.

Conservatives on the Commons Standing Committee considering the Bill maintain that substantial developments have taken place in some companies since that date. Compensation should be increased for companies which have done better in the intervening period.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Opposition spokesman on Industry, said that Vosper Thornycroft and Yarrow had actually parted with more of their own money over the last few years than they would get back in compensation.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, accepted that the prospects of individual companies might have changed since the reference period. He said, however, that the use of the reference period meant shareholders had an assurance about the base on which compensation was assessed.

Mr Tom King, Conservative MP for Bridgwater, said the only assurance shareholders were likely to get was that they would receive very little. At some time between 1978 and 1980 they were likely to receive compensation for assets taken in 1976 at 1973-74 values. That was a stark nonsense.

£9m Hongkong order for Austin & Pickersgill

By Peter Hill

Wearside shipbuilders, Austin & Pickersgill, yesterday brightened Britain's gloomy shipbuilding scene with news of orders worth £9.3m.

The company has confirmed an order for one of its SD14 general cargo ships from a Hongkong-based shipping and business group.

A similar contract is expected from another shipping company in Hongkong, with more in prospect.

But Mr Derek Kimber, A & P's chairman, attacked what he regards as the damaging statement being made by Britain's *shipowners about* the ability of the shipyards to compete.

"I do not like the blunt assertions of the General Council of British Shipping on the uncompetitiveness of price and deliveries of British shipyards.

"I take very great objection to these assertions which, while they may be true of other yards, are certainly not true of this.

"It is unnecessary and not helpful for those striving very hard to obtain business in very competitive world conditions."

News of the two contracts gained by the company, with deliveries scheduled for the first part of 1978 was given to the company's 2,700 workers today.

The Sunderland-based company, a subsidiary of London and Overseas Freighters, is *among the companies scheduled* for nationalization later this year and is involved in a £27m modernization programme being financed partially by a £9m government loan.

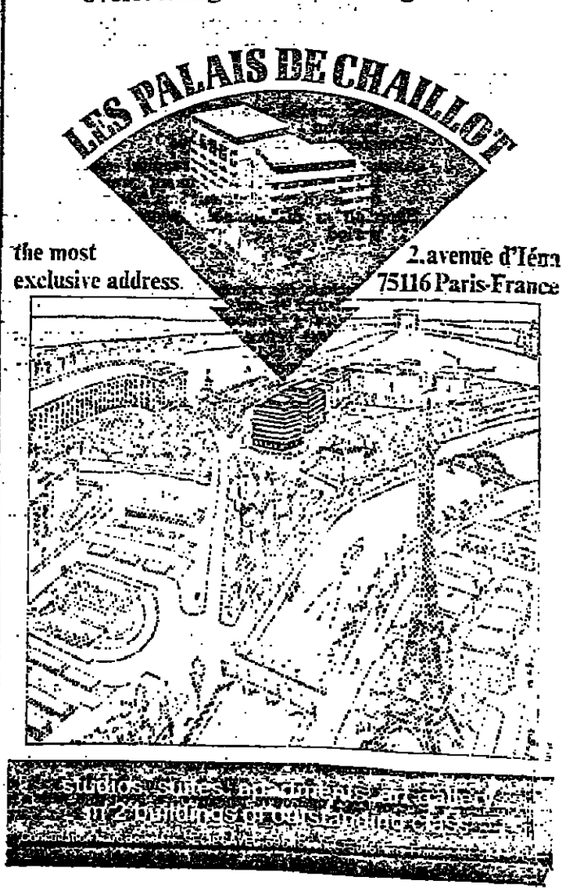
Export group set up to help rail component sales

A rail industry export group, backed by the Department of Trade, is being formed to co-ordinate the export efforts of British Rail, London Transport and private sector companies supplying rail components.

Mr Shore, the Secretary of State for Trade, is expected to make an announcement today, concerning the latest effort to secure a bigger slice of the world rail contract market for British interests. This is expected to expand to about £800m to £1,000m a year by 1980.

At the last estimate Britain had about £20m of an annual world market worth about £400m. Venezuela, Brazil, Nigeria, Iran and the United States are seen as prime targets for export of British know-how and components.

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the markets moved

The Times index: 166.04+1.64
The FT index: 407.6 +4.9

Cement	4p to 190p	Johnson Matt	8p to 360p
Bank-	7p to 295p	Middle Wits	10p to 210p
	10p to 395p	Shell	10p to 386p
	9p to 70p	Tube Invest	8p to 352p
	7p to 266p	Tunnel Hldgs	9p to 188p
	10p to 338p	Unilever	4p to 452p
n Ind	5p to 386p	Utd News	6p to 284p
ding 'B'	3p to 200p	Marievale Con	5p to 105p
r	5p to 375p	Newarthill	5p to 55p
	2p to 35p	Rothschild	5p to 275p
lent	3p to 50p	Smith WH 'A'	6p to 340p
	5p to 315p	Utd City Merc	2p to 30p
ll'son	5p to 378p	Walker & Homer	11p to 21p
Taylor	5p to 45p	W Rand Cons	10p to 75p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.67	1.61
Austria Sch	38.25	36.25
Belgium Fr	83.50	80.50
Canada $	2.04	1.99
Denmark Kr	12.80	12.40
Finland Mkk	7.95	7.70
France Fr	9.30	9.00
Germany Dm	5.35	5.15
Greece Dr	75.50	70.50
Hongkong $	10.30	9.90
Italy Lr	1745.00	1680.00
Japan Yn	635.00	610.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.15
Portugal Esc	53.50	59.50
S Africa Rd	2.25	2.05
Spain Pes	136.75	131.25
Sweden Kr	9.10	8.80
Switzerland Fr	5.35	5.15
US $	2.07	2.02
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

staged a strong rally, but worries eased prices at

securities were a thin

was 105 points down at The "effective devalua- e was 30.3 per cent.

Gold gained 25 cents an ounce to $132.75.

SDR-$ was 1.16483 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.575282.

Commodities: Metal prices again advanced. Reuter's index was 1237.1 (previous 1233.2).

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her pages

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Foreign cars boosted market share last month to 35.4 per cent

By Edward Townsend

Another fall in British car sales and a significant increase in foreign car registrations to a market penetration of 35.4 per cent, was recorded last month.

Total sales, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, were 107,528, a dip of 4 per cent from the 111,984 of a year ago. Sales of British-made cars plummeted by 13.5 per cent to 69,460.

The total market figures do, however, mask a rising trend in car sales in Britain. Registrations for February 1975 were inflated artificially by the big British Leyland sales campaign which brought forward from March an estimated 15,000 registrations.

Excluding these from the total shows that last month's figures, which were unaffected by major sales drives, were up by 10,000 on a year earlier.

The sales campaign of February last year boosted British Leyland's market share in that month to 45 per cent. Last month the company sold 33,547 cars, to capture 31.2 per cent of the market, its highest share since last September.

Chrysler UK's drive in January also brought forward sales which partly hit its February market penetration, but the company's poor result—2,840 cars sold and 2.6 per cent of the market—is clearly a reflection of the adverse effects of its recent problems.

Sales of the imported Chrysler Alpine totalled 3,247, more than all the United Kingdom models, and this helped boost Chrysler's overall share of the market to 4.7 per cent.

A similar picture has emerged for Vauxhall, which won only 4.3 per cent of home sales with domestic models. The addition of the Belgian-built Cavalier, however, boosted its February share to 7.95 per cent with total sales of 8,555.

Vauxhall said yesterday that its Viva and Magnum range continued to be its top sellers, and a new luxury VX model would be launched soon. More new models were to be introduced this year, and the company was confident of an increased market share.

Ford saw its market share rise from 15.7 per cent in February last year to 24.4 per cent last month, with sales of 26,196 cars.

Datsun remained the top importer last month with sales of 5,736—5.33 per cent of the market.

Challenge by MPs over surplus dockers

By Philip Webster

Officials of the Department of Employment will shortly be meeting the National Dock Labour Board to discuss the question of surplus labour in the ports, Mr Booth, Minister of State for Employment, said yesterday.

He told the Commons standing committee on the Dock Work Regulation Bill that as the Bill would require the Secretary of State for Employment to lay important matters like dock work classification orders before Parliament it should be possible for him to obtain a wide range of information, not at present available. One defect of the present scheme was that it did not enable the Secretary of State to require that information. The Bill would give him that power.

After several Conservative MPs had asked him to give figures for the present employment situation in the docks, and the number of registered dock workers at present idle, Mr Booth said his officials and the board would shortly be discussing surplus labour to see how far they could give information at this stage.

Mr Prior, chief Opposition spokesman on employment, said the Government knew that in the coming year there would have to be a considerable reduction in the dock labour force. Why, otherwise, had they included in the Bill provisions for lending funds to the Dock Labour Board in order, presumably, to carry out further reduction schemes?

Figures for the number of surplus dockers who would have to be given severance pay in the coming year should be made known. Mr Booth replied that any service which was on call inevitably had to have an element of surplus requirements.

OECD chief calls for balanced policies in reviving employment

From Richard Wigg
Paris, March 4

Western industrial countries were warned here today of the risks of maintaining high-level unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed, by Mr Emil van Lennep, secretary-general of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Mr van Lennep was opening a two-day meeting at ministerial level of the 24-nation body designed to examine labour and unemployment problems in the light of reviving economic activity, and to discuss future prospects and longer-term policies.

There was a real question, he said, of the proper balance—in terms of both economic efficiency and social equity—between policies to maintain those out of work and those designed to create jobs and incentives useful work.

"It is necessary to ask how far we should go in looking upon income maintenance as the central policy for dealing with the unemployed.

"Adequate benefits for short-term unemployment are, of course, an absolute priority, but high-level benefits for the long-term unemployed are a different issue, for there is the danger of turning into unemployables precisely those for whom social justice would require a special effort to get them into the labour market."

For Britain, Mr Harold Walker, parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Employment, agreed that there was clearly a need to explore the feasibility of going beyond purely defensive measures to combat unemployment, but he declared: "We do not favour a reduction of income support for the unemployed."

There was surprise among some other delegations that Mr Foot, secretary of State for Employment, had not come himself to attend this first meeting at ministerial level of the OECD's manpower and social affairs committee, as governments prepare to examine the longer-term implications for employment of slower economic growth among western countries.

Mr van Lennep in his opening remarks had forecast that the return to acceptable levels of manpower utilization would be slow "and in some countries may take several years".

Labour ministers would doubtless prefer a much more rapid recovery, but if that took place there was a real risk of a resurgence of inflation, and a return to the traditional cycle of "boom and bust", quite possibly with even higher levels of unemployment in the next recession.

Quarter million fewer on short time in Germany

From Peter Norman
Bonn, March 4

Recovery in the West German economy has had its first noticeable effect on labour demand. According to figures released by the Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg today, the number of persons affected by short-time working fell by 250,200, or just over a third, to 493,100 between the middle of January and the middle of last month.

Herr Josef Stingl, Labour Office president, told a press conference that this drop was "remarkable" and could be attributed to the improving order position of German companies. He said short-time working was now at its lowest level since November, 1974.

According to the Labour Office unemployment, however, was down last month by only 4,300 to 1,346,700, with the unemployment quota staying unchanged compared with January at 5.9 per cent. The proportion of long-term unemployed appears to have risen.

In line with seasonal trends job vacancies rose in February by 17,900 to 208,600.

EEC review: The latest economic assessment by the EEC's Executive Commission says all member countries will need to apply incomes policies and special measures to combat unemployment this year (Reuter reports).

The review, not yet submitted to the Council of Ministers, confirms there has been a general economic improvement since November.

Drilling fails to find Murchison field extension

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Hopes have faded that the British National Oil Corporation / Conoco / Gulf group's Murchison oilfield, north-east of Shetland, might be one of the largest fields found in the North Sea.

A well drilled in block 211/19 by Conoco, the operator for the group, has failed to uncover a possible easterly extension of the field.

The field may still be commercially exploitable but on the results of this well it is not in the same class as the nearby Brent and Statfjord fields.

Although the likely size of the reservoir has contracted, the geological characteristics of the main oil bearing structure are said to be "excellent" and likely to make production of oil relatively easy.

A small section of the field stretches across the boundary into Norwegian waters. So far there are no drilling plans by the Mobil/Statoil group in Norway to define the extent of the field in this area.

Murchison is one of the fields in which the BNOC could obtain 51 per cent participation as a result of its deal last week with Conoco/Gulf. The agreement, covering Conoco/Gulf's interests in the Statfjord, Thistle and Dunlin fields, could give BNOC the option to 119,700 barrels of oil a day when all three fields are at full production in the early 1980s.

If BNOC does not take up the options, the three partners will share peak production of 210,000 barrels a day, the bulk of which will come from the portion of the huge Anglo/Norwegian Statfjord field that lies in British waters.

GLC contractors complain about payment delays

By Malcolm Brown

Heating, ventilating and electrical contractors have complained to the GLC about delays in payments totalling several millions of pounds which are affecting their cash flows.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Derek Emes, deputy managing director of F. J. Baynes & Co, the Highbury-based heating, ventilating and air conditioning engineers.

Mr Emes said that after an informal meeting involving himself and the representatives of 11 other companies, at which an observer was present from the Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association, discussions were held with GLC officials.

The GLC is to meet delegations from the HVCA and the Electrical Contractors Association on March 15

They have also told the GLC that the system of payments arising from fluctuations in contract prices needs to be overhauled.

Libya buys £30m compost plants

A British-based company has won a £30m order from Libya for two plants to turn ordinary household refuse into rich compost for the desert.

Announcing the order in London yesterday, Mr Michael Bown, head of the international division of the Peabody Galion Corporation, said the order was the "largest ever placed anywhere in the world for refuse handling".

Public sector now has 27.2pc of all employees

By Tim Congdon

Public sector employment increased from 5,937,000 in 1959 to 6,843,000 in 1974, according to an article published in today's *Economic Trends*. Over the same period, private sector employment increased by about 450,000 from 17,819,000 to 18,269,000.

Most of the increase in public sector employment has taken place since the middle of the 1960s. In 1965 the public sector accounted for 23.7 per cent of the total employed labour force, the lowest proportion since the Second World War. By 1974 the proportion had risen to 27.2

Private sector employment has declined sharply in recent years. After reaching a peak of 19,305,000 in 1966 it fell to 17,798,000 in 1972 and recovered only to 18,269,000 in 1974.

The figures lend some support to the thesis of "de-industrialization" put forward by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. Manufacturing employment rose from 8,071,000 in 1959 to 8,584,000 in 1966, but has subsequently dropped to 7,778,000 in 1972 and 7,871,000 in 1974. Such employment is markedly cyclical and the comparison much affected by the years chosen.

The article also provides some evidence for the theory put forward by Mr Walter Eltis of Exeter College, Oxford, that the growth of the public sector, which is to some extent insulated from market forces, has been partly at the expense of the private sector.

However, the contraction of the private sector between 1966 and 1974 was not due entirely to its greater exposure to competitive pressures. The nationalization of the steel industry in 1968 added about 250,000 to the size of the public sector and subtracted the same number from the private sector.

The workforce of public corporations would actually have shown a large decline from 1961 onwards if it had not been for the nationalization of steel and the change in the financial position of the Post Office in 1966, when it was transferred from the central government category to public corporations.

Without these changes employment in public corporations would have shown a larger proportional fall in the period than private industry.

Local authority employment climbed from 1,781,000 in 1959 to 2,844,000 in 1974. *Economic Trends* says much of this increase was in part-time workers.

Town & City Properties LIMITED

Unaudited interim results for the period ended 28th September 1975

Half Year ended 30.9.74 (See Note 4) £'000		Period ended 28.9.75 £'000	Year ended 31.3.75 £'000
18,444	Gross income from all properties	16,969	34,629
7,348	Net income from investment property	6,182	11,640
317	Property dealing profits/(losses) and provisions	(50)	(2,102)
861	Income from other sources	898	3,002
8,526		7,030	12,540
(13,513)	Interest payable	(10,367)	(24,638)
(4,987)	Loss before taxation and net outgoings on development properties	(3,337)	(12,098)
2,110	Taxation relief/(charge)	(160)	4,871
(2,877)		(3,497)	(7,227)
33	Minority interests	(92)	(117)
(2,844)	Loss before net outgoings on development properties	(3,589)	(7,344)
(2,664)	Net outgoings attributable to all development properties (less applicable tax relief)	(8,322)	(9,560)
(5,508)		(11,911)	(16,904)
	Realised capital profits/(losses) after taxation	(272)	11,824
	Transferred to capital reserve	272	(11,824)
2,620	Amount transferred from capital reserve in respect of development properties on which development has commenced	5,438	8,189
(2,888)	Shortfall of distributable income for the period	(6,473)	(8,715)

NOTES

1. *The above figures include the results for the period of Central and District Properties Limited ("Central & District") and the interest payable on its cost of acquisition by Towbar Properties Limited ("Towbar"), a 75% owned subsidiary of Town & City Properties Limited. The loss before tax of £3,337,000 shown above represents a loss of Towbar/Central & District of £6,111,000 less a profit of £2,774,000 for the rest of the Group. None of the development outgoings of £2,884,000 (after tax relief) which are not covered by a transfer from capital reserve relate to Towbar/Central & District.*

2. *Realised capital profits less losses and capital charges (after taxation) are made up as follows:*

	£'000
Excess of sale proceeds over original cost of property, less capital gains tax (see note below)	6,136
Excess of cost of acquisition over book value of net tangible assets of subsidiaries written off in respect of sales	(2,500)
Less net capital charges (including provision against and losses of exchange of £5,090,000)	(3,908)
	(272)

NOTE: The above surplus on sale of properties has no regard to valuation surpluses in previous years amounting to £6,184,000 which were included in capital reserve and have been written off.

3. *The taxation relief included above is £1,784,000 (Year 1974/5 £12,526,000) of which £1,459,000 (Year 1974/5 £5,803,000) has been credited to net outgoings attributable to all development properties and is limited by reference to the amount of offsetable chargeable capital gains. Significant losses remain available to be carried forward against future revenue profits.*

4. *The figures for the half year to 30th September 1974 are not directly comparable with the figures for the period to 28th September 1975 as a result of the changes in accounting policy which were set out in the Report & Accounts for the year to 31st March 1975.*

No dividend is recommended for the period to 28th September 1975.

Since last August, when a figure of £24.2 million for disposals since 31st March 1975 was announced, a further £23.3 million of property has been sold with a book value of £24.3 million. The financial year end is to be changed from 31st March to 24th March.

Move to defer EEC steel levy

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 4

A two-month deferment of the production levy steelmakers have to pay to finance the budget of the European Coal and Steel Community has been proposed by the European Commission. The proposal will be discussed at the next meeting of the ECSC consultative committee on March 12.

The Commission estimates that steel output in the EEC during the second quarter of 1976 will amount to 32.9 million tons—3.5 per cent up on the same period of last year.

State aid sought for Durham jobs

Weiser (UK), the lock manufacturing company of Peterlee, co Durham, is planning a £5m expansion which may create up to 600 new jobs.

An application has been made to the Department of Industry for financial assistance to help Weiser—part of the American Norris Industries—to expand its present assembly factory at Peterlee.

The first phase, which should be completed by July, 1977, is expected to cost just under £1.5m and would mean about 200 new jobs. The project is expected to reach completion in the early 1980s.

Business appointments

Blackwood Hodge board gains a new director

Mr Charles Ferguson has been made a director of Blackwood Hodge. He retains responsibility for group operations in Africa.

Mr E. F. G. Felstead has come to the board of Martonair International as a non-executive director.

Mr B. C. Clubb is to be made group production director of Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries as from April 1. He succeeds Mr H. P. Mead who remains an executive director.

Mr J. H. Mullett and Mr P. M. Thomas will become partners in L. Messel with effect from April 16.

Mr E. W. Durrant has joined the board of Henry Wiggin.

Mr R. H. Pinder has been appointed managing director of the steel strip division of the Firth Cleveland sub group of GKN and J. J. Habershon & Sons.

Mr John Cassera becomes group commercial director of Metal Closures Group and Mr William Randall, managing director of Chubb & Son, becomes a non-executive director.

Mrs Caroline Miles is to be a part-time member of the National Enterprise Board.

Mr R. G. Tooth has been made a director of Walker Sons (UK).

Mr G. W. Barlow, chairman and chief executive of Ransome Hoffman Pollard, has been elected president of the Institution of Works Managers. Mr W. R. Pickering, managing director of Bryan Donkin, has been elected national chairman of the institution.

The Earl of Limerick has been made a director of The International Investment Trust.

Mr J. G. Curtis and Mr D. P. F. Maxwell have been appointed to the board of John T. Rennie Son and have also joined the board of Rennies Travel Service.

Mr R. D. Oubridge has become managing director of Stenor. He succeeds Mr E. C. Weston and also joins the boards of Stenor (Ireland) and Granville Chemical.

Mr J. C. E. Bullock has been elected a director of Derwent Valley Railway.

Mr Terry Day has been appointed deputy managing director of Ashford Controls.

Mr Desmond Tolley has been made a director of Hey & Croft.

Mr F. G. Rollason is to be the new chairman of Fitzwalter Wright which is to change its name to East Anglian Securities Trust. Mr William Le G. Jacob continues as managing director and Mr Alan Jackson is appointed director in charge of banking. Mr John Wright has resigned as chairman, and Mr Christopher Stacy Waddy as joint managing director.

Mr Michael Kavanagh has been appointed managing director of Hosier Equipment.

After the merger of the United Kingdom and Irish subsidiaries of Trouw & Co NV with Cooper Nutrition Products, the following executive board appointments have been made within BP Nutrition (UK) and its subsidiaries: Mr J. Cassidy, operations director, supplements; Mr R. A. McColl, operations director, specialities and agricultural products; Mr J. R. Pickford, technical and production director; Mr G. A. Hunns, financial controller and company secretary; Mr M. H. Berry, managing director, Nordos Feed Materials; Mr S. R. D. Faushawe, managing director, BP Nutrition (Ireland). Mr H. Watts, general manager and a director of BP Proteins, will be chairman and Mr D. E. M. Thompson, managing director of Cooper Nutritia Products, will be managing director of BP Nutrition (UK).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pitfalls in comparing steel industry productivity

From Mr J. Aylen

Sir, In his attempt to suggest "the British steel industry has a poor track record" (Monday, March 1), Mr E. G. Wood has rushed into the treacherous area of productivity comparisons. But, inadvertently, he shows why wiser councils hesitate before pronouncing on the performance of the steel industry over time or comparing its track record with another industry.

In the steel industry, where employment levels vary less than output, it is particularly dangerous to select labour productivity for one isolated year, 1963, and compare it with labour productivity for another isolated year, 1973. The year 1963 marked an upturn in the steel cycle likely to give favourable levels of labour productivity, whereas in 1973 supply shortages and the miners' overtime ban checked productivity. As a result of the choice of years the rate of growth of productivity in British steelmaking over a decade is biased downwards.

It is also misleading to quote average investment levels for the decade 1963-1973 while neglecting the timing of the capital outlays which underlie these average figures. Investment in steel was at a low level prior to nationalization in 1967 and most of the investment quoted took place during the latter half of the chosen decade. But capital projects in the steel industry have long gestation and commissioning periods; at least five years for a major works. The effect of this long overdue investment upon productivity would only begin to be fully realized after the end of Mr Wood's chosen decade. To take one example, the Anchor steel project at Scunthorpe was only commissioned in 1973 and its full impact would not be felt in his figures for labour productivity.

Broadly speaking for achieving a labour productivity industry is correla capital intensity industry.

So, Mr Wood's between labour pr chemicals and s reflects the fact t manufacture is n intensive than Such a comparison evidence of drar manning, as impl Wood, but rather it technology of mak compared with chemicals.

Whether "Sir M horse is likely to c pass its competiti deed, a crucial iss Wood's form book a guide to the punte Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN AYLEN,
Lecturer in Econo University of Salfor Salford, M5 4WT.

Discrimination against the computer?

From Mr E. G. Cluff

Sir, Your reports in Business News (February 24) on the computer privacy debate organized by Online Conferences did not indicate anything about the considerable division in the industry on the Government's White Paper. Some measure of this was revealed in the afternoon session when representatives from the banks, mail-order companies, as well as my association, made their views known.

The Data Processing Management Association believes it is inappropriate to identify only the computer as a threat to our privacy. There is much evidence that incidents in this country, at least, have not usually involved computers. The White Paper itself concedes that "We cannot . . . conclude that the computer . . . is at present a threat to privacy . . .".

We are also concerned that the White Paper does little to identify the type of privacy invasion against which the legislation is intended to act. What it does do is to devote a great deal of space to steps which could be taken to prevent or inhibit accidental or unauthorized deliberate access to computer systems with personal information files. Although this will be an aid against people misusing such data, this is a question of security or data protection and no doubt this is why the White Paper proposes to set up a data protection authority.

Legislation in this area is something more likely to command wider support in the industry providing the necessary security measures are properly costed first and we do not penalize all non-sensitive personal data files with costly super-security systems. But above all, we do expect that computers should not be discriminated against in questions of our personal privacy which can be invaded quite effectively with pen and ink.

As each day passes and the public debate continues, it becomes clearer that the Government is unable to count on the acquiescence of the whole industry for a Bill based on the present White Paper.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD G. CLUFF,
Vice-Chairman and General Secretary,
Data Processing Management Association,
27a York Road,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire, SL6 1SQ.

Overtime remains a disincentiv

From Mr J. M. Ra

Sir, Mr Hough's (March 1) of Mr Ba do not alter the ba on overtime remain employer knows, an able disincentive to dous lot of employe

Last year one o ployees, working busy farming time worked 40 hours' ov ing £47.00. On th came to £17.65, w basic weekly tax wi dren is no more th week.

Another factor tha has forgotten is th couple with both h wife working. Man do, in fact, earn join £5,000 and £6,000 a this is on very av of salary.

My foreman, on £56.00 a week wit dren, has a total ta of £10 a week; his w £45.00 a week has a deduction of £10 a Mr Hough tell me other European wa at this level of wages of their income in ta Yours faithfully,
J. M. RAMPTON,
Easton Lodge,
Easton,
Nr Norwich.
March 1.

The 'better off unemployed' myth

From Mr B. Showler

Sir, *The Times* of February 25, carried an advertisement from the Association of Civil Servants trying to offset the myth that civil servants are "Whitehall Millionaires". I would agree that this is a myth which needs dispelling. But not by means of perpetuating another (perhaps even more widely held) myth that a man on £3,420 per annum would be better off on social security, which is what one of the civil servants is quoted as claiming.

This is nonsense. A man with an income of this size (assuming a mortgage of £6,000 and the family indicated) would pay approximately £390 in income tax and £195 in National Insurance contributions per year, leaving him with a net weekly disposable income of over £54.

If he left his job (and if he left voluntarily he would be disqualified from benefit for six weeks) he would be elegible for a maximum unemployment benefit (including earnings related benefit) of £36.07 per week. If he applied for supplementary benefit and was allowed all his mortgage interst payments in the assessment of need, he could be eligible for about £36.80 per week, after deducting family allowance and assuming he has few savings.

Thus his present net take home pay is almost 50 per cent higher than that he could receive in social security benefit. Admittedly for a l he would have some and would also be free prescriptions, d ment and welfare were his children at could get free sch Which by no stret imagination could a the difference of o week between his ne social security benefi

So please, civil serva means convince us tha not overpaid, but don perpetuating the myt unemployed are bett Yours sincerely,
BRIAN SHOWLER,
54a Keldgate,
Beverley,
E. Yorks.
February 26.

Moral of a car breakdown: higher management's need of 'urgency'

From Mrs M. Frenz

Sir, Before the subject of salesmen knocking Britain abroad is dropped, may I relate a personal experience.

I am married to a German and some years ago during a holiday in Cornwall our German Ford broke down. The proprietor of a tiny garage in Mullion bent over backwards to repair our car before we left for home. He made several journeys to Helston, Redruth and Plymouth to find spare parts but to no avail. Finally, the Ford representative in Plymouth was requested to order a new engine and we were told the engine would be delivered in three weeks.

Naturally we were not prepared to wait so my husband contacted a director of the German Ford company by phone from Mullion. In his turn he contacted a director of the British Ford company and the engine was delivered to Redruth station 23 hours later.

The point of this brief saga is simple: Urgency . . . and I write it with a capital letter. The sense of urgency was felt and acted upon by our super-efficient garage owner yet it seemed to us that the higher up the scale of management one went the weaker this sense grew.

I felt very ashamed at the time that a telephone call from Germany was necessary to produce the service which should be available to every customer in the land whatever his status. Would it be surprising if our garage owner ran down British car manufacturers on his next journey abroad? Britain is still the greatest nation on earth so cooperation motivated by a sense of urgency shouldn't be impossible to learn for the sake of the country.

Yours faithfully,
MOYA FRENZ,
Heinrichstr. 6,
4 Düsseldorf,
Germany
February 23

TV licence refunds restricted

From Mr W. Mayne

Sir, Spending a couple of months in Britain recently and having the use of a colour-television receiver I followed the formality (which does not obtain in this country) of taking out a licence at a cost of £18. Concurrently, having obtained a car, I took out a licence on that. Prior to my return to Australia I returned the television receiver to its owner and the licence for a refund on the unexpired portion; the car being sold I returned the licence on that for a similar refund. However, there was no similarity: the Motor Taxation Department forthwith sent me a cheque for an appropriate amount; the Television Licence Records Office returned the useless television licence with an unhelpful note explaining that refunds are only made:

1 When two licences are taken out but only one is needed;

2 When an unexpired monochrome licence is surrendered for a colour one;

3 When a licence is not needed within 28 days of issue or due date of issue if it is a renewal; (this last category applies whatever the circumstances).

The last sentence in parentheses is the office's own—my mind hesitates about ascribing meaning to it, since application of it would have won Mr Levin's recent battle for him, or possibly lost it. The note goes on to say that the reason for the restriction to the three sets of circumstances is to keep the system as simple as possible.

Can anyone explain why I have been deprived of £15, when a system as simple as that applying to motor taxation could well and equitably be used?

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM MAYNE,
2-13 Speight Street,
Newport,
Victoria 3015,
Australia.
February 27.

The docks l and inflatio

From Mr N. S. Roupe

Sir, Mr Wilson and ley appear to know tion is a very bad t is hard to understan Government is anxio mote the docks Bill increase inflation. no merit in the extension of the stranglehold of our commerce, to offset

At present, the round of ships and cost of handling fre imports and export creased inflation by that probably exceed cent. The time and ing scheme to bring loaded barges that straight to their desti not been allowed to the dockers and the ly built at a cos £3m is idle. Any instance, one may s crane and 14 men e unloading small con of light articles t have been handled by in few minutes, th creasing the cost of cles by more than 10 Yours faithfully,
N. S. ROUPELL,
32 Lansdowne Place,
Hove, BN3 1HH.
February 28.

Aviation: W of the public

From Mr K. Clifton-M

Sir, I wonder whet typical of contemporar ment thinking that m Mr Peter Shore's stat tives leading up to his on civil aviation polic tion to transatlantic ri any regard at all to the of the customers, the public, for whose be services are supposed run.

Perhaps we shall beg some sort of answer question when we see Mr Healey does, as s slap a tax on the use a gas in order to make li for the National Coal B the Electricity Council

Yours faithfully,
K. CLIFTON-MOGG,
63a Broad Oaks Road,
Solihull,
West Midlands,
B91 1HY.

صكاً من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Barclays strikes a middle course



Mr John Read, chairman of EMI: North American revival.

...he latest season of ...mk results to a close, ...roduced no particular ...esterday with a pre- ...falling roughly in the ... the range of market ...as. But once again ...he components mak- ...t global figure hardly ...ect as many analysts ...xted.

...s of straight operat- ...s we have now had ...year periods running ...: £90m, £80m, £77m

But last year, of ...arclays weighted its ... pension contribu- ...ly into the first half ...une of around £9m— ...e current year slack- ...lation and improved ...markets have led to a ... in pension contribu- ...n 43¼ to 36¼ per cent ... the full year contri- ...ne £9m lower than it ...e been on the 1974 profits correspond- ...er.

...r one cares to adjust ...s to account for this, ...one is still left with showing a reasonable ...alf performance, par- given the sharp rise in ...eciation charge from £25.6m. And for that ...erable slice of the ...viously goes to the ...of the overseas side— ...rating profits for the ...ast September having ... from £59m to £72m. ...e operating level, top- the general provision ...l year-end exceptional ...s from £15m to £30m, ...ociates have come strongly in the second ...inish the year with a ...on of £12.1m against

...ain point about Bar- ...this stage, however, is ...ould have at least as ...tential as any of the ... in the current year, ...at the first half looks ...g anything but excit- part, the potential re- ... further improvement ...m the associates and a ...increasing contribution ...rcantile. But it should ...lect further improve- ...the international opera- ...kers here, of course, ... the political situation ...—slightly over 15 per ... group profits derive ...thern Africa—and; per- ...e stability of the in- ...al loan market. More ...t, possibly, is the relа- ...w yield at 295p of only ...cent.

...75 (1974) ...ation £590m ...profits £138m (£158m) ...per share 30.6p (38.2p) ...gross 13.84p (12.58p)

...ent Financial ...e right ...ction

...outcome for the year ... in line with the ... expectations, which ...evised downwards a ...or so ago, Provident ...d has yet to recover ...tus sacrificed in 1974 ...he directors revealed ...n certificates of de- ...nd a slide in pre-tax

The group is, how- ...w moving in the right ...

...re-tax total this time is ...fter doubtful debt pro- ... which are in total ... than those of 1974, ...ated to bring above- the extraordinary pro- ...iade below the line in ...en appeared to be a ... of extraordinarily ... employment. So the ... in profit relates prin- ...o the fall in interest ...ring the year, which ...d, reflected in a de- ... interest payable from ... to £9.77m.

...ecline, though, also re- ... a reduction in the group's loan book, reflected in the continuing decline in amounts due from customers, which stood at £131.4m at the *year-end as against £167.6m at* end-1974.

Provident is, apparently, now operating well within its bank facilities, and has plenty of room for expansion when confidence improves: and it also has very substantial provisions against doubtful debts which will, when that time comes, allow for some clawbacks. It looks, however, unlikely to come before the second half of this year at the earliest.

In the meantime, the shares at 84p are yielding 7.25 per cent; and the prospects for resumed dividend growth are obviously high. So although there may not be much excitement short-term, they look good for a lock away.

Final: 1975 (1974)
Capitalization £32.4m
Sales £137m (£154m)
Pre-tax profits £4.58m (£2.96m)
Earnings per share 5.48p (3.18p)
Dividend gross 6.1p (6.04p)

EMI

Apart from scanner . . .

EMI has more than fulfilled its earlier promise of higher half time earnings with pre-tax profits 81 per cent ahead of last year's admittedly depressed results at £29.6m. Given all the fanfare surrounding the EMI scanners, the important point about these very good figures is that the improvement is not simply from the scanners but right across the spectrum of its activities.

Not that the scanners are in any way failing to pull their weight since orders for both the brain and the newer body machines are building up nicely despite all the competition snapping around its heels. But there are development costs to cover and EMI is anxious that the market should progress in an orderly fashion with the result that profits are still on a rising curve.

Still some idea of their contribution can be gauged from the £1.2m rise to £5.6m in North American profits which stems almost exclusively from scanner sales and the recovery in the Capitol record subsidiary.

As EMI was keen to stress yesterday, the jump in profits from electronics from £3.83m to £10.66m derives equally from the medical electronics, industrial, consumer (boosted especially by the continued colour television boom in Australia and loss elimination following the Voxson disposal) and defence divisions.

Thanks to the recovery of Capitol in the United States and some real volume growth in the United Kingdom, European and Japanese record markets music profits rose 23 per cent to £16m. The leisure division has benefited from the inclusion of a full contribution from the Star bingo chain, worth £700,000, and break-even at the Elstree studios. But

Apart from the music side, where EMI expects the usual seasonal bias in favour of the first half to be reflected in lower second half profits, there is still plenty of growth to come in the closing half both inside and outside scanners to take full year earnings within striking distance of £60m. That makes the prospective p/e ratio a more manageable 13 at 266p, yielding 3.9 per cent, leaving the shares leaning less heavily on the scanner potential.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £295m
Sales £313.5m (£241.7m)
Pre-tax profits
£29.56m (£16.33m)
Dividend gross 4.77p (4.04p)

Homfray

Australian recovery

There is some comfort for other United Kingdom carpet manufacturers with interests in Australia, notably Carpets International, in half-year figures from Homfray, The move by the Australian Government to restrict imports through extraordinarily stiff controls are behind Homfray's recovery there from just £8,000 to £593,000 pre-tax profit in the first half—which offset the fall from £1.1m to just £537,000 at home.

The slump in the group's interim United Kingdom performance, however, overstates the gloom. Pre-tax profit here was at least £200,000 down due to problems encountered by the group over its reference levels which meant that Homfray was *not able to obtain certain price* increases. That accounted for around half the drop in United Kingdom profits.

But United Kingdom profits could well be substantially reduced again in the second six months, since there seems to be little optimism as to an early upturn in demand. Australian profits, however, could be around £1m, against just £140,000 last year, which suggests earnings per share roughly unchanged at 7¾p for a p/e ratio of just over 10 with the shares at 79p. That looks on the high side, though there is support in a yield of 9.6 per cent on the unchanged dividend.

Interim: 1975-76 (1974-75)
Capitalization £10.7m
Sales £16.5m (£14.2m)
Pre-tax profits £1.13m (£1.1m)
Dividend gross 1.95p (1.95p).

GLC issue

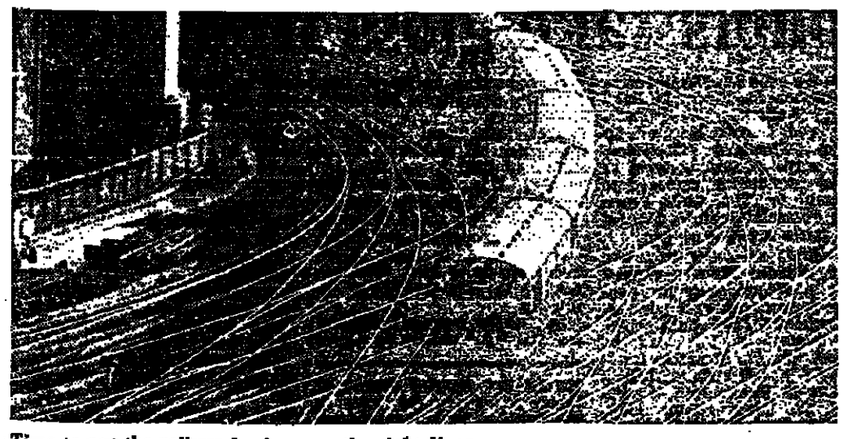
One for the underwriters

There are two ways of reading the fact that 74 per cent of the GLC £100m issue was left with the underwriters. It is possible to argue that the terms, though generous, were not generous enough in the context of a gilt-edged market nervously anticipating and already seeing signs of a rise in American interest rates.

An alternative explanation might be that the underwriting institutions were confident, given the size of the issue, of being left with enough to satisfy their requirements without going to the expense of making a subscription. Certainly, the feeling in the market yesterday was that the £10 paid stock would open at a discount: but it was also that, if gilts hold steady, a price of £9¼-£9½ would provide attractive switching opportunities.

Michael Baily on 1976, the 'crunch' year for the management and men of the railways

Change! A signal British Rail cannot ignore



Time to put the railway business on the right lines.

If the Government hold firm—and that is always a big if—this could be the year for the crunch that seems to be sadly necessary to bring the management and men of British Rail to their senses. It will arise from three factors, one of which will have to give. They are the recent expenditure White Paper; the railway unions' £60m wage claim; and the continuing poor management, overmanning and inefficiency of the railways.

There is no provision for the wage claim in next month's fare rise, nor in the White Paper which sets the British Rail subsidy at £380m, slightly lower (through a reduction in the temporary freight grant) for the coming year than for last. So it will have to come, as Mr Crosland put it to the Parliamentary Labour Party this week, from making better use of the resources British Rail already have: from higher productivity.

How can this be done? It is not for *The Times* any more than any other outsider (though Pryke and Dodgson in their recent book* had quite a good shot at it) to tell British Rail in detail how to do their job.

What can be done is to give a brief indication of where the future lies, through three examples of what is happening now.

The first concerns overmanning and low productivity. No user of the railways can be unfamiliar with this aspect of the railways from the outside—thousands of ticket-collectors punching the same tickets, thousands of secondmen riding around needlessly on trains, a 40,000-strong "management" which yet seems unable to manage.

The following is the rather less common view from the inside, by courtesy of senior railwayman X. He telephoned a few weeks ago—about the time the unions were launching their "no cuts" campaign as it happened—to ask if he could talk to someone on *The Times*.

On arrival an hour later he said that after 16 years on the railways he was very worried about the future of the system, and in particular about the *way the public were being* "taken for a ride".

He earns £50 to £60 a week (no complaints on that score) but he and his mates at a London goods depot work only about 20 hours a week for this. They are paid for 10 to 12 hours a day but work only about four. On that particular day he was doing the work of two of his mates as well as his own (one was on holiday, the other taking a day off) yet still had time to visit *The Times* in working hours.

If his boss knew he was here he would be sacked, he said, but there was little chance of that because the boss was hardly ever there. Despite the number of managers and inspectors, there was little management control, and operating and safety procedures were blatantly ignored, etc.

The second example concerns the 20-odd miles of semi-redundant BR track which the Tyne and Wear County Council and the Tyneside Passenger Transport Executive want for their new rapid transit system.

Using lightweight trains or trams and sophisticated signalling and ticketing systems *closely integrated with the* buses, Tyneside are keen on it —provided they can get away from BR's cumbersome management, restrictive practices, and out-of-date systems.

So last year agreement was reached to hand over the track to a joint company under Tyneside control, with Tyneside building and operating the new system.

BR have now gone back on that agreement, apparently because they have got the wind up about possible cuts elsewhere and want to hang on to what looks like a bright hope for the future.

What is ominous is not just the suicidal nature of the move (since Tyneside say there is not a chance of their financing a BR operation) but the apparent collusion between the BR Board and the railway unions to hang on to what they seem to regard as their, rather than the public's property.

In a remarkable letter to Tyneside PTE a fortnight ago BR's chief executive referred to blacking of the metro construction by railwaymen which mysteriously broke out recently (Tyneside having already agreed to re-train and employ *the railwaymen on the metro*) and coolly suggested that if Tyneside handed over the metro to BR, such actions would cease.

The third example is the Smith-Hall report, which suggests that the community would get a better public transport service and big financial and environmental benefits, by converting railways to express busways. It has attracted a storm of criticism; none of it, so far, however, sufficient to make a serious dent in the authors' case.

The Department of the Environment, who commissioned the study, say they have "serious reservations" but decline to say what they are. British Rail describe it as a rather sloppy study which fails to make its case.

If the Smith-Hall report can be substantiated with the kind of practical studies the authors advocate it will yield such large benefits to a hard-pressed economy that there can be no excuse on the part of the Government for not pressing ahead.

As for British Rail, if they were really fulfilling their public obligations they would not be opposing measures which promise to improve the economy and efficiency of the nation's transport system, but would be advocating them, and indeed carrying them out.

So a three-dimensional vista opens up once British Rail have been made to face the reality of their situation.

First, a campaign by railway management and unions to look hard at what they are doing and by doing it better try to hold together and make viable (including, needless to say, justifiable subsidies from the state) as much of the system as they can.

Second, hive off such railway operations as cannot be made viable under BR's centralized umbrella but could be by more flexible local operators as is done in other countries.

Third, where the high capital cost and fixed systems of steel rail cannot be justified by any means, the track should be given over to other modes.

If this sounds revolutionary to railway ears, the reason is that things have got so bad that a revolution—and it is to be hoped that the Government's forthcoming policy review does not balk at the fact—is unavoidable.

Users cannot afford higher fares, and the state cannot afford higher subsidies. On the contrary it has become imperative to get better value from existing subventions, including, if necessary, better redundancy and retraining arrangements for railwaymen affected by changes to come.

**The Rail Problem* by Richard Pryke and John Dodgson, published by Martin Robertson (£7.85).

***Better Use of Rail Ways* by Professor Peter Hall and Edward Smith, available from the Department of Geography, Reading University.

British Airways reduces dependence on IBM

Bad news, British Airways told International Business Machines last Tuesday; we shan't be needing your maintenance men any more.

The airline had decided that its massive, immediate-response computer systems at Heathrow and London were to be maintained not by the world's biggest computer manufacturer but by a small, obscure and (in Britain) untried company called Data Processing Customer *Engineering based over 10,000* miles away in Sydney, Australia.

More bad news for the computer giant came on Wednesday, when the airline announced that it had turned away from IBM and gone elsewhere for a huge increase in computer memory capacity.

However, extra processing power was to be provided by an IBM computer—but a second-hand 360-series oldie, not a *brand-new 370-series wonderbox* fresh from the factory.

Behind these two decisions lies an important shift in British Airways' computing strategy—the beginning of a new phase in the airline's data-processing style which could well set a general pattern for the future.

The immediate background to this has been the effort to combine the computer reservations systems of the formerly separate British European Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation.

In 1973 these two airlines became the European and overseas divisions of the merged British Airways; on February 1 this year the integration of the two reservations systems into one (known as BABS) was completed.

BABS is based, as was BOAC's Boadicea system from which it was developed, on large IBM computers at Heathrow—two 370 model 168s and three 360 model 65s. Over 2,500 terminals *across the world are linked*—generally with a response time of only three seconds—to this central processing installation.

The system handles much more than passenger seat reservations—including flight planning, message-switching, passenger check-in, weight and balance control and hotel reservations at present, with fare calculation and ticketing planned for the near future.

It holds schedules for 70 other airlines as well as British Airways. It will be handling 50 transactions a second at peak times this year, involving over 13 million passengers, with provision for 100 transactions a second.

In programming terms, BABS represents over 800 man-years of development effort. The software end-product is represented by over one million lines of active programming code. It is, in short, a big and complex system.

To build this system was a challenge, and an achievement. Having built it, the temptation was to continue to extend and refine it further by adding to the software.

But British Airways has now cried "Enough". To complicate the system further is not the route of follow, its computer managers have decided. This is the first element of the airline's new strategy.

In line with this, a second immediate-response computer installation is being built up at the airline's West London terminal, home of BEA's former (Univac - equipped) Beacon system.

One of the IBM 360/65s from Heathrow, together with the "new" secondhand 360/65 (which incidentally is being *acquired through Dier Computer* Contracts, an Australian associate company of DPCE) are to be installed at West London to form this new system.

This will handle the big new reservations-service contract for Saudi Arabian Airlines, announced this week; and two other main BA jobs. These cover flight information and control of operations (the FICO system, now running on Univac machines); and aircraft defect information and servicing control (DISC).

In future, further moves away from the concept of a single, mammoth system are likely, as smaller, "local" systems are implemented to handle specialized jobs within the airline.

A second element in the new strategy concerns the periodic updating and/or expansion of the main IBM systems.

Having started with virtually all-IBM equipment—peripheral units as well as central processors—British Airways is finding, in common with many other IBM users, that it pays to shop around when replacement time is nigh.

The rise of the "plug-compatible manufacturers" or PCMs — companies whose memory and peripheral units can literally be plugged into IBM mainframe computers—has been a prominent feature of the development of the computer industry in recent years. Not only are their products cheaper than those of IBM but the performance may also be better.

For British Airways, this has resulted in a £508,000 order for magnetic disc storage (memory) devices from Itel Corporation; a £164,000 order for *semiconductor store from Memorex*; and a £150,000 order for extra core storage from Control Data.

Together with the £263,000 secondhand model 65; secondhand printers from Promodata at £56,000; and switches worth £66,000 from the American company T-Bar; the total of IBM-compatible equipment from non-IBM sources announced by British Airways this week comes to about £1.2m.

Equivalent equipment from IBM, according to the airline, would have cost another £3m.

With that sort of cost difference, British Airways' shopping around has clearly paid off. But the result is a "mixed system"—highly cost-effective but requiring careful thought on the subject of maintenance.

IBM, *not surprisingly*, will not maintain the equipment of its competitors, the PCMs. As more plug-compatible equipment is introduced into a given computer installation, the likelihood of disputes between different suppliers in fault-finding and maintenance will increase.

Independent service companies, where they exist, are one solution to this problem. For British Airways, another reason for choosing DPCE is that they are "substantially" cheaper than IBM.

Another reason is that (as *The Times* divulged on January 28, *1975) the airline was already* dissatisfied with IBM's maintenance performance at Heathrow.

These are the strands of British Airways' new data-processing thinking: a stop to the growth of bigger, ever more complex systems; a move towards more plug-compatible peripherals and memory units; the introduction of independent maintenance.

On the horizon are further moves towards local, specialized computer systems—and, be it noted, towards plug-compatible processors as well as peripherals. This will prove even more significant for IBM.

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

US revolt against bureaucracy becomes an election issue

Big government is under attack in the United States. Candidates in the presidential election race are promising drastic cuts in the size of the federal bureaucracy. Opinion polls show that an increasing number of Americans believe the Civil Service is inefficient, wasteful, too costly and too often prone to serve the interests of special pressure groups, *rather than* the interests of the public as a whole.

Businessmen are up in arms complaining about the government regulators. Small businesses now have to fill-in about 130 million government forms a year to comply with the massive volume of regulations. Major corporations complain that they are spending *thousands of millions of dollars*, and having to divert hundreds of skilled executives from productive jobs, to deal with the growing intervention in their business life by the government's regulatory agencies.

Many of the complaints are exaggerated, although they contain some valid elements. And the range of complaints is vast.

Consumers, for example, believe their interests are continually being cast aside by the Civil Aeronautics Board. A common grievance that illustrates the sort of attacks made on the board, is that it costs only $16.5 (about £8) to fly the 340 miles from San Fran*cisco to Los Angeles on non-*regulated airlines, while it costs $26 to fly on the regulared 240 mile route from Washington to New York.

At the Civil Aeronautics Board, just as at the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Energy Administration and *many other agencies, it is* often the case that the regulators are people drawn from the industry they are meant to regulate and who hope to return to this industry after a few years in government.

The constant musical chairs from industry to regulatory agency and back to regulated industry has made many people suspicious about the interests that are being served by the specialized agencies.

Then there is the widespread belief that many of the government *agencies have sought to* grab more real power than they are entitled to. The Environmental Protection Agency, for example, should produce objective statements on the environmental impact of new technology, but many people believe that some of its senior officers see the agency's role as that of forcing the way for much more radical action to preserve the environment than Congress has agreed to.

Thus the manufacturers of the Concorde aircraft, for example, have indicated that they believe the agency was determined to prevent Concorde landing in the United States and that to this end it produced an extremely damaging report on the aircraft, which, the manufacturers claim, was full of mistakes.

Many businessmen believe that some of the regulators are in competition with each other to demonstrate that they are tougher on big business than their rivals. The arch villains, according to some businessmen, are the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission and the anti-trust division of the Justice Department.

It is probably true that the regulatory agencies have to some extent run out of control and that their existence and the stream of new regulations they issue are costing the country far too much.

But so far there have been few constructive proposals to *deal with these problems.* Some experts have suggested there should be more supervision of the agencies by the Congress or by *independent* consumer groups, but such solutions could well lead only to even more inefficiency and greater public expense.

Mr Jimmy Carter, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, states that if elected president he would cut the number of agencies from 1,900 to 200, but he has not said how he will do this. President Ford *continually* complains about the regulatory agencies, but after 18 months in the White House he has yet to announce detailed proposals to deal with the problem.

Recent experiences at numerous agencies have shown that major reforms are not achieved by just replacing a few top officials with new men with bright ideas. Reforms, *however, may develop* now because the public demands for changes have reached such a high pitch that they are forcing politicians to act and encouraging the press to pay more attention to the inadequacies of the bureaucracy.

Reforms in this area may well follow the course now being seen in the banking sector, where concern about the failings of the regulatory agencies has led the banking committees of the Congress to conduct their own investigations and hold hearings. These have resulted in the committees striving to check the powers of the bank regulators and in proposed new legislation aimed at rationalizing bank regulation.

Similar *developments* are now taking place in the regulation of many other fields, including anti-trust, the environment, consumer protection, and the energy industry.

There is always a danger that new legislation will produce even more bureaucracy, but the widespread attack on government today, at least, *seems to be leading to positive* developments.

Frank Vogl

Business Diary: Brother Watkinson? Who's consulting whom

...ement with the unions ... the go with some ... the moment, it'll be ...g to see Viscount ...n's face at today's ...stitute of Management ...on.

...Watkinson is a former ...inister and present ...elect of the CBI. As ... president of the BIM ... at the Royal Festival ...n, among other things, ... faithful are told: 1, ... does not necessarily ... what managers



...ord Watkinson

...nd 2, the BIM cannot ...t managers as em- ...out trade unions can.

... the BIM faithful hop- ...: called to speak today ...el Gillibrand, executive ... of the Association of ...nal Scientists and ...gists. He represents ...ientists and is expected ...me flag-waving during ... on developing consul- ...achinery for managers ...in through the CBI.

...dy else who is down ...: is Denis Sweaney, ...secretary of the 8,000-strong Association of Supervisory and Executive Engineers —a union whose offices are near Lord Watkinson's Guildford home. Sweaney would like to tell managers that they are living in a fool's paradise if they think they are somehow exempt from current proposals on the closed shop.

The BIM alone, he argues, cannot represent managers as employees, and if they have more or less got to be in a trade union it might as well be one of those like ASEE or APST, affiliated not to the TUC but to the Confederation of Professional and Executive Associations.

But whether today's serried ranks will be told to unionize or not depends on time and the chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood. Many names are down, but not all are called.

Appetite

Management consultants appear to be weathering the recession, which seems to have caught up with them late and let them off lightly.

This good fortune may have something to do with clients' wish to hire a guide through the uncharted wastes ahead. On the other hand, from the look of a current Civil Service publication, it may also have something to do with government's appetite for consultancy.

Management Services in Government, a Civil Service departmental journal, gives a list of some of the assignments commissioned by government departments in 1975. They include well-publicized coups such as McKinsey's long-term study of the motor industry for the Cabinet Office, and Urwick, Orr's *Department of Industry* study of the future for Imperial Typewriters.

But there are other and less-trumpeted projects afoot, such as Arthur Andersen & Co's commission from the Treasury to "assist with revised financial information systems for central Government expenditure on Votes".

At the other end of the scale, *the Furniture Industry* Research Association is working for the Scottish Office on a new quality control system for the woodwork shop at Bairlinnie Prison, Glasgow.

Strangely enough for the Civil Service, which did so much ahead of domestic British legislation to equalize women's employment prospects, the only consultant to be denied proper billing in the list is a lady.

A "Mrs Aitchison" is listed as advising the Department of Health and Social Security on library information systems. An inordinate amount of telephoning first to the Civil Service and then to the DHSS established that this is Jean Aitchison, an individual consultant.

Mr and Mrs

It is an encouraging sign when wives of employees in the Department of Industry put their money behind the same corporate lame ducks into which the Department so blithely pours taxpayers' funds.

An intriguing example crops up this week with the announcement that a Mrs S. Maltz had reduced her shareholding in the Welsh radiator manufacturer Penrad to below 10 per cent. Mrs S. Maltz, it emerges, is none other than the wife of Stephen Maltz, the former chairman of Tower Assets who featured as a defendant, along with some of Tower's other directors, and with Arthur Young, its auditors, and Dawnay Day, its merchant bankers, in the recently settled £5m lawsuit initiated by Tremletts.

For over a year now Mr Maltz has been gainfully employed at the Department of Industry, no less—first in the regional industrial development division under Tony Benn and now in the personnel section.

Penrad obtained a loan of £300,000 from the department in April last year after finding itself in financial difficulties. The group has had a chequered history—what with Eldridge Stableford, its former major shareholder, going into receivership and management control later shifting to Tony Morgan, previously associated with the build-up of the Purle waste disposal company.

Mrs Maltz first popped up as a 15 per cent shareholder in *Penrad last July, when* the shares were languishing at a modest 8p or so apiece, despite the valiant gesture of the Department of Industry in making the loan, presumably to preserve employment in South Wales. Since the arrival of Morgan on the board they have more than doubled to over 20p.

Meanwhile, it is hoped that *the revamped Penrad (losses* £377,000 last year) will shortly be able to start repaying to Mr Maltz's employers, the Department of Industry, its £300,000 loan.

Change at helm

On October 1, the day that British Shipbuilders, the new state body comes into being, the man who has been steering the industry's research effort for the past 13 years will hand over the helm to a colleague.

Dr Robert Hurst, director of *the British Ship Research* Association, formerly with the Atomic Energy Authority and before joining BSRA in 1963 was director of the Dounreay experimental reactor establishment, will hand over to a BSRA colleague George Snaith who was yesterday named as director designate of BSRA at Wallsend.

BSRA itself, with a research budget of about £2m a year is not specifically mentioned in the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill now before a parliamentary committee as being among those bodies to be taken over by the state. But Ministers and others have made it clear that they attach great importance to the research effort being maintained for the future and while BSRA itself may not be formally acquired, most of the companies which provide it with funds will be.

What has to be defined is the extent to which BSRA will be able to undertake work or pass on the results of its research to shipbuilders who remain outside the state umbrella and also what facilities will be accorded for the association to undertake contract work for organizations outside the shipbuilding industry.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Sterling doubts take gloss from strong rally

Share prices staged a strong and rather surprising recovery after the weakness induced by the tension in southern Africa.

But best levels were not maintained after lunch. Concern over the state of sterling began to influence sentiment in general. The same consideration held back a thin market in gilts, even though the hope of a further cut in MLR persisted.

The *FT* Index was a good guide to the course of the day. Having advanced 7.1 to 409.8 by 2 pm, it lost more than two points by the close when it stood at 407.6, a net gain of 4.9. Bargains marked, though, were almost 1,500 fewer, at 6,660.

Speculators think that the 17.8 per cent stake in Lampa Securities, the cash and Hugh Moss art-dealing concern held by former chairman Mr Malcolm Horsman, could move very soon. The gossips still point a finger at Mr Tony Buckley of Lamont Securities as the likely buyer and suggest that the Horsman stake will change hands at around 155p a share. They are now around 113p.

The pick of the leaders was EMI where results were good enough to add 7p to 266p. ICI 386p, Unilever 452p and Glaxo 375p, all scored gains of up to 5p but Fisons, unchanged at 405p, and Courtaulds, up a penny to 154p, proved to be soft spots.

Profits on target and a brighter outlook had Barclays 7p to the good at 295p in banks. Others benefited with Midland 288p, National Westminster 253p and Lloyds 228p all 3p better. Standard Chartered, very weak of late because of Africa connexions, managed to rally 3p to 383p, while Provident Financial's results boosted the shares a penny to 84p.

Cautious comment from the South African Premier clipped back a strong rally in gold shares and related issues. Nevertheless, FS Geduld stayed 75p better at £17, and St Helena £16.75, Western Holdings £22 and Hartebeest £12.50, all closed 50p better. Having stood 13p better at one point, De Beers ended at 204p, up by 6p.

The oil pitch saw a number of features, notably Shell where new time interests ahead of results added 10p to 386p, and BP which was also 10 points better, at 595p. Going the other way was Ultramar, off 6p to 178p after revived talk of a possible rights issue.

Some of the institutions are taking a favourable view of cement shares at the moment with the result that there was solid demand for both APCM, up 4p to 190p, and Tunnel 9p to 88p. Rugby had to be content with a penny gain to 75p as did Glynwed, at 117p and still a favourite for a rights issue. Costain went easier, by 3p to 230p.

Engineerings were again strong with GKN firmer by 10p to 338p, Tube Investments gaining 8p to 352p and Turner & Newall putting on 2p to 153p for the old and 2p to 14p in the new shares.

Electricals went ahead, in particular IC Holdings 5p to 127p and GEC 2p to 157p.

RHM 53½p, Cavenham 130p and Tate & Lyle 270p were all a point or two ahead in foods, while in properties and insurances the pick were Land Securities 5p to 186p, Hammerson 5p to 362p and Royal 6p to 328p.

Speculative interest in Ropner had the "A" shares 3p better

Expect the interim profits of Lucas Industries, due later in the month, to have jumped from £13m to £20m, or more. Analysts have upgraded their estimates. They say that the vehicle electrics side is benefiting from a slimmer workforce and that aerospace is improving. The shares were in demand, and rose 4p to 216p.

at one stage and 1½p to the good at 26p at the end of the day. In reverse again went Reardon Smith "A" losing another 15p to 205p in a thin market.

In bids, Lonrho lost 3p to 116p after the offer for Lubok, up 3½p to 14p, against the bid value of 15.3p. Emu Wine shed 3p to 170p in the wake of the frozen Inchcape offer.

The Newey Group were weaker by 4p to 66p after results, while bullish figures helped British Vita, up 10p to 72p, and Hall Thermotank 3½p to 84½p. Blagden & Noakes was another with a trading statement and improved 5p to 112p.

There were isolated good spots in United Newspapers ordinary 6p to 284p, and Johnson Firth Brown 2p to 60p. But Causton's winding-up petition clipped 3p to 15p from London Bridge Securities.

In after-hours trading quiet conditions prevailed. Gold shares made further progress and Hensher Furniture added a penny to 15p after reporting higher interim profits.

Gilts were a thin market, with uncertainties about sterling overhanging trading. Hopes of a ¼ per cent reduction in Minimum Lending Rate today continue, but were unable to give further impetus to buying.

"Shorts" were firm in the morning, standing ¼ point up from overnight levels at their best. But they could not hold the gain and were eventually only 1/16 point higher.

"Longs" fluctuated, showing no decided tendency one way or the other. They were generally ¼ point down on the day.

Equity turnover on March 3 was £62.2m (18,446 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Consolidated Gold, De Beers, Shell, Lonrho, ICI, Turner & Newall new, Burmah, Lloyds Bank new, EMI, GKN, British Leyland, BP, Barclays Bank and Standard Chartered new.

Latest dividends

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Ayer Hitam Tin (25p) Int	6.3	5	—	—	13
Barclays Bank (£1) Fin	4.69	4.27	—	13.83	12.57
Blagden & Noakes (25p)	3.18	2.98	1/4	5.48	5.13
Bridgewater (50p) Fin	6.02	5.76	3/4	8.02	7.52
British Vita (25p) Fin	1.78	1.77	—	3.48	3.43†
EMI (50p) Int	3.1	2.62	—	—	6.22
Gen Mining & Fin	120*	120*	—	210*	210*
Glanfield Secs (25p) Int	4	4	2/4	—	8.75
R. Green Props Int	0.5	0.5	22/4	—	1.33
Homfray (25p) Int	1.31	1.31	2/4	—	4.96
R. P. Martin (5p) Int	2.5	2.5	2/4	—	5.5
Mitchell Cotts (25p) Int	1.15	1.05	23/4	—	2.72
Newey Group (£1) Fin	2	6.29	—	2	7.99
Peters Stores (10p) Int	1.97	1.97	25/6	—	3.8
Prestwich, Parker (25p) Int	0.81	0.83	1/4	—	3.0
Provident Fin (25p) Fin	2.65	2.65	—	3.96	3.96
Stocklake Hldgs (25p) Int	0.75	—	2/4	—	1
Silkolene S Int	1.27	1.16	12/4	1.78	1.64
US Debenture Fin	1.96	1.72	—	2.66	2.42

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. † Adjusted for scrip. * Cents a share.

Blagden turns corner on strong last quarter and pays higher dividend

Though turnover fell by £5m to £29.5m and pre-tax profits slid by 23 per cent to £2.4m in the year to December 28, Blagden & Noakes looks set to recover. At half-time the board said that recession in petroleum and chemicals led to lower demand for steel drums and other products. So pre-tax profits fell from £1.51m to £1.1m; and earnings a share slipped from 11.7p to 8.3p.

The board then expected second-half profits to match those of the first six months. But there was a strong last quarter recovery, and it spilled into the current year. In fact, the second-half results outstripped its forecast by 18.7 per cent. The second interim is raised from 4.45p gross to 4.89p, making the year's total 8.43p, against 7.90p. Earnings a share are 18p, compared with 25p.

Though the drum division appears to be holding its own, the downturn in chemicals continues, with the trading profit tumbling from £1.1m to £386,000 and turnover down £15m to £9,900,000.

Heavier telecommunications charges and other costs were a worry but even so pre-tax profits rose from £274,000 to £344,000. These were before deducting £1,500 for losses of an associate.

The dividend rises from 3.72p gross to 3.85p. Earnings a share were 4p, against 2.7p. The current year has started well, and if present trading continues, the second half should be comparable with last year's.

Agar Cross has beaten target

Forecasts by Mr Alan Bartlett that his Agar Cross group would bring in pre-tax profits of £100,000 for 1975, after losses of £41,000, have been exceeded. In fact, this exporter of electrical and water supply equipment made £117,000. Turnover was £1.8m, against £836,000. But there is again no dividend.

The chairman says that the rate of progress has quickened. The association with the Newman Industries management has speeded up the growth in sales and profits. The constraint is finance, as Government support is restricted for subsidiary companies overseas.

Now that his contribution to the rebuilding of the company is completed, Mr J. Laughton has left the board.

Mitchell Cotts Trans

The pre-tax profits of Mitchell Cotts Transport, 77 per cent owned by the Mitchell Cotts Group, rose by 21 per cent to £384,000 in the first six months to December 31. Turnover advanced from £3.3m to £2.9m.

Mr J. W. Dicks, chairman, hopes that profits will continue at this "improved" level in the second half. The company, in road transport, warehousing and cold storage, raises the interim dividend from 1.61p gross to 1.77p.

Sungei Krian tumbles

Sungei Krian Rubber Estate, with properties in Malaya, reports that pre-tax profits last year tumbled from £482,000 to £294,000. Rubber profits crashed from £134,000 to £6,000 and oil palm earnings dived from £291,000 to £180,000. But net profits from the sale of investments jumped by £100,000 to £115,000. The dividend rises from 46.4p to 49.7p. The previous year's profits were the best ever, thanks to high commodity prices.

R. P. Martin advances

The turnover of the R. P. Martin financial broking group rose from £1m to £1.37m in the six months to December 31.

Special items put Newey in red

The results of Newey Group, the Birmingham-based smallware manufacturer, are marred by exceptional items.

After tumbling in the first half year to June profits were expected to benefit from stringent economies. Instead, Newey slid into a pre-tax loss of £97,000 in the 53 weeks to January 4. Turnover rose from £11.6m to £11.9m. The loss was struck after providing for exceptional losses of £129,000 for Newey (Malaysia), £154,000 for Devencare, and £47,000 for other products and operations not yet profitable.

Without these items, the directors say that pre-tax profits of £233,000, against a profit of £886,000, would have been made.

To "conserve cash resources" the dividend is sliced from 11.92p gross to 3.08p.

For this year the directors say the home companies should become profitable, exports and overseas interests are on the mend, and there should be no further special losses.

Chrysler loan needs additional security

Chrysler United Kingdom has sent proposals to the holders of its two listed debenture stocks which will enable the stocks to be secured on the assets of the company and its United Kingdom and Irish subsidiaries instead of on the assets of Chrysler UK alone, as at present.

Under the terms of the agreement between Chrysler Corp, Chrysler UK and The Government, the Secretary of State for Industry has agreed to provide a loan of £27m and the proposals are part of arrangements to provide him with the security which he requires. No drawings are planned under the secured loan until the later part of 1977.

Happy Silkolene

Silkolene Lubricants turns in best-ever profits and turnover for the year to December 31. On sales up from £4.8m to £6.22m, pre-tax profits rose from £745,000 to £770,000. The dividend rises from 2.44p gross to 2.74p. The company blends and distributes aero, motor and industrial lubricants under the brand name Silkolene.

Crown House asking shareholders for £1m

Buoyant Crown House, in engineering glassware and property investment, is asking shareholders for £988,000. It plans a one-for-five rights issue at 21p a share. Nearly 5 million shares are offered. The money will be used to expand glassware and the overseas activities of the electrical and ... sectors.

The new shares ... the final payment o... —as forecast—for ... March 31. Pre-tax ... £1.55m against £1.6... cast in the six ... September 30, profi... £736,000 to £819,00... climbed from £26.8... The issue is being u...

Gen Mining interest loa...

The drain on th... of General Mining ... Corporation by ... stake in Union Co... shown in the prel... sults for the year ... of December. Inte... more than doubled ... (about £8.45m).

To buy its stake ... gether with those o... stands at 29.9 per c... Mining raised an $8... loan. Because the ... overseas loans are ... several variables G... ing has adopted a ... interest payments w... fact, led to last ye... charges being ove... R1.82m.

Total income in... per cent to R63.2... vestment income h... per cent to R20m; o... come by 52 per... R35.32m; and the ... the realization of ... by 30 per cent to ... interest received ar... income both declin...

Attributable prof... 16 per cent from ... R26.03m, but the ... share on the increa... rose only 3½ per c... cents, to put the co... to 2.1.

The final dividen... maintained at 120 c... a total of 210 cer... year. The asset va... has declined from ... to 3.963 cents.

Bridgewater Es...

While not quite ... record £628,000 ma... the pre-tax profits ... water Estates did in... £475,000 to £543,00... The dividend rises ... gross to 12.3p. The ... land interests and ... investment portfoli...

Peters Stores 8...

On a turnover up ... to £2.85m, the pre-t... Peters Stores, the ... retailer, rose 8 p... £311,500 in the six ... December 27. The di... up from 2.94p gro... though earnings a ... from 5p to 4.7p.

Over the whole ... the profits of this No... based group recov... £199,000 to £463,000.

Giddings & L...

Machine Tool ma... dings & Lewis-Fras... last year with pre-t... up from £402,000 t... on a turnover of £6.2... £5.2m. Nearly 92 per ... group is controlle... United States Giddin... group, while the Fr... holds the rest.

Associates overseas power British Vita

By Richard Allen

A big boost in profits from associates overseas carried British Vita through a rough year indeed at home.

Despite hard blows from the United Kingdom car industry, the plastics and rubber group managed to turn in pre-tax profits before extraordinary items of £2.33m for the year to December 31 against £1.98m last time.

Extraordinary items of £208,000 and tax left £1.02m available to ordinary shareholders. Earnings a share went up from 14.5p to 18.1p which is only a bit lower than the previous record.

A final of 2.74p gross takes the total to 5.36p gross against the previous year's 5.2p after adjustment for a scrip issue.

A "drastic" reorganization of United Kingdom operations was largely responsible for a trading loss at home of £560,000. It was left to better overseas figures to make total trading profits £498,000 against £1.24m last time.

The improved pre-tax profit was struck after a credit for the share of associated companies' profit of £2.3m against £1.24m previously.

Through rationalization the group has now cut its dependence on the motor industry to only 14 per cent of total operations compared with nearly 40 per cent in previous years. So the second-half results showed an improvement in profitability leaving aside rationalization costs.

Overseas operations particularly in products for bedding and furniture continued to expand. They benefited from the traditional second-half upswing in southern hemisphere countries. Total turnover for the year rose from £27.66m to £31.04m.

Granada Group

In his divisional review Lord Bernstein, chairman of Granada Group, says that the United Kingdom television rentals company finished 1974-75 with more customers and better profits than ever before. This year he expects it to do even better. Granada Television should continue to be profitable in spite of hard times. But the motorway services operation reports that the petrol price war has affected petrol sales.

Brit Car reshuffle

Two new auction sites have been bought by the British Car Auction Group, but the premises at Checkley, Staffordshire have been sold for £80,000.

One of the new sites is at Enfield, Middlesex. It was bought from Ford Motor for £640,000. The other is in Somerset and cost £220,000. The Enfield deal is to be paid for partly by a five year £500,000 loan and the Somerset deal by a £150,000 loan.

An interim payout from Stocklake

By John Brennan

Stocklake Holdings, the steel stockholding and merchanting group, forecasts better profits this year to the end of this month. This is despite a 13 per cent downturn to £379,000 before tax at the half-way stage. Turnover in the six months improved slightly to £9.6m.

Stocklake has had more than its fair share of problems in the past few years. The Rhodesian crisis forced the group to deconsolidate its sizable steel business there two years ago, and to write down its investment to a nominal £44,000.

In 1974 the group had to close its loss-making shoe importing business in the United States, and last year it needed to make provisions to cover losses on its property development side.

Since then the group has been on an even keel, although low economic activity worldwide has depressed profits from its African steel stockholding and United Kingdom merchanting businesses.

Well into the second half of the current year Stocklake's directors forecast that the final figures "will show a satisfactory advance compared to last year". In 1974-75 the group turned in £538,000 before tax. Reflecting their confidence the directors propose an interim dividend, the first for two years, worth 1.15p gross a share.

Briefly

R. GREEN PROPERTIES
Group turnover for half-year to December 31 down from £1.82m to £952,000 and pre-tax profit from £260,000 to £152,000. Indications are that second-half trading will show "considerable improvement", but board expects a further write-down of book values of some sites. Interim, 0.77p gross (0.76p).

SILVERTHORNE GROUP
Turnover for half-year to December 31, £1.56m (£1.36m). Consolidated pre-tax loss, £7,000 (profit of £30,000 declared for same period last year, later adjusted after year-end audit to loss of £80,000). No interim payment (same). Silverthorne is a subsidiary of Unochrome International.

U S DEBENTURE CORP
Gross revenue for year to January 31, £2.24m (£2.07m). Total dividend, 4.09p gross (3.69p). Net asset value an ordinary 25p stock unit (basic) at year-end, 103.3p (65.8p a year earlier).

WILLIAM REED
Birmingham and Midland Counties Trust has bought from its fellow subsidiary company, Dowgate and General Investments, 717,000 shares in William Reed and Sons (29.875 per cent of issued capital).

CENTRAL LINE
Central Line Securities (a subsidiary of Lonrho) has still not received an offer from Tanzania to settle company's claim for compensation for its sisal estates which board could recommend to shareholders. Lonrho has agreed to consult with a leading merchant bank representing Central Line to arrive at a fair basis for an exchange of shares.

LEADENHALL-STERLING
Leadenhall-Sterling Investments' EGM has ratified resolution and terms to acquire Grafton Optical.

EMU WINE HOLDINGS
While the board of Emu backs the Inchcape offer, members with collectively more than 30 per cent of the equity of the Chaplin family wish to make it clear that they consider the terms of 170p offered by Inchcape and Western Australia Worsted & Woollen Mills, too low.

NU-SWIFT INDUSTRIES
Mr Ivan Dorr is chairman, having replaced Mr Graucob in December. This corrects yesterday's item.

CHEMICAL BANK
The Chemical Bank is reducing its UK base rate from 9½ per cent to 9 per cent on Monday compared with the current Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate of 9¼ per cent.

TEXACO PLANS DEBENTURE
Texaco Inc has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering A$300m offering of 30-year debentures. The issue will be underwritten by a group of investment firms headed by Morgan Stanley.—Reuter, New York.

BORELLI TEA
Board believes that 1975's profit will be lower. Reserve Bank of India has stated that within two years company's Indian business is to be taken over by an Indian company in which a minimum of 26 per cent of equity will be held by Indian residents.

PRETORIA PORTLAND
Pretoria Portland Cement's listing has been restored.

AYER HITAM
Attributable profits at Ayer Hitam, the London based Malayan tin miner, more than halved from £765,000 to £350,000 in the half year to the end of December. But the gross dividend was increased from 7.69p a share to 9.7p.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
First London Secs	9½%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster ..	9½%
Rossminster ACC's	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 5¼%. up to £25,000, 6¼%, over £25,000, 6¾%.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Head Office, 3 George Street, Edinburgh on Tuesday, 16th March, 1976 at 2.30 p.m.

Mr J. H. A. C. Crawford, C.A. has intimated his intention to retire. A Resolution of which Special Notice has been received will be proposed appointing Messrs. Thomson, McLintock & Co., C.A. as Auditors of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. A. DONALD,
General Manager & Actuary
Edinburgh, 2nd March 1976.

Foreign Exchange

Sterling fell steeply against the dollar in unsettled European currency markets, yesterday. Its fall was accompanied by market confusion in London over official intervention strategy for the pound, senior dealers said. The pound fell 105 points against the dollar, to $2.0140 after at one stage equalling its previous dollar "low" of around $2.0130 (first touched in November, 1975).

The Bank of England's "depreciation rate" rose to 30.3 per cent at the close from 30.1 per cent overnight.

Initially, sterling's decline was linked to the possibility of a further fall in Minimum Lending Rate today.

Gold rose 25 cents to $132.75 an ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) March 4	Market rates (close) March 4
New York	$2.0125-0280	$2.0135-0145
Montreal	$1.9820-2.0035	$1.9820-9930
Amsterdam	5.40-44fl	5.41-42fl
Brussels	79.10-70f	79.15-35f
Copenhagen	12.48-54k	12.49-50k
Frankfurt	5.18½-23½m	5.19-20m
Lisbon	56.40-90e	56.45-65e
Madrid	134.30-135.30p	134.35-55p
Milan	1598-1616lr	1600-03lr
Oslo	11.17½-23½k	11.18-19k
Paris	9.08-12f	9.08-09f
Stockholm	8.86-92k	8.95½-87½k
Tokyo	606-15y	607-08y
Vienna	37.10-50sch	37.15-35sch
Zurich	5.21-25f	5.21½-22½f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 6.2 to 30.3 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.65-.65c prem	1.75-1.65c prem
Montreal	10-20c disc	.25-.35c disc
Amsterdam	3-2c prem	8¼-7¼c prem
Brussels	15c prem-05c disc	40-20c prem
Copenhagen	3-1ore prem	6½-4½ore prem
Frankfurt	2¼-1¼pf prem	8-7pf prem
Lisbon	80-180c disc	150-380c disc
Madrid	30c prem-par	70-20c prem
Milan	1-4lr disc	7-10lr disc
Oslo	4-2ore prem	10-8ore prem
Paris	¼-1¼c disc	1-2c disc
Stockholm	3-1ore prem	7¼-7ore prem
Vienna	30-05gro prem	60-30gro prem
Zurich	3¼-3¼c prem	10¼-9¼c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $1.0005-06.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 4¾-5¼; seven days, 4¾-5¼; one month, 5-5½; three months, 5½-6; six months, 6¼-6¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $132.00 (an ounce); pm, $132.25.

Krugerrand: (per coin): $135.50-137.50 (£67.25-68.25) (domestic); $135.50-137.50 (£66-68) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), $45-46 (£22.25-22.75) (new); $44.50-46.50 (£22-23) (international).

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED
62-63 Threadneedle, Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel : 01-638 8651

1975/76 High	Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	33	—	3.0	9.1	8.7
104	94	Deborah Services	104	—	7.5	7.2	5.5
150	115	Henry Sykes	145	—	4.9	3.4	9.7
36	18	Twinlock Ord	22	—	0.9	4.2	5.4
67	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	—
63	48	Unilock Holdings	60	—	4.5	7.5	11.6

Discount market

For the second day in succession the supply of fresh credit proved adequate and no action was called for from the authorities. In the event, there looked to be a slight surplus, but it was certainly less than had earlier been thought likely.

Rates ran a little unevenly. They started around 8½ per cent, were soon falling and had dipped to 7½ per cent by lunchtime. When conditions became a little patchy in the afternoon, rates turned up quite smartly and 8¾ per cent was heard at one stage. But the close was not too bad, though some houses were still paying up to 8½ per cent while others were luckier in finding balances down to 7½ per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 9¼%
(Last changed 26/2/76)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: Open 8½ Close 7½
Week Fixed: 8¼-8¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8½	2 months	8⅞
3 months	8⅞	3 months	8⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	8⅞-8⅞	3 months	8¾
3 months	8¾-8⅞	4 months	9¼
4 months	8⅞-8⅞	6 months	9¼
6 months	8¾-8½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¼-8¾	7 months	9¼-8¾
2 months	9¼-8¾	8 months	9¼-8¾
3 months	9¼-8¾	9 months	9¾-8¾
4 months	9¼-8¾	10 months	9¾-9¼
5 months	9¼-8¾	11 months	9¾-8¾
6 months	9¼-8¾	12 months	10¼-9¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	8⅞-8⅞	6 months	8⅞-8⅞
3 months	8⅞-8⅞	12 months	8⅞-8⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	8¼-8½	3 months	8¾
7 days	8¼-8½	6 months	9
1 month	8½	1 year	10¼

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 8¼ Close 8

1 week	8¼-8½	6 months	8⅞
1 month	8⅞-8½	9 months	9⅞-9⅞
3 months	8½-8⅞	12 months	9¼-9⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 8¾ 6 months 9½

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Bowring C.T. 10% Cnv (£100)	£125-1
Electra Inv 25p Ord (85)	83½
LASMO 10p Unit (10)	163
Do 14% Ln 81-83 (£100a)	£29¼-½
SCOT 10p Unit (10)	163
Do 14% Ln 81-83 (£100a)	£28¼-½
Treasury 9¾% A 1980 (£96)	£95⅞-⅛
Treasury 12½% A 1993 (£96¼)	£94¼+¼

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renunc	
Allen E Balfour (60‡)	..	14½ prem+½
Blackwd Hodge (120)	May 7	142+1
Braham Millar (25‡)	Apr 12	4 prem-½
Concentric (25‡)	Apr 15	4 prem-2
HAT Group (31‡)	Apr 9	9¼ prem-¼
Jackson J&B (15)	Apr 9	21¼
LCP (57‡)	Apr 6	7 prem+½
Lloyd F. H. (57)	Jul 20	63+1
Lloyds Bank (210‡)	Apr 23	20 prem
Meyer M L (54‡)	Apr 2	15¼ prem+½
Standard Chart Bk (355‡)	..	26 prem+3
Tecalemit (42‡)	Apr 2	5 prem+½
Triplex Found (42‡)	Apr 14	17 prem-½
Turner Newall (152½‡)	Jun 11	14 prem+2
Ward T. W. (46‡)	May 12	3½ prem+½
Wheway Watson (6‡)	..	3½ prem-1

* Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £30 paid.

Eurobond prices are on page 24

BLACKWOOD HODGE
Acceptances for over 97.2 per cent of 5.33m ordinary shares offered by way of rights have been taken up.

Commodities

Further rise in metal prices

Led by tin, base metals were again firmer on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Following a further $M5 rise in the Penang price, standard cash tin rose £43 to £3,329 and three months went up £46.50 to £3,402.50. There were rises of £45 to £3,365 for high grade cash and £48.50 to £3,432.50 for three months. Prices advanced sharply on substantial buying from one quarter which touched off nervous covering and stoploss buying.

In copper, cash wire bars were £4.75 up to £631 and three months rose by £3.50 to £649.25 while cathodes rose by £5 for cash to £621.50 and £4.75 for three months to £639.75. Lead was up by about £2 in both positions and zinc was up between £1.75 and £2.125 on balance.

COPPER.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £630.50-31.50 a metric ton; three months, £649-49.50. Sales, 7,875 tons. Cash cathodes, £621-22; three months, £639.50-40.00. Sales, 4,550 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £626.50-27.00; three months, £645-45.50. Settlement, £627. Sales, 4,975 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £617-17.50; three months, £635-36.50. Settlement, £617.50. Sales, 550 tons.

SILVER was about 1p up on all three LME positions.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 205.30p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 415.8c); three months, 210p (422c); six months, 216.10p (428.6c); one year, 227.20p (445.4c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 206.6-06.8p; three months, 211.4-11.6p; seven months, 218.2-18.6p. Sales, 54 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 205.7-05.9p; three months, 210.5-10.6p; seven months, 217.3-17.7p. Settlement, 205.9p. Sales, 44 lots.

TIN.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,328.50 a metric ton; three months, £3,400-3,405. Sales, 470 tons. High grade, Cash, £3,360-70; three months, £3,430-35. Sales, 20 tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,295-96; three months, £3,364-65. Settlement, £3,296. Sales, 200 tons (about half carries). High grade, cash, £3,335-45; three months, £3,390-3,400. Settlement, £3,345. Sales, nil. Singapore tin ex-works, $M1,045 a picul.

LEAD.—Afternoon.—Cash, £185.25-5.75 a metric ton; three months, £191.50-92.00. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash, £185.50-86.00; three months, £191.75-92.25. Settlement, £186. Sales, 3,175 tons (about half carries).

ZINC.—Afternoon.—Cash, £345.46 a metric ton; three months, £356-56.50. Sales, 2,675 tons. Morning.—Cash, £345.50-44.00; three months, £353.50-54.00. Settlement, £344. Sales, 3,050 tons (about half carries). Producers' price, $795 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was 5p down at £67.35 ($136.75) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was slightly easier.—April, 41.15-41.40 per kilo; May, 41.15-41.25; April-June, 41.15-41.30; July-Sept, 42.90-42.96; Oct-Dec, 44.60-44.65; Jan-March, 45.75-45.80; April-June, 46.65-46.75; July-Sept, 47.50-47.75; Oct-Dec, 48.15-48.30. Sales, 64 lots at 15 tonnes including three options.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier.—Spot, 41.00-42.00. Cifs April, 39.00-39.25; May, 39.50-40.00.

COFFEE: Robustas futures were steady.

ROBUSTAS.—March, £835-37 per metric ton; May, £849-50; July, £861-63; Sept, £871-72; Nov, £879-80; Jan, £886-88; March, £890-95. Sales, 856 lots including 49 options.

ARABICAS were steady.—April, $107 seller; June $106-110 per 50 kilos; Aug, $109.50-9.65; Oct, $108.50-09.25; Dec, $109-09.25; Feb, $109-09.25; April, $109.09.35. Sales, 17 lots.

COCOA futures were easier.—March, £764-4.50 per metric ton; May, £739-40; July, £722-25; Sept, £702-03; Dec, £683-83.50; March, £674-74.60; May, £667-69. Sales, 2,348 lots including three options. ICO prices Daily, 64.79c; 15-day average, 63.92c; 22-day average, 64.68c (United States cents per lb).

SUGAR futures held very steady on trade and speculative short-covering as well as some stoploss buying. On balance gains finally ranged from £5.75 (new May) to £1.50 per long ton although end-call levels were down slightly from the day's peaks.—May, £168.60-8.90 per long ton; Aug, £159-9.25; Oct, £168.75-8.80; Dec, £168.50-8.78; March, £168.50-69; May, £168.70-69; Aug, £168.50-69.50. Sales, 4,094 lots. ISA prices: Daily, 14.10c; 17-day average, 13.69c. The London daily prices were "raws" £166 (up £2) and "whites" down £1 at £180.

SOYABEAN MEAL was easy.—April, £87.20-87.90 per metric ton; June, £87.70-87.80; Aug, £88.70-88.80; Oct, £89.70-89.80; Dec, £90.60-90.80; Feb, £91.70-91.80; April, £92.70-92.90. Sales, 35 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady.—March, 168-77p per kilo; May, 176-85p; July, 186-89p; Oct, 200-02p; Dec, 207-08p; March, 216-218p; May, 219-21p. Sales, 11 lots.

JUTE was quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, Feb-March, £195 per long ton. "D" grade, Feb-March, £187.50. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs 505 per bale of 400 lbs. Dundee Daisee, spot, Rs 480.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: April-May, £94.80; May-June, £92.55 direct Tilbury. East coast unquoted. Argentine milling: March, £91.85 east coast. EEC feed: March, £66.80; April, £67.35 east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French: option March, £68.25; April, £68.60 trans-shipment east coast. South African white: April, £76.50 Glasgow. South African yellow: April, £70.75 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed: March, £69; April, £69.60 east coast. All per long ton cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: March, £64.45; May, £66.45; Sept, £65.45; Nov, £67.10; Jan, £68.95. WHEAT was steady: March, £66.35; May, £68.40; Sept, £66.15; Nov, £67.90; Jan, £69.75.

Sept, Nov, etc. forwards are quoted per tonne; other positions are still per long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices.

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
South Lincoln	£65.00	£64.75	£65.15
Wiltshire	—	£65.20	£64.50

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 4.—UK: Cattle £24.05 per live cwt (+0.63). Sheep 44.6p per lb edcw (+1.1). Pigs £4.87 per schw (+0.03). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 2.5 per cent, average price £24.18 (+0.54). Sheep numbers down 2.5 per cent, average price 46.1p (+1.4). Pig numbers down 8.0 per cent, average price £4.87 (+0.05). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 17.7 per cent, average price £23.62 (+0.75). Sheep numbers down 3.7 per cent, average price 43.1p (+0.6). Pigs nil.

Hensher comes fighting back

After two years of falling profits, London-based Hensher (Furniture Trades) has started to recover strongly.

In the half-year to Sept 30, turnover reached £3.23m compared with £5.04m for the whole of the previous year.

Pre-tax profits jumped to £235,500 from £131,000 in the preceding 12 months. Finally, the board hopes that the improvement will be reflected in the year-end figures.

Wall Street

New York, March 4.—New York stock exchange issues closed sharply lower amid concern about tightening Federal Reserve monetary policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 8.19 points to 970.64. About 1,070 issues declined, compared with about 425 gainers.

Volume totalled 24,410,000 shares, compared with 25,450,000 yesterday.

Brokers attributed selling in part to the report that some analysts believe the recent tightening of Federal Reserve monetary policy indicates a significant change in Fed policy that may lead to further tightening.

They also said investors were wary that a new gain in the money supply after the stock market closing might bring on a new tightening of credit.

Gold closes $2.60 up

Chicago, March 4.—GOLD futures closed higher in moderately active trading. Comex prices ranged from unchanged for the March contract which closed at $133.20 to up $1.50, with most price rises bunched at the $1.20 to $1.30 levels. Prices in Chicago closed between off 10 cents to up $2.60. NY COMEX: March, $133.20; April, $133.20; May, $133.20; June, $133.50; Aug, $134.00; Oct, $135.00; Dec, $136.10; Feb, $137.30; April, $138.50; June, $139.90. CHICAGO IMM.—March, $133.20 asked-$133.10; June, $133.50-133.20; Sept, $134.60 asked-$134.20; Dec, $136.00 asked; March, $138.60 bid; June, $139.50.

SILVER.—Futures were 5.90 to 6.40 cents up, on 11,890 sales. March, 422.30c; April, 425.40c; May, 425.80c; July, 430.90c; Sept, 436.20c; Dec, 444.90c; Jan, 447.90c; March, 453.80c; May, 459.70c; July, 465.60c. Handy and Harman $420 (previous $417.50). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can $4.160 (previous Can $4.132).

COPPER.—Futures closed steady between 110 and 150 points up on 2,350 lots. March 59.80c; April 60.00c; May 60.40c; July 61.30c; Sept 62.20c; Dec 63.40c; Jan 63.80c; March 64.70c.

COTTON.—Futures fluctuated nervously in a range of 1.35 cents and prices closed 0.25 cent lower to 0.65 cent higher. March 61.40c; May 61.60-70c; July 61.80-90c; Oct 60.50-55c; Dec 58.53-70c; March 59.30-50c; May 59.60-85c; July 59.85c bid.

SUGAR.—World sugar futures in No 11 contract saw prices make highs of 0.80 cents up, with the May at 15.05 cents a pound, the best price paid for futures since last September. May 14.75-80c; July 14.75-80c; Sept 14.65-75c; Oct 14.68-65c; Jan 14.52c nominal; March 14.60-40c; May 14.40-35c; July 14.35c. Spot: 15.00c, up 35.

COFFEE.—Futures in "C" contract reached highs of 1.90 cents up, but slipped from the best levels near the close. Closing prices ranged 0.98 to 1.25 cents up. March, 97.30-50c; May, 98.30-40c; July, 98.50-40c; Sept, 98.90-75c; Dec, 98.50-80c; March, 98.25-50c.

COCOA.—Futures continued to drift under sporadic speculative selling and commission house profittaking. March, 69.40c; May, 65.75c; July, 63.05c; Sept, 60.93c; Dec, 58.85c; March, 56.98c; May, 55.98c; July, unquoted. Ghana 75¼. Bahia 70¼c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Oil futures finished at or near the day's highs with gains of 0.44 to 0.35 cent a lb. Meal prices ranged $1.10 a ton lower to $0.70 higher. SOYABEANS.—March, 479½-80c; May, 487½-89c; July, 496½-96c; Aug, 501c; Sept, 503½c; Nov, 510-11c; Jan, 517½-18c; March, 525½c; May, 532½c. SOYABEAN MEAL (New).—March, $130.70-1.00; May, $134.90-5.00; July, $137.50-7.60; Aug, $139.00-8.70; Sept, $140.50; Oct, $140.50-1.00; Dec, $143.50-3.80; Jan, $145.00-7.00. SOYABEAN MEAL.—March, $135.20-5.10. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 17.15-20c; May, 17.35-38c; July, 17.30c; Aug, 17.57c; Sept, 17.65c; Oct, 17.70c; Dec, 17.85c; Jan, 17.85-96c; March, 17.90-18.00c; May, 17.95-18.05c.

	Mar 4	Mar 3
Allied Chem	42	43
Allied Stores	54⅝	55¼
Allied Supermkt	2⅞	3
Allis Chalmers	17⅝	17¾
Alcoa	47⅛	48
Amax Inc	49⅛	48¼
Amerada Hess	19⅝	19⅝
Am Airlines	11	11⅝
Am Brands	41⅞	42⅛
Am Broadcast	27⅝	27¾
Am Can	34	34⅛
Am Cyanamid	26⅝	27⅛
Am Elec Power	21	21½
Am Home	33⅝	34⅛
Am Motors	6⅝	7¼
Am Nat Gas	33⅝	35⅛
Am Standard	23⅞	23⅝
Am Telephone	54⅛	55⅛
AMF Inc	20¾	21⅛
Anaconda	19⅞	20⅛
Armco Steel	32¾	33
Asarco	17⅛	17⅛
Ashland Oil	25⅛	26
Atlantic Richfield	81⅛	81⅞
Avco	10⅛	10⅛
Avon Products	38	38¼
Babcock & Wcox	25⅝	25
Bankers Tst NY	32⅝	33⅛
Bank of America	49⅝h	48⅛h
Bank of NY	31⅛	31½
Beatrice Foods	23⅛	23⅝
Bell & Howell	21½	22
Bendix	58⅝	56⅞
Bethlehem Steel	45⅛	45⅞
Boeing	26⅛	26⅝
Boise Cascade	28⅝	29⅛
Borden	27⅛	27½
Borg Warner	28⅝	27⅝
Bristol Myers	67	68
BP	11⅞	11⅞
Budd	14⅛	15⅛
Burlington Ind	31½	32⅞
Burlington Nthn	38½	39½
Burroughs	102⅛	102½
Campbell Soup	32⅝	33⅛
Canadian Pacific	16½	16⅝
Caterpillar	88⅛	89⅛
Celanese	53⅛	54
Central Soya	14½	14⅝
Charter NY	23⅝	24⅛
Chase Manhat	29⅛	29⅝
Chem Bank NY	33⅝	35⅛
Chesapeake Ohio	36⅝	36⅞
Chrysler	18⅞	19½
Citicorp	30⅝	31
Cities Service	41⅛	42
Clark Equip	37⅛	38
Coca Cola	85	87⅛
Colgate	28⅝	28½
CBS	57⅞	57⅞
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29⅝
Combustion Eng	37⅝	37⅝
Comwlth Edison	28⅝	29⅛
Cons Edison	16⅛	16⅛
Cons Foods	19⅞	20⅛
Cons Power	20⅛	20⅛
Continental Can	28⅝	28⅝
Continental Oil	56⅞	61⅛
Control Data	22⅞	23⅞
Corning Glass	62⅝	63⅝
CPC Intnl	44⅝	45⅛
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Int	29⅛	29⅛
Crown Zeller	45⅛	45⅛
Dart Ind	36⅝	36⅝
Deere	67⅝	68⅛
Del Monte	24	24⅛
Delta Air	41⅞	41⅝
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14⅝
Disney	57⅞	59
Dow Chemical	109⅛	110⅛
Dresser Ind	71	71⅛
Duke Power	17⅛	18⅛
Du Pont	153⅛	154
Eastern Air	[illegible]	7⅝
Eastman Kodak	106⅛	107⅛
Eaton Corp	36⅝	36⅝
El Paso Nat-Gas	13⅞	13⅞
Equitable Life	20	20⅛
Esmark	[illegible]	37
Evans P. D.	7⅛	7⅛
Exxon Corp	88	88⅛
Fed Dept Stores	56⅝	56⅝
Firestone	24⅛	24⅝
Fst Chicago	22⅛	22⅛
Fst Nat Boston	24	24⅛
Fst Penn Corp	13⅛	15⅛

	Mar 4	Mar 3
Ford	55⅛	56⅛
GAF Corp	[illegible]	13⅛
Gamble-Skogmo	27	27
Gen Dynamics	45⅛	45⅛
Gen Electric	51⅛	52 •
Gen Foods	29⅞	29⅛
Gen Instrument	11⅛	12
Gen Mills	29⅛	30⅛
Gen Motors	67⅞	67⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	16⅞	17
Gen Tel Elec	25⅛	26⅛
Gen Tire	22	22
Genesco	7⅛	7¼
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	50½
Getty Oil	[illegible]	158⅝
Gillette	33½	33⅝
Goodrich	27⅛	25½
Goodyear	22⅛	22⅝
Gould Inc	30½	30
Grace	[illegible]	37⅞
Gt Atlc & Pacific	13⅛	13½
Greyhound	16⅞	17⅛
Grumman Corp	15⅛	16½
Gulf Oil	22⅞	22⅞
Gulf & West	25½	25
Heinz H. J.	51	47⅛
Hercules	35⅞	37⅛
Honeywell	51⅛	53
IC Inds	20½	20½
Ingersoll	86	86⅛
Inland Steel	49½	50
IBM	257⅛	259⅛
Int Harvester	27⅛	27⅛
Int Nickel	31⅛	31
Int Paper	76⅞	78
Int Tel Tel	27⅛	28
Jewel Co	20⅛	20⅛
Jim Walter	40	40⅛
Johns-Manville	29⅝	29⅝
Johnson & Johnson	82⅝	84
Kaiser Alumin	32	32⅞
Kennecott	33½	33⅛
Kerr McGee	65⅛	64⅛
Kimberly Clark	39⅛	40
Kraftco Corp	43⅛	43⅞
Kresge SS	32⅞	35½
Kroger	19½	19⅛
Ligg Myer	32⅞	32⅞
Litton	15⅛	15⅞e
Lockheed	7⅛	7⅛
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	34⅝	34⅞
Mapco	[illegible]	32⅛
Marathon Oil	49⅛	49⅞
Marcor Inc	29⅛	29⅛
Marine Midland	11⅛	11⅛
Martin Marietta	29⅛	30
McDonnell	17⅛	17⅞
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Otis Elevator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pet Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Mar 4	Mar 3
Republic Steel		
Reynolds Ind		
Reynolds Met		
Rockwell Int		
Royal Dutch		
Safeways		
St Regis Paper		
Santa Fe Ind		
SCM		
Schlumberger		
Scott Paper		
Seaboard Coa...		
Seagram		
Sears Roebuck		
Shell Oil		
Shell Trans		
Signal Co		
Singer		
Sony		
Sth Cal Edison		
Southern Pacific		
Southern Rly		
Sperry Rand		
Squibb		
Std Brands		
Std Oil Califa		
Std Oil Indiana		
Std Oil Ohio		
Sterling Drug		
Stevens J. P.		
Stude Worth		
Sunbeam Corp		
Sundstrand		
Sun Oil		
Teledyne		
Tenneco		
Texaco		
Texas East Trans		
Texas Inst		
Texas Utilities		
Textron		
TWA		
Travelers Corp		
TRW Inc		
UAL Inc		
Unilever Ltd		
Unilever NV		
Unionamerica		
Union Bancorp		
Union Carbide		
Union Oil Cal		
Un Pacific Co		
Uniroyal		
United Brands		
Utd Merch & M...		
Us Industries		
US Steel		
Utd Technol		
Vaught Corp		
Wachovia		
Warner Comm		
Warner Lambt		
Wells Fargo		
West n Bancorp		
Westinghse El		
Weyerhaeuser		
Whirlpool		
White Motor		
Woolworth		
Xerox Corp		
Zenith		

Canadian Prices

Abitibi		
Alcan Alumin		
Algoma Steel		
Bell Telephone		
Comalco		
Cons Bathurst		
Falconbridge		
Gulf Oil		
Hawker Sid Can		
Hudson Bay Mng		
Hudson Bay Oil		
Imasco		
Imperial Oil		
Int Pipe		
Mass-Ferguson		
Royal Trust		
Seagram		
Steel Co		
Talcorp		
Thomson N 'A'		
Walker Hiram		
WCT		

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New Issue. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.0105 ($2.0258); three months, $1.9937 ($2.0069); Canadian dollar, 101.12c (100.17c).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 970.64 (978.83); transportation, 202.72 (203.64); utilities ... New York Stock Exchange index ... 55.51 ... industrial ... transportation ... utilities, 36.76 (35.35?); 51.47 (52.01).

WOOL.—Futures and Crossbred futures were featureless today. GREASE WOOL.—Spot, 167.0c, nominal; March, 166.0-8.0c; May, 163.0-4.5c; July, 160.0-1.5c; Oct, 160.0-2.5c; Dec, 161.0-2.5c; March, 160.0-5.0c; May, nil. CROSSBRED.—Spot, 100.0c, nominal; March, 97.0-100.0c; May, 97.0-101.0c; July, 97.0-101.0c; Oct, 97.0-102.0c; Dec, 97.0-100.5c; March, 98.0-102.0c; May, nil.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT: ... to 6 cents higher. ... July ... Sept ... Dec ... MAIZE closed ... higher.—March ... July ... Dec ... OATS ... cent higher.—March ... July ... Dec, 155c.

quoted in The Times.
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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Exchange Prices

Prices bounce back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 23. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Mar 8. Settlement Day, Mar 16
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the teamworkers
Taylor Woodrow

FUNDS

Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
...eas	6½% 1976	96⅞	..	6.568	8.931
...eas	10½% 1976	101¼	+⅛	10.377	8.761
...eas	6½% 1977	98½	+⅛	6.359	8.292
...ec	5% 1974-77	97¾	..	3.085	5.818
...eas	11½% 1977	103⅝	+⅛	11.142	9.307
...sed	3% 1977	93⅝	..	3.209	7.141
...ans	4¼% 1972-77	94⅝	+⅛	4.242	7.495
...eas	9% 1978	98⅞	+⅛	9.120	9.734
...eas	10¼% 1978	101	+⅛	10.396	10.000
...ch	5¼% 1976-78	93	..	5.378	8.082
...eas	3% 1979	88¼	+⅛	3.397	6.759
...eas	11½% 1979	103¼	+⅛	11.137	10.217
...ec	4¼% 1974-79	88⅞	+⅛	4.798	7.967
...eas	10½% 1979	99⅝	+⅛	10.525	10.563
...rc	3½% 1976-79	87¼	+⅛	4.011	7.516
...eas Cnv	9% 1980	95⅞	+⅛	9.387	10.278
...eas	9½% 1980	95⅛	+⅛	9.910	10.746
...nd	3½% 1978-80	87¼	+⅛	6.018	8.898
...eas	3½% 1977-80	86	+⅛	4.070	7.377
...eas	11½% 1981	102⅞	+⅛	11.180	10.708
...eas	3½% 1979-81	84½	+⅛	4.152	7.390
...eas	8¼% 1980-82	91¼	+⅛	9.398	10.712
...eas	12% 1983	101⅛	+⅛	11.773	11.394
...nd	5½% 1982-84	78½	+⅛	7.079	9.600
...eas	8¼% 1984-86	85⅝	+⅛	10.117	11.139
...nd	6¼% 1985-87	73⅛	+⅛	9.143	11.076
...eas	7¾% 1985-88	75	+⅛	10.458	11.861
...ans	3% 1978-88	49⅞	+⅛	6.208	10.617
...eas	5% 1986-89	56⅞	+⅛	9.109	11.702
...eas	8¼% 1987-90	73¼	+⅛	11.682	12.847
...eas	13% 1990	99⅞	..	13.268	13.210
...nd	5¾% 1987-91	54⅞	+⅛	10.385	12.357
...eas	12½% 1992	90⅞	..	13.471	13.569
...eas	12¾% 1993	94⅛	..	13.528	13.690
...nd	6% 1993	52¾	+⅛	11.409	12.998
...eas	9% 1994	72⅝	..	12.929	13.478
...mptn	3% 1986-96	32⅞	+⅛	9.105	11.961
...as	3% 1990-95	34⅝	+⅛	9.003	11.918
...eas	12¾% 1995	97⅛	+⅛	13.070	13.735
...eas	9% 1992-96	68⅞	+⅛	13.106	13.589
...eas	13¼% 1997	97⅝	+⅛	13.791	13.816
...eas	6¾% 1995-98	55	+⅛	12.634	13.629
...eas	8¾% 1997	68⅛	+⅛	13.240	13.568
...eas	9½% 1999	73⅛	+⅛	12.408	13.680
...nd	3½% 1999-04	29⅞	+⅛	12.077	12.996
...eas	8% 2002-06	58⅞	+⅛	13.533	13.703
...eas	5½% 2008-12	41	+⅛	13.404	13.561
...eas	7¾% 2012-15	57⅞	+⅛	13.721	13.770
...onsols	4%	28⅛	..	14.169	..
...ar Ln	3½%	25⅞	..	13.628	..
...onv	3½%	26⅝	..	13.280	..
...eas	3%	21⅞	..	13.886	..
...onsols	2½%	18	..	13.742	..
...eas.	2½% Aft 75	17½	..	14.153	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
...ust	5½% 76-78	91½	..	6.182	11.306
...ust	5½% 77-80	82¼	..	6.846	12.083
...ust	5½% 81-82	71¾	..	7.626	11.894
...ust	6% 81-83	70⅝	..	8.867	12.275
...ust	6% 74-76	100	..	6.138	9.973
...ust	7% 79-81	80¼	..	8.725	12.035
...erlin	4½% Ass	92	..	..	..
...hilean Mixed		95	..	..	..
... Africa	5½% 77-83	63½	..	9.236	14.285
...erman	4½% 1930	182	..	..	..
...ungary	4½% 1924	28½	..	..	..
...reland	7½% 81-83	73	..	..	..
...amaica	7½% 77-79	85¼	..	9.200	13.790
...apan	Ass 4% 1910	165	..	..	..
...apan	6% 83-88	67½	..	..	..
...enya	5% 78-82	64½	..	7.775	14.078
...alaya	7½% 78-82	78½	..	9.609	12.696
...Z	6% 76-80	81½	..	7.365	12.020
...Z	7½% 88-92	56¼	..	13.712	14.024
...Z	7½% 83-86	70½	..	10.887	13.097
...Rhd	6% 78-81	80	..	7.572	11.744
...yasa	6% 78-81	80	..	7.572	11.744
...eru	6% Ass	153	-2	..	..
...A Gov	5½% 74-76	98½	..	..	..
...Rhd	2½% 65-70	28	+2	..	..
...Rhd	4½% 87-92	27	+3	..	..
...Rhd	6% 78-81	47	+2	..	..
...panish	4%	56	..	..	..
...ang	5½% 78-82	67	..	8.384	14.118
Uruguay	3½%	70½	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
L C C	3% 1920	20¾	+¼	14.675	..
L C C	5% 80-83	68¾	..	7.682	13.040
L C C	5½% 77-81	71¾	+¼	7.716	12.968
L C C	5½% 82-84	64⅛	..	8.270	12.970
L C C	5½% 85-87	56⅝	..	9.985	13.281
L C C	6% 75-78	91	..	6.588	11.296
L C C	6½% 76-79	83	+¼	7.235	12.123
L C C	6½% 88-90	56⅛	..	12.353	14.233
G L C	6½% 1976	96¾	..	6.896	12.724
G L C	6½% 1977	96¾	..	6.748	10.721
G L C	6½% 90-92	55	..	12.480	14.042
G L C	7¼% 1977	95¾	..	7.609	10.878
G L C	9½% 80-82	88¾	..	11.304	13.172
C of L	6¾% 75-78	89½	..	7.260	11.566
C of L	6½% 90-82	73½	..	9.026	13.090
Ag Mt	7¼% 81-84	73	..	10.832	13.470
Ag Mt	7½% 91-93	56¾	..	13.376	14.196
Ag Mt	6½% 85-90	54⅝	..	12.322	14.238
Belfast	6½% 77-80	75½	..	8.607	13.768
Brighton	6½% 76-79	86½	..	7.601	12.157
Camden	6½% 77-79	86	..	7.557	12.164
Croydon	6½% 78-81	77⅛	..	8.856	13.019
Edin	6½% 77-79	86½	..	7.532	12.170
Glasgow	9½% 80-82	86	..	11.203	13.251
Gwich	6½% 76-78	89¾	..	7.622	11.493
Herts	6½% 75-77	95	..	7.106	10.634
Livrpl	7% 76-77	95	..	7.365	10.593
Met Water B		22¾	..	13.332	14.605
N I	6½% 79-80	75½	..	8.498	14.720
N I	7% 82-84	63	..	11.475	15.697
N I Elec	6½% 81-83	62½	..	10.434	15.595
Notts	6½% 76-78	90	..	7.497	11.553
Sthend	5½% 77-79	83½	..	6.297	12.136
Swark	6¾% 83-85	64½	..	10.889	13.532
Surrey	6% 78-80	80¼	..	7.473	12.349

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Investment Dollar Premium 88¾% (88⅞%).					
Premium Conversion Factor 0.6964.					

FOREIGN STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Bayer	£41	-½	156	3.8	19.9
Commerzbank	£11	-¼	22.0	2.0	21.2
Cp Fn Paris	£30½	..	165	5.4	11.6
EBES	£39	..	199	5.1	..
Ericsson	£30½	-½	63.6	2.1	21.6
Finsider	24	..	..	..	..
Granges	£20	..	116	5.8	4.4
Hoechst	460	-15	16.5	3.6	21.6
Montecatini E	45	..	..	..	..
NEPO NV	£20	..	98.1	4.9	23.0
Robeco fl.5	546	-6	23.1	4.3	40.8
Rolinco Subs fl 5	392	-5	4.5	1.2	65.3
Snia Viscosa	150	..	4.8	3.2	..
Thyssen-Huette	705	-10	24.8	3.5	12.0
Volkswagen	£43	-¼	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Brascan	£9	..	49.3	5.5	4.9
BP Canada	£8	..	..	..	..
Can Pac Ord	£12	-¼	41.8	3.4	9.9
El Paso	£10	+⅛	41.7	4.2	18.8
Exxon Corp	£84½	+¼	..	..	..
Fluor	£25¼	-¼	29.7	1.2	18.2
Hollinger	£23⅜	..	..	..	..
Hud Bay Oil	£27⅞	-¼	28.9	1.0	52.0
Husky Oil	£15⅝	-¼	..	..	..
Inlet Hldgs	£10¾	..	22.3	2.1	..
Int Nickel	£22⅝	-¼	78.9	3.6	13.1
IU Int	£7⅞	..	42.0	5.5	6.8
Kaiser Alum	£23⅝	+⅛	59.1	2.5	..
Massey-Ferg	£21⅞	+¼	48.5	2.3	8.5
Norton Simon	£15⅝	-¼	24.7	1.6	56.1
Pacific Petrol	£22⅞	-¼	..	..	..
Pan Canadian	£14	-¼	..	..	..
Steep Rock	150	-8	..	..	..
Trans Can P	£8⅞	-⅛	..	..	..
US Steel	£39	+⅛	..	..	..
White Pass	100	..	15.9	2.3	..
Zapata Corp	£8⅞	-¼	14.3g	1.7	3.9

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Alexs Discount	230	..	18.0	7.8	11.9
Allen H & Ross	465	..	38.5	8.3	8.1
Arb-Latham	185	..	12.7b	6.9	11.8
Aust & NZ	385	+2	14.9	3.9	8.4
Bk Hapoalim	30	..	0.9	2.8	10.0
Bk of Ireland	350	+10	16.0	4.6	5.1
Bk Leumi Israel	21	..	1.1	5.1	5.8
Bk Leumi UK	210	..	11.2	5.3	15.9
Bk of NSW	600	..	16.2	2.7	14.1
Bk of N Scotia	£29	-⅛	78.2	2.7	17.8
Bk of Scotland	290	..	13.2	4.6	10.1
Bnks Trst NY	£24	+¼	124	5.2	7.1
Barclays Bank	296	+7	13.2	4.5	7.9
Bates E Hldgs	34	-2	..e	..	..
Brown Shipley	183	..	11.6	6.3	8.1
Cater Ryder	280	..	21.9	7.8	..
Cedar Hldgs	13	f ..	2.0	15.4	6.6
Chase Man	£20¼	-¼	109	5.2	8.6
Citicorp	£22⅞	-¼	43.6	..	17.7
Clive Discount	69	..	5.2	7.6	10.5
Com Bk of Aust	265	+5	8.7	3.3	11.8
Com Bk of Syd	198	+3	8.1	4.1	14.5
CC De France	£26⅛	..	77.0	2.9	23.8
First Nat Fin	2½	..	..	..	..
Fraser Ans	13	-½	1.1	8.5	34.2
Gerrard & Nat	300	..	20.5	6.8	8.9
Gibbs A.	47	+1	1.9	4.1	..
Gillett Bros	215	..	20.0	9.3	8.1
Grindlays Hldgs	32	+1	..e	..	..
Guinness Peat	189	+1	12.8b	6.8	13.2
Hambros £10	£20	..	119	6.0	..
Do Ord	216	-6	11.9	5.7	14.2
Hill Samuel	117	+1	6.0	5.1	12.9
Hong K & Shang	320	-4	5.7b	1.7	38.7
Israel Brit	220	f ..	15.0	6.8	4.3
Jessel Toynbee	80	..	6.2	7.7	..
Joseph L.	190	..	10.0	5.3	12.9
Keyser Ullmann	84	+1	..	..	..
King & Shaxson	61	..	4.7	7.7	10.0
Kleinwort Ben	120	..	5.0	4.2	14.2
Lloyds Bank	228	r +3	11.4b	5.0	7.4
Mercury Secs	130	..	4.2	3.3	10.1
Midland	288	+3	17.7	6.1	11.7
Minster Assets	32½	+2	4.5	8.2	8.8
Nat of Aust	263	+5	8.4b	3.2	10.4
Nat Com Bk Grp	75	+1	3.3	4.4	9.2
Nat W'minster	253	+3	13.3	5.2	10.8
Ottoman	£27	-½	140	5.2	15.4
Rea Bros	50	..	2.3	4.6	10.2
Royal of Can	£20⅝	-⅛	62.9	3.1	28.8
Schroders	370	..	13.4	3.6	19.9
Seccombe Mar	280	..	19.5	7.0	7.1
Slater Walker	32	-8	..	..	..
Smith St Aubyn	65	..	5.5	8.5	..
Standard Chart	368	r +3	24.2b	6.6	6.8
Union Discount	350	..	26.4	7.5	8.6
Wintrust	56	..	4.6	8.2	3.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
Allied	68	+1	4.9	7.2	11.2
Bass Charrgton	105	+2	6.1	5.8	12.0
Bell A.	148	..	8.6b	5.7	7.3
Boddingtons	74	..	2.9b	3.9	15.7
Brown M.	70	+2	4.3	6.2	10.0
Bulmer H. P.	106	..	4.2	3.9	8.7
Burtonwood	60	..	3.9	6.5	6.5
C of Ldn Dfd	44	..	3.1	7.0	20.2
Devenish	150	..	7.4	5.8	9.2
Distillers	145	+1	8.3	5.8	15.2
Greenall	61	..	3.3	5.4	10.9
Greene King	145	..	6.7	4.6	11.1
Guinness	135	..	8.8	6.5	9.0
Hardys & H'sons	113	..	8.5	7.6	9.5
Highland	116	-1	7.3	6.3	14.4
Invergordon	37	-1	2.7	7.3	9.2
Irish Distillers	61	-1	3.3	5.3	13.0
Marston	39	..	2.2	5.7	9.3
Scot & Newcastle	59	+1	4.3	7.2	12.8
Seagram	£21⅞	+½	36.6	1.7	20.5
SA Breweries	60	..	5.3b	8.8	5.3
Teacher	215	..	12.8	5.9	11.6
Tomatin	54	..	3.6	6.7	6.8
Vaux	293	..	20.6b	7.0	11.1
Whitbread 'A'	68	..	4.6	6.8	15.0
Do B	67	..	4.6	6.9	14.8
Whitbread Inv	118	..	8.8	7.5	20.7
Wolverhampton	139	..	7.3	5.3	11.3

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
171	48	AAH	161	-2	14.0b	8.7	8.8
68	23	AB Electronic	65	..	4.2	6.7	12.7
44	34	AC Cars	34	..	1.6	4.6	9.9
116	49	AD Intl	81	..	3.6	4.4	9.3
48	15	AGB Research	45	+1	3.2	7.1	7.7
262	63	APV Hldgs	260	..	12.7	5.2	10.0
70	21	AVP Ind	66	-1	3.3a	5.0	5.6
61	17	Aaronson Bros	58	-1	2.5	4.3	13.1
27	9½	Abrasives Int	15½	..	2.2b	13.9	8.3
130	40	Acrow	130	..	6.1	4.7	14.1
129	35	Do A	125	..	6.1	4.8	13.6
37	15¼	Adams Food	27	+1	1.6	6.0	4.8
15	5	Adda Int	10	..	..e	..	..
154	63	Adwest Group	152	..	9.7	6.4	7.2
20	8	Aeron't & Gen.	16	..	1.5	9.6	..
137	66	Airfix Ind	136	..	4.4	3.2	12.8
86	27½	Do NV	81	-1	3.6	4.5	7.6
94	36	Albright & W	93	..	5.8	6.2	10.1
75	53½	Alcan 10¼%	£74	-½	1050	14.2	..
85	58	Do 9% Cnv	£75	..	900	12.0	..
207	60	Alginate Ind	197	..	18.3	9.8	13.7
75	36¼	Allen E. Balfour	75	r +1	6.1b	8.1	7.7
40	12	Allen W. G.	37	..	3.6	9.7	6.5
49½	14½	Alliance Alders	49½	h ..	1.5	3.6	12.1
117	29¼	Allied Colloids	106	-1	1.9	1.8	13.4
33	8½	Allied Insulators	33	+1	2.9	8.8	2.8
31¼	4½	Allied Plant	19	-½	1.0b	5.3	30.3
87	33	Allied Polymer	78	..	6.9b	9.1	3.7
140	12½	Allied Retailers	122	..	7.4b	6.1	6.6
24½	8½	Alpine Hldgs	22	-½	1.2	5.4	13.9
220	133	Amal Metal	218	..	18.6	8.5	2.4
55	18	Amal Power	53½	-1	4.7	8.7	6.5
31½	13	Amber Day	26	-2	3.2b	12.3	5.7
8	6½	Amber Ind Hldgs	7	..	0.6a	8.9	2.5
53	24	Anchor Chem	51	..	5.2	10.1	..
44½	21¾	Anderson Strath	43½	..	3.3	7.7	8.5
180	24½	Anglo Am Asph	169	..	10.0	5.9	11.6
810	430	Anglo Amer Ind	430	..	39.5	9.2	6.7
40	24	Ang Swiss Hldgs	30	..	..e	..	..
42	15	Anglowest	24	..	2.5	10.4	10.3
51	20	Appleyard	49	..	5.7	11.5	7.1
24	10½	Aquascutum 'A'	21½	..	1.7	8.1	7.0
84½	32	Arlington Mtr	84½	+1½	10.0b	11.8	8.0
77	32	Armitage Shanks	73½	..	6.0b	8.2	17.0
72	13	Armst Equip	24	-½	1.6	3.6	9.2
41	34	Asprey 6½% Pf	41	..	6.3	15.2	..
75	22½	Ass Biscuit	70	..	4.0	5.7	10.3
72	19½	Do A	68	..	4.0	5.8	10.0
73	21½	Ass Brit Food	59½	..	2.5	4.2	9.9
87½	24	Ass Engineer	87	+1	5.6a	6.5	10.5
33	23	Ass Fisheries	29½	..	0.3	1.1	..
33	10¼	Ass Leisure	32½	..	3.9	11.9	10.0
134	57	Ass News	121	..	6.6	5.5	10.1
42½	18½	Ass Paper	37	..	4.0	10.8	13.2
202	65	Ass Port Cement	190	+4	11.6	6.6	16.1
80	22	Ass Tel 'A'	75	+1	6.0	8.0	8.3
32	25	Ass Tooling	27	..	3.0	11.1	4.2
22	14	Astbury & Mdley	21	..	1.4	6.5	4.4
21	11	Attwood Garage	19	..	2.2	11.7	14.6
49	20	Audiotronic	39	..	5.0	12.8	8.3
32	16½	Ault & Wiborg	31	..	3.3b	10.8	7.3
86¼	38¼	Aurora Hldgs	65	..	6.0	9.5	6.3
45	33	Austin E.	40	..	4.6	11.4	2.8
83	12	Automotive Pd	65	+1½	2.3	4.2	10.4
124	48	Averys	116	+½	6.8	5.9	11.7
34	28	Avon Rubber	84	-1	1.5	1.8	..
85	17	BBA Grp	81	+1	3.8a	6.2	8.5
137	66	BICC	118	+2	10.2	8.6	8.7
85	22¼	BOC Int	63	+1	3.7	5.9	7.3
174	49½	BPB Ind	147	..	9.6b	6.5	10.0
36	14	BPM Hldgs 'A'	29	..	3.9	13.6	8.3
24	4	BSG Int	22¼	..	..	..	27.1
122	21	BSR Ltd	116	+2	3.3	2.8	19.9
188	44½	BTR Ltd	174	+2	10.0b	5.7	13.8
79	25	Babcock & W	75	+3	3.0a	4.0	9.6
39	18	Bacal Const	18	f ..	..e	..	2.8
30	15	Baggeridge Brk	27	..	2.8	10.5	10.0
11½	4	Bailey C.H. Ord	4	..	0.3	6.8	2.1
113	31	Baird W.	109	..	11.6	10.6	7.7
69	23¼	Baker Perkins	67	..	5.4b	8.0	21.3
55	19	Bambergers	49	..	3.7	7.6	6.5
6½	3½	Barker & Dobson	4½	..	..e	..	..
338	153	Barlow Rand	158	+6	13.1	8.3	3.2
52	14	Barr & Wallace	51	..	4.3	8.3	45.4
50	13	Do A	50	..	4.3	8.5	45.5
130	34	Barratt Devs	117	..	9.2	7.9	7.8
54	22½	Barrow Hepbn	51	..	4.4b	8.7	6.4
44½	18	Barton & Sons	42	..	3.8	9.1	4.3
88	19	Bassett G.	75	..	6.6	8.8	1.3
43	17½	Bath & P'land	42	..	4.1	9.6	3.2
100	57	Baxter Fell	95	..	8.1	8.5	3.2
35	17	Beales J.	32	..	..e	..	..
53	30	Beatson Clark	52	..	5.9	11.3	6.6
40	11	Beaufort Grp	36	..	3.9	10.9	13.1
115	35	Beaverbrook	110	..	2.5	2.3	25.6
44½	13	Do A	37	+½	2.5	6.8	8.6
69½	25	Beckman A.	68	+½	6.6	9.7	8.1
358	116	Beecham Grp	357	+4	8.1	2.3	15.7
86	31½	Bejam Grp	80	+1	3.1	3.9	28.7
56	12	Benrose Corp	55	..	3.6	6.6	7.2
24	10	Benn Bros	21½	..	2.6	12.8	10.9
154	41	Berisf'ds S. & W.	142	+2	9.1b	6.4	7.2
34	16	Berisfords	33	..	3.1	9.3	8.2
60	16	Berwick Timpo	58½	..	3.8b	6.4	6.1
182	65½	Bestobell	163	-1	11.2	7.3	7.3
90	38	Bett Bros	85	..	4.3a	5.0	8.0
90	33	Bibby J.	80	..	7.7	9.6	7.5
47	19	Billam J.	31	..	4.5b	14.5	7.7
71	16	Birmid Qualcst	71	+2	5.6	7.9	9.1
64	24	Birm'gham Mint	63	..	5.5	8.7	..
140	94	Bishops Stores	140	..	3.0	2.1	15.0
68	32	Do A NV	66	..	3.0	4.6	7.3
147	58	Black & Edg'tn	120	..	8.0	6.6	8.1
21½	10	Blackman & C	21	..	2.4	11.8	7.6
156	82½	Blackwd Hodge	141	..	6.0	4.3	10.6
31	11	Blackwood Mt	26	+1	..	..	..
116	58	Blagden & N.	112	+5	8.4	7.5	4.5
50	26	Blundell Perm	48½	+2	3.6	7.5	8.4
10½	3	Boardman K. O.	6½	..	1.1	14.6	3.5
22	8½	Bodycote	16½	..	1.0b	6.2	5.3
15	7	Bolton Textile	14¼	+¼	1.9	13.2	8.7
35	20	Bonas Webb	27	..	..e	..	..
33	16	Bonser Eng.	26	-3	1.8	7.0	9.0
131	58	Booker McCon	128	..	8.9	6.9	6.1
100	30	B'sey & Hawkes	88	..	6.0	6.8	5.7
140	53	Boot H.	140	..	10.0	7.1	8.2
145	43½	Boots	138	+4	3.6	2.6	15.6
21	7	Boulton W.	21	..	1.6	7.5	6.8
196	64	Bowater Corp	186	+5	10.9b	5.6	9.3
38½	16	Bowthrpe Hldgs	35	..	1.9	5.4	7.5
82	40	Braby Leslie	71	..	4.8b	6.7	4.6
82	40	Brady Ind	75	..	8.0	10.7	4.9
83	29	Do A	75	..	8.0	10.7	4.9
36½	17¼	Braham Millar	34½	r ..	3.2a	9.2	6.1
36	10	Braid Grp	29½	..	1.7	7.4	6.1
111	35	Braithwaite	110	..	10.7	9.7	7.1
102	38	Brammer H.	91	..	6.6	7.3	5.8
46	22	Bremner	44	..	5.1	11.6	8.0
107	23	Brent Chem Int	101	..	2.6	2.6	13.3
50½	13½	Brent Walker	40	..	1.4	3.6	13.2
39	12	Brickhouse Dud	37	..	3.8	10.2	6.0
168	55	Bridon	157	+1	8.5b	5.4	7.5
44	44	Brierley	44	f ..	3.2	7.2	10.3
36	17½	Bright J. Grp	30½	+½	3.2	10.3	5.8
9	4½	Bristol Plant	6	..	..e	..	13.6
376	163	Brit Am Tob	346	+8	17.8	5.1	7.6
61	15½	Brit Car Auctn	45½	+2	3.3	7.3	9.6
35	9	Brit Enkalon	23½	..	0.4	1.6	..
372	163¾	Brit Home Strs	365	..	15.7b	4.3	19.4
24	13	Brit Ind Hldgs	21½	..	2.2	10.0	8.6
53	23	Brit Leyland	33	..	..	..	..
31½	13	Brit Mohair	29	+½	1.9	6.7	8.6
52½	15½	Brit Printing	49	+1	4.9	10.0	5.0
43½	13	Brit Rollmakers	40½	..	3.7	9.0	11.3
74	36½	Brit Stm Spec	74	..	7.1b	9.6	8.0
395	135	Brit Sugar	373	-5	13.0	3.5	8.5
41½	15	Brit Tar Prod	39	..	2.1	5.3	6.9
70	25	Brit Vita	70	+1	3.8	5.4	8.3
40	20½	Britains	37½	..	4.6	12.4	3.7
55	13	Brockhouse J.	53	-1	4.5	8.6	9.6
65	15	Brocks Grp	41	..	4.1	10.0	4.5
775	456	Broken Hill	670	+6	18.8	2.8	19.9
51	18	Brook St Bur	49	..	5.7	11.5	3.6
46½	25	Brooke Bond	40½	..	3.7b	9.0	15.0
18	9	Brooke Tool	17	..	..	..	..
80	36	Brotherhood P.	80	..	8.6	10.7	13.0
77	37	Brown & Tawse	77	+1	3.2	4.1	6.6
28¼	11½	BBK	25	..	1.5b	6.2	..
19½	4	Brown Bros Cp	17½	..	0.8	4.4	9.7
119	43	Brown J.	89	+2	1.3	1.3	..
42	19	Brown N. Inv	42	+5	3.9	9.2	6.7
97	43	Bruntons	94	-1	8.8b	9.3	9.2
29	10	Bryant Hldgs	23	..	2.8	12.3	6.8
1¾	1¼	Budge Bros	1¼	f ..	1.0b	55.4	2.0
85	30	Bullough Ltd	76	..	7.0	9.2	6.5
30	10	Bulmer & Lumb	28	..	3.6b	12.8	8.4
103	48	Bunzl Pulp	93	-1	5.9	6.4	4.0
73	23	Burco Dean	69	..	4.7	6.8	6.4
42	15	Burgess Prod	41	..	5.1	12.4	60.3
58	19¾	Burnett H'shire	56	..	3.6	6.4	4.6
57¾	16¼	Do A NV	55	..	3.6	6.5	4.5
22	8	Burns And'son	21	..	1.8	8.7	5.9
11¾	8½	Burrell & Co	10¼	+¼	0.9	8.9	..
170	135	Burt Boulton	160	..	10.8	6.8	27.1
73	35	Burton Grp	71	-1	6.8	9.6	..
70	31	Do A	60	+1	6.8	11.3	..
49	24	Bury & Masco	46	+1	5.9	12.9	6.7
4	4	Business Com	4	f ..	0.7b	17.5	0.9
37	10½	Butterfld-Harvy	36	..	2.9	8.1	7.5

C — E

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
38	13	CCH Inv	29	..	..e	..	..
16	10	CGSB Hldgs	16	..	1.8	11.4	3.9
55	23	Cadbury Sch	50	..	3.5b	7.0	13.0
84	33	Caffyns	84	+1	7.4	8.8	8.5
55	45	C'bread Robey	45	..	1.7	3.7	13.6
37	9	Campari	34	..	1.9	5.4	34.3
62	18	Camrex Hldgs	39	..	4.3	10.9	4.0
182	61½	Cape Ind	128	-2	10.3b	8.0	3.1
58	28	Caplan Profile	52	..	6.6	12.7	7.5
56	27¼	Capper Neill	48	-½	4.0b	8.3	7.7
35	6	Caravans Int	37	-1	0.3	0.8	27.6
41	17½	Carclo Eng	39	+1	3.8b	9.6	5.6
75	32½	Carless Capel	72	..	2.3	3.2	7.3
71	26	Carlton Ind	68	..	6.4	9.3	9.5
15½	4¼	Caroni	6	..	2.0	33.3	0.9
96¼	41½	Carpets Int	96	..	8.5b	8.8	..
44	16	Carr J. (Don)	39	..	2.3	5.9	6.7
35	9½	Carr'ton Vly	34½	+½	2.6	7.6	21.0
50	28	Casket S Hldgs	48	..	2.7	6.3	4.4
59	25	Catalin	52	..	3.6	6.9	5.2
16	7	Causton Sir J.	8	..	..e	..	..
152	40	Cavenham	130	+2	8.2	4.7	8.3
173	45	Cawoods	170	..	8.8	5.2	10.3
13½	6½	Celestion	11½	..	0.6	4.8	10.4
76	39	Cement Rdstone	69½	..	4.5	6.5	8.4
38½	9¼	Cen & Sheer	27½	+½	2.5	10.6	12.2
56½	18½	Central Man	54½	..	3.3	6.1	5.6
42	21¾	Central Wagon	30	+½	3.4	11.5	3.9
31	12	Centre Hotels	28	..	1.8	6.6	8.2
23	12	Centreway Secs	20	..	2.8	14.0	3.3
12	8	Century Secs	10½	..	..	..	..
38	23	Ch'mbn & Hill	32	..	3.3	10.3	3.3
25½	6	Chamberl'n Grp	23	..	2.4	10.4	7.1
30	16½	Chamb Phipps	29½	..	3.7	12.6	8.8
26	15	Charles D.	20	..	2.3b	11.5	17.2
44	13½	Char'ton G'dner	38	-½	4.0	10.5	8.9
117	37	Chloride Grp	110	+1	5.3	4.8	11.7
61	21½	Christies Int	53	..	3.8	7.1	14.9
118	39¼	Chubb & Sons	117	+1	4.8	4.1	11.8
132	60	Church & Co	126	..	8.4	6.7	8.0
115	50	Do A	115	..	8.4	7.3	4.6
16	6½	Ciro Hldgs	11¼	h ..	..e	..	97.9
35½	21	Clark & Fenn	55½	+2½	3.4b	6.1	6.5
80	24	Clarke Chapman	73½	+2	6.2	8.6	6.4
56	20	Clarke Clem.	50	-3	3.2	6.4	8.6
84	25	Clayton Dewan	83½	+½	8.5b	10.2	8.8
85	40	Clough A.	83	..	4.6	7.5	5.3
25½	9	Coalite & Chem	19½	..	1.0	5.0	4.9
64	25	Coates Bros	64	..	2.8	4.4	7.5
55	23	Do A	55	..	2.8	5.1	8.4
70½	23½	Coats Patons	68	+1	4.3b	6.1	12.8
72	30	Cole R. H.	47	..	4.7	9.9	..
47	20	Collett D'son	46	..	3.9	8.5	6.1
8½	6½	Collier S.	8½	f ..	0.4	5.8	4.5
114	45	Collins W.	106	..	5.4	5.0	11.1
114	45	Do A	106	..	5.4	5.0	11.2
18½	9½	Coltness Grp	18½	-½	2.2	13.2	4.9
84	33	Comb Eng Strs	80	..	4.1	4.6	10.3
59	13	Comet Radiov'n	50	..	4.4	8.8	5.6
88	38	CompAir	78	..	4.8	6.1	10.3
31	9½	Compton Webb	29½	..	2.2	7.5	7.6
67	21	Concrete Ltd	56	..	4.8	8.6	12.0
13	6½	Cooper Inds	10½	..	1.1	10.7	4.4
44	22½	Cope Allman	37½	..	3.9	10.5	8.5
21	9	Copson F.	11	..	0.9	8.5	2.9
124	39	Coral J Hldgs	113	+2	8.5	7.9	9.7
36	17½	Cornercroft	34	..	4.0	11.8	8.2
16	13	Cory H.	13½	..	1.0	7.4	7.4
53	27	Cosalt	35	..	3.7	10.7	3.7
242	71	Costain R.	230	..	6.5	2.8	11.7
26	11	Countryside	16	..	..	..	..
92	33	Courts (Furn)	92	..	4.2	4.5	8.6
92	30	Do A NV	92	..	4.2	4.5	8.6
32	11	Court'lds Ldn	32	f ..	1.9	6.0	4.0
169	53	Courtaulds	154	+1	8.8	5.7	8.9
68	26	Courtney Pope	64	..	5.4	8.5	9.3
38	16½	C'wan de Groot	37	+1	2.4b	6.4	3.2
37	12	Cowie T.	30	-1	2.1	7.1	7.7
31	13	Cox Ind	13	f ..	2.8	21.2	3.3
34	9	Crane Fruehauf	28	..	1.3	5.6	..
37	25	Crellon Hldgs	35	..	4.3b	12.8	5.4
45½	12	Crest Nicholson	35	..	3.5a	10.5	11.6
70	28	Croda Int	61½	+½	2.5b	4.0	8.1
42	14	Cronite Grp	42	+1	3.7	8.8	2.8
30	20	Cropper J.	26	..	..e	..	..
129	80	Crosby Hse	130	..	12.1	10.9	..
24	10	Cropland R.	20	..	1.6	8.1	5.8
70	25½	Crossley Bldg	64	..	5.8b	9.0	7.0
46	15	Crouch D.	44	..	4.9	11.2	7.1
39	13	Crouch Grp	35	..	3.8	11.0	9.3
30	9½	Crown House	29	-½	2.9	10.1	10.5
48	21	Crowther J.	37	-1	0.8c	2.0	13.1
35	15	Culter Guard	15	+1	..e	..	..
67	35	Cum'ns En Cv	£66	-1	375	5.7	..
37	17	Cuthbert R. & G.	30	..	..	..	34.5
29¼	13	Cutler Hmmer	£27½	..	78.9	2.9	12.4
138	82	Dale Electric	136	..	6.6	4.9	12.6
168	60	Danish Bacon 'A'	162	..	9.6	5.9	6.0
41	24	Danks Gowerton	41	..	3.0	7.3	4.1
11	4½	Dartmouth Inv	9¼	-½	1.0	10.9	6.4
36	29	Davies & New	33	-1	9.7	10.4	7.9
48	14	Davis G.	45	..	4.2	9.1	10.8
135	50¼	Davy Int	130	+1	9.7	7.0	11.7
62	30	Dawson J.	59	+5	6.8	11.5	6.4
670	330	De Beers Ind	330	..	37.9	11.8	7.3
35	21	Deanson Hldgs	35	..	2.9	8.3	5.8
101	30¼	Debenhams	95	+2	6.6b	7.0	11.9
249	66	De La Rue	248	..	16.4	6.6	11.0
290	98	Decca	260	..	13.3	5.1	8.5
280	96	Do A	254	..	13.3	5.3	8.3
72½	25½	Delta Metal	60½	-½	6.3b	9.0	8.5
142	39	Denbyware	139	..	7.8	5.6	8.6
95	59	De Vere Hotels	79	..	5.3	6.8	23.9
135	55	Dew G.	120	..	7.7	6.4	6.6
132	49¼	DRG	128	..	8.8	6.9	6.7
11	4	Dimplex Ind	9½	+½	..e	..	..
81	20	Diploma Inv	56	..	4.8b	8.2	5.8
86	13½	Dixons Photo	86	+3	3.0a	3.6	10.2
83	14	Do A	83	+4	3.0a	3.6	9.9
37	24	Dixor	24	..	0.7	3.0	15.6
49½	14¼	Dobson Park	49	-½	2.7	5.4	8.0
58	36	Dolan Pack	56	..	3.0	5.3	4.8
52	29	Dom Hldgs	45	..	5.4	12.0	12.6
134	38½	Dorman Smith	122	..	6.8	5.5	11.6
122	51¾	Do A	122	..	6.8	5.5	11.6
74	18	Douglas R. M.	67	+1	4.9	7.3	4.9
26	6½	Dow'd & Mills	18	-1	1.4	7.8	8.7
182	60	Downing G. H.	150	..	13.2	8.8	9.8
169	41	Dowty Grp	165	+1	7.9	4.8	12.8
20½	7	Drake Cubitt	14	..	..	..	..
49	11½	Dreamland Elec	41	-1	3.0	7.3	6.4
42	17½	Dufay	40	+½	2.1	5.3	6.7
242	118	Duncan W.	155	..	..e	..	4.5
68	28	Dunford & Ell	46	..	3.5	7.6	..
89	17	Dunlop Hldgs	87	..	5.0	5.7	10.1
6	3	Duple Int	4	..	..	..	14.8
66	30½	Duport	64	..	5.2b	8.1	4.2
29½	10½	Dutton For	28½	..	1.2	4.3	11.3
43	19	Dykes J. Hldgs	41½	..	4.8	11.5	8.8
366	64	E.M.I.	268	+7	9.6	3.6	18.7
44	18	ERF Hldgs	36	..	..e	..	..
52	22	E Lancs Paper	52	..	4.5	8.7	4.0
50	30	E Mid A Press	39	..	4.0	10.3	7.4
51	14	Eastern Prod	18	..	..e	..	1.4
67	22	Eastwood J. B.	60	..	5.0	8.3	..
63	18	Do B Dfd	57	..	..	..	..
161	30	Edbro	101	..	7.4	7.3	8.2
44	14½	Ega Hldgs	42	-1	2.4	5.6	5.5
4	2½	Eldridge St'fd	3½	r ..	0.6	15.7	1.1
30	13½	Electro Hldgs	29½	..	2.4	8.4	7.8
43	13½	Elec & Ind Secs	39½	-½	3.0a	7.7	8.4
127	42	Electrocomps	127	..	6.0	4.8	21.3
73	22	Electr'nic Rent	68	..	2.8b	4.2	14.3
68	25	Elliott B.	67	+1	5.3a	8.6	6.4
42¼	25	Elliott Grp	37	..	3.0b	8.2	4.6
131	65	Ellis & Everard	115	..	5.0	4.3	40.6
23½	10	Ellis & Gold	22½	..	2.3	10.3	4.4
95	36¾	Empire Stores	95	+½	4.7b	4.9	11.1
5¼	3	Energy Serv	3¾	..	..	..	..
24	9	England J. E.	23	..	1.7	7.5	11.7
61	28	English Card Cl	48	+1	3.4	7.8	2.8
97	36	Eng China Clay	93½	+½	3.4	3.6	18.4
90	25	Erith & Co	79	..	6.4	8.1	10.8
104	30	Esperanza	97	..	6.3	6.5	7.5
53	13	Eucalyptus Pulp	48	..	7.1	14.8	2.2
80½	34¼	Euro Ferries	70½	+½	2.8b	4.0	12.2
49	27	Eva Industries	48	..	5.1	10.4	4.6
127	48	Ever-Ready Hg	124	+2	4.9	4.0	12.7
66	22	Evode Hldgs	62	..	3.0	4.8	8.3
24	8½	Ewer G.	23	..	1.5b	6.6	11.6
11	4½	Excalibur	10	..	0.6	6.0	4.1
86	32	Exch Telegraph	83	..	6.4a	7.7	13.2
88	39	Expand Metal	86	+3½	4.2	4.9	12.5

F — H

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
64	12	F C Cons	60	-2	4.2	7.0	9.6
79	42	FMC	42	-1	7.7b	18.3	..
23	10	FPA Cons	12¼	..	..e	..	..
202	64	Fairclough L.	196	+3	12.7a	6.5	9.1
17	6	Fairfax Jersey	11	..	..	..	..
67	19	Fairview Est	63	..	7.2	11.4	5.6
98	22	Farnell Elect	93	+3	5.1	5.4	8.6
60	32	Fed Chem Hldgs	56	..	4.4	7.5	11.1
34	6	Fed Lnd & Build	28	..	1.5	5.3	15.3
33	11½	Feedex Ltd	32	+1	1.7b	5.4	10.4
140	53¼	Fenner J. H.	131	..	9.2b	7.0	10.7
58	14	Ferguson Hldgs	44	..	7.0	11.0	7.0
61	42	Ferro Metal	61	..	5.7	9.3	2.7
53	14½	Fertleman B.	48	..	1.1	2.5	2.2
24	18¼	Fine Art Dev	22½	..	1.7	7.5	7.7
155	61	Finlay J.	131	+1	8.4b	6.4	8.0
19	14	Finlay Pack	16	..	1.4	6.6	6.6
27	12½	Firth Flesbury	22	..	3.1a	14.0	13.9
68	33	Firth G.M.	51	+1	7.7	15.1	..
617	155	Fisons	408	..	15.7	3.9	15.5
78	27	Fitch Lovell	63	+1	4.6	7.3	15.8
51	11	Fluidrive Eng	48	-2	3.8	7.9	9.4
32	11½	Fodens	18	..	0.5	2.8	..
83	25	Fogarty E.	78	..	5.2	6.9	8.5
13½	5½	Folkes Hefo NV	13	..	1.6	7.0	8.1
35	14	Ford (Martin)	38	..	3.4	8.9	10.7
212	115	Ford Mtr BDR	188	+2	5.9	3.1	23.2
78	28	Forminster	78	+4	5.7	7.3	8.7
495	340	Fortnm & Mason	400	..	29.2	7.3	8.4
199	60	Foseco Min	186	+1	5.5	2.8	15.2
69	23	Foster Bros	67	-2	3.6	5.3	11.4
52	21	Foster J.	32	-1	..e	..	9.6
17	6	Francis Parker	8½	..	..e	..	..
178	74	Freemans Ldn	158	..	7.4	4.7	9.1
57	26	French T.	57	..	3.2	5.6	3.5
17½	8½	French Kier	13	..	..e	..	..
70	33	Friedland Doggt	57	..	3.8	6.6	6.7
117½	58	GHP Grp	111	..	10.3	9.3	5.1
37	9½	GRA Prop.Tst	9½	f ..	..	..	..
140	83	Gallenkamp	128	..	6.4	5.0	7.4
42	11	Gallif'd Brindley	40	..	2.8	6.9	8.0
81	22	Garnar Scotblair	82	..	3.4b	4.1	5.2
62	23¼	GEI Int	56	..	4.8b	8.6	7.2
159	51	GEC	157	+2	5.0	3.2	10.3
265	112	Gen Mtr BDR	244	+4	5.9	2.4	30.9
72½	18	Gibbons Dudley	73½	+2	4.5	6.2	11.4
88	45	Gibbons S. Int	83	..	3.8	4.6	7.8
147	46	Gill & Duffus	147	+2	5.8a	4.0	9.5
43	12½	Glass Ld	36	-1½	3.7b	10.3	2.0
58	22	Glass & Metal	57	..	3.9	6.8	7.0
37	16	Glass Glover	32	..	2.3	7.2	10.2
416½	193¼	Glaxo Hldgs	375	+5	12.8	3.4	14.6
30	14	Gleeson M. J.	37	+1	2.3b	8.5	6.1
117	32	Glynwed	117	+1½	9.7b	8.3	10.1
80	29	Goldbg & Sons	54	..	5.8	10.8	10.5
107½	35	Gomme Hldgs	101	+1	7.6	7.5	29.4
62	30	Gordon & Gotch	54	-1	3.3	6.2	6.7
40	20	Gordon L. Grp	25	..	..	..	..
37	22	Graham Wood	32	..	2.6b	7.2	8.3
61	23	Grampian Hldgs	54	+2	5.2	9.5	5.8
83	21	Granada 'A'	88	..	3.7	4.4	10.5
86	22½	Grand Met Ltd	83½	+1½	5.3	6.4	10.3
227	94	Gt Univ Stores	220	..	9.7	4.4	12.7
234	88	Do A	213	+1	9.7	4.5	12.3
26	14	Gre Millerts	23	..	1.5	6.7	8.6
81	38¼	Greens Econ	78	..	5.9a	7.6	6.1
78	32	Gripperrods	75	..	5.1	6.8	5.9
338	106½	GKN	338	+10	16.7	4.9	7.5
42	15	HAT Grp	39½	r +½	2.8b	5.3	7.2
117	28	Haden Carrier	112	..	10.4	9.3	8.1
328	93	Haggas J.	310	..	4.5	1.5	7.4
176	69	Hall Eng	151	-1	8.6	5.7	8.0
136½	44	Hall M.	111½	-½	8.3a	7.5	10.6
94	21	Hall-Thermot'k	84½	+3½	4.4	5.2	8.9
19	11½	Halma Ltd	16	..	1.6	10.3	5.0
157	85	Hanimex Corp	140	..	5.7	4.0	10.2
139	40½	Hanson Trust	135	+2	7.9	5.8	12.3
48	20	Hardy Furn	48	..	4.3	9.6	9.0
47	18	Do A	44	..	5.2	11.9	8.8
43	16	Hargreaves Grp	43	..	3.4	7.8	8.8
42	17½	Harris Sheldon	41½	..	3.7	9.0	7.8
48	22¾	Harris M. P.	45	h ..	1.4a	2.9	8.5
10⅛	3⅝	Harrison Cros	£10	..	44.6b	4.5	12.0
51	18	Hartwells Grp	51	..	5.1b	9.9	6.5
428	136	Hawker Sidd	424	+4	19.5	4.6	7.5
82	40	Hawkins & T'son	72	-2	5.0	6.9	6.9
110	27	Hawthorn L.	44	-1	2.3	5.3	..
125	65	Hays Wharf	77	+1	6.8	8.9	9.0
47	8	Head Wri'tson	42	..	4.0a	9.5	5.6
13½	7½	Helene of Ldn	9½	-½	0.8	8.2	4.6
32	20	Helical Bar	30	..	3.1	10.3	7.1
50	11	Hend'son Kent	49	-1	3.1	6.3	5.2
89½	26	Henly's	89½	+1½	8.8	9.2	9.5
47	8½	Hepworth Cer	45	..	3.0	6.8	11.6
57	30	Hepworth J. 'A'	38	..	3.2	8.2	10.7
66	21	Do B NV	38	..	3.2	8.4	10.4
12	7	Herman Smith	9	..	0.6	6.8	2.9
89	18½	Hestair	84	..	4.9	6.9	8.0
54½	17½	Hewden-Stuart	45	..	2.2b	4.9	7.9
15	6	Hewitt J.	13	..	1.2	9.1	8.5
65	30	Hicking P'cost	65	..	7.6	12.0	8.8
383	101	Hickson Welch	382	+2	15.0	3.9	10.0
16	6½	Hield Bros	14½	..	1.2	7.9	..
58	20	Higgs & Hill	51	..	4.3	8.4	10.1
37	18	Highgate Opt	37	h ..	2.9	7.8	8.5
130	60	Hill C. Bristol	130	..	4.0	3.1	..
104	40	Hoffnung S.	103	+1	5.8b	5.7	12.9
49	13	Hollas Grp	44	..	5.4	12.2	12.0
62	22	Hollis Bros	52	..	5.2	10.6	16.9
72½	12	Holt Lloyd	70	..	5.0a	7.2	8.4
93	39	Home Charm	90	..	4.3	4.8	13.8
345	115	Hoover	315	-5	18.6	5.9	6.8
345	117	Do A	316	-5	18.6	5.9	6.8
46½	9	Horizon Mid	45	..	4.0	8.8	4.0
94	38	Hse of Fraser	98	..	5.8	6.4	9.8
40	18	Hoveringham	37	..	1.1a	2.9	13.3
30	6	Do RV	28	..	0.5	1.8	10.1
27¼	10	Howard & Wynd	16	..	..	..	5.2
26½	8¼	Do A	15	..	..	..	4.9
59¼	26	Howard Mach	49	..	3.1	6.4	11.3
23	11½	Howard Tenens	22¾	-¼	2.6	11.4	7.7
91	31	Howden Grp	83	..	6.9	8.3	10.3
14½	5	Hudsons Bay	£13⅝	-⅛	24.8	1.8	21.9
8½	3	Humphries Hldgs	5½	..	..e	..	..
17	6¼	Hunt Moscrop	17	..	0.6	4.9	7.4
91	33	Hunting Assoc	88	..	3.7b	4.4	4.9
83	39	Huntleigh Grp	64	+3	2.9	4.6	6.2
46½	20½	Hutchison Int	42	-1½	..	..	..

I — L

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
114	40	IDC Grp	104	..	11.7	11.2	5.1
100	24	Ibstock Johns'n	92	+1	7.7b	8.4	6.5
37	12	Illing Morris	36	..	2.1	5.9	12.1
34	11	Do A	33	..	2.1	6.5	11.1
395	118	Imp Chem Ind	386	+5	18.2	4.7	9.8
173	78	Imp Cold Store	70	..	5.8	8.3	4.7
87½	30½	Imperial Grp	76	..	7.1	9.3	10.2
68	20	Imp Metal Ind	63	+2	4.5b	7.2	12.5
52	19	Ingledon & L	46	..	4.8	10.3	7.3
35	12½	Ingall Ind	24	..	2.2	9.3	8.9
41	20	Ingram H.	33	..	3.7	11.7	4.4
66	20	Initial Services	66½	+½	5.4	8.2	11.6
11½	6½	Int Combustion	9	..	1.0	11.1	..
134	38	Int Computers	127	+5	1.0	0.8	5.2
115	36	Int Timber	98	+1	8.0	8.2	21.4
74	33	Inveresk Grp	67½	..	6.7	9.9	2.1
65	30	Ireland E.	23	..	..e	..	..
12	6¼	Itoh BDR	£6¾	..	8.8	1.1	..
34	6¼	JB Hldgs	33	..	1.3	3.8	6.1
15	6	Jacks W.	10	-½	..e	..	..
35	22	Jackson & Steele	24	..	3.2	13.8	10.5
64	13	Jacksons B'End	64	+1	4.4	6.3	8.7
48¼	14¼	James H. C.	45	..	2.0	4.4	10.8
403	180¼	Jardine M'son	378	-5	6.0	1.6	28.2
140	57	Jarvis J.	132	-2	11.9	9.0	4.9
19½	8	Jessups Hldgs	19	-½	2.0	10.3	5.8
60	25	Johnson & F B	60	+2	5.4	8.9	7.2
45	21	Johnson Grp	36	..	3.5	9.6	9.5
383	122	Johnson Matt	360	+8	15.7	4.4	7.2
260	54	Johnson-Richd	235	..	8.4	3.6	8.5
64	30	Jones Stroud	64	..	5.9b	9.1	4.9
22	10	Jourdan T.	16	..	..e	..	9.0
40	18	Judge Int	29	..	2.6	9.8	8.9
53½	28	K Shoes	52	..	3.2	6.1	7.6
55	20	Kelsey Ind	50	..	4.1	8.1	4.2
60½	28	Kenning Mtr	59½	..	5.2	8.7	7.8
37½	13	Kent M. P.	32	..	2.8	8.8	3.3
94	38	Kitchen Taylor	43	-5	2.6	5.9	9.0
230	64	Kleeman Ind	223	..	6.4	2.9	9.6
143	38	Kwik Save Disc	120	..	5.5	4.6	19.6
71	30½	LCP Hldgs	63½	..	6.0b	9.4	12.6
50	14	LRC Int	45	..	3.4	7.5	26.6
118	32	Ladbroke	113	+3	6.3b	5.6	11.4
62	25	Ladies Pride	57	..	4.2	7.3	4.9
28	12	Lafarge	24	..	1.2	4.8	7.4
149½	42½	Laing J.	104	..	2.7	2.6	12.9
148½	41¼	Do A	104	..	2.7	2.6	12.9
59	26½	Laird Grp Ltd	57	..	3.7b	6.5	6.4
74	28	Lake & Elliot	72	-1	5.0	7.0	7.4
43	25	Lambert H'wth	43	..	3.5	8.1	4.0
102	37	Lamson Ind	82	+1	3.9b	4.8	21.7
22	6	Lane P. Grp	21	+1	..e	..	..
188	46	Lankro	180	..	7.4b	4.9	4.5
103	42½	Laporte Ind	89	..	4.6b	5.2	6.6
158	65	Latham J.	140	..	11.0	7.9	6.7
47½	17	Laurence Scott	41	-1	3.9	9.4	..
78	50	Lawrence (Walt)	70	+1	6.9b	9.9	7.7
38	28	Lawtex	32	..	4.0	12.4	4.6
135	48	Lead Industries	135	+1	7.5	5.6	..
62	18	Le-Bas E.	50	..	2.2	4.3	5.9
18½	9¼	Lec A.	17¼	..	1.6	10.3	10.0
41	14	Leisure & Gen	38	..	2.7	7.0	8.0
85	36	Leisure C'van	83	..	7.4a	8.9	9.3
74	15¼	Lennons Grp	35	+1	1.9	5.4	16.7
168	61	Lep Grp	125	..	3.9a	3.1	9.2
46	12	Lesney Ord	46	..	1.3b	2.8	7.1
28	11	Do NV	25	..	1.3b	4.6	4.3
77	13	Letraset	73	-1	2.0	2.8	16.8
37½	6¼	Lex Services	35	..	2.3	6.6	11.6
88	24	Lilley F. J. C.	54	+1	2.6	4.9	6.4
40	20	Lincroft Kilg	33	..	4.3	13.2	4.4
66	28½	Lindustries	65	..	6.2a	9.5	8.3
236	70½	Linfood Hldgs	225	..	12.3	5.5	13.8
41	22	Linread	36	..	4.7	13.1	6.3
54	25	Lipton L.	30	..	..e	..	3.2
59½	21	Lister & Co	40	+1	3.8	9.4	11.8
72¼	34½	Lloyd F. H.	68	+1	6.7b	9.8	7.1
13¼	6½	Locker T.	11	..	1.0	9.1	..
11¼	8½	Do A	9½	..	1.0	10.5	..
67	38	Lockwoods Fds	66	..	4.6	7.0	4.5
62	16½	Ldn & M'land	60	-1	5.9	9.8	5.4
50	18	Ldn & N'thern	39½	-½	5.0	12.7	6.9
64	15	Ldn Brick Co	61	..	3.7	6.0	30.5
108	68	Ldn Prov Post	104	..	12.1	11.7	5.9
36	19	Longton Trans	36	..	4.4	12.1	6.1
159	68½	Lonrho	116	-3	5.8	5.0	..
64	28	Lonsdale Univ	53	..	5.8	10.9	6.0
58	22	Lovell Hldgs	50	-2	3.3	6.6	4.8
75	75	Loveys J.	75	f ..	..	..	..
194	82½	Low & Bonar	164	..	13.9	8.5	5.0
230	37	Lucas Ind	216	+4	8.1	3.7	9.3
59	29	Lyles S.	50	..	3.1	6.2	..
28	18	Lyndale Eng	26	..	2.8	10.6	4.1
175	60	Lyons J. Ord	145	..	11.6	8.0	43.9
176	52	Do A	150	..	11.6	7.7	45.5

M — N

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
49	7	MPI W'house	41	..	1.8	4.4	..
87	17	MK Electric	83	+1	3.1	3.7	36.9
34	17	MK Refrig'tion	32	..	3.9	7.4	5.6
45	18	MY Dart	44	..	2.2	4.9	7.4
240	35¼	McCorquodale	214	..	19.6	9.3	8.1
42	17	McInerney Prop	21	..	..e	..	..
25	11	McCleery L'Amie	23	..	2.8	12.3	4.4
4½	4½	McIntyre	4½	f ..	0.9	19.6	3.4
46½	16½	Mackay H.	46½	+½	4.4	9.5	16.4
82	32	McKechnie Bros	70½	..	5.5	7.7	14.3
59	33	McNeill Grp	57	..	4.0	7.1	5.9
49	17	Macpherson D.	45	-1	3.3	7.2	8.6
22	10	Madame Tussds	19½	..	1.4	7.0	8.5
173	108	Magnet & Sthns	165	..	7.7	4.7	..
45	11	Mallinson W.	42	+2	2.9b	6.9	4.7
68	23	Man Agcy Music	59	-1	8.0	13.6	4.7
153	56	Manbre & Gart	128	-1	9.5	7.4	9.3
230	110	Man Ship Canal	185	+1	19.5	10.5	9.3
20	4½	Mang Bronze	13½	..	0.4	2.8	3.8
53	22	Mann & Overtn	47	..	4.8	10.2	8.1
47	25	Manordale Grp	47	..	5.7	12.0	14.2
21	9	Maple Mac'wds	11	..	..	..	..
130	24	Marchwiel	103	+2	4.3	4.1	5.1
41	15	Marks A.	39	..	5.1	17.6	2.6
125	47½	Marks & Spencer	103	..	5.1	5.0	17.0
109	20½	Marley Ltd	108	..	4.7	4.4	11.6
17½	8	Marling Ind	15½	..	1.4	9.3	3.8
36½	15	Marshall Cav	36	..	4.1b	11.5	14.2
37	11	Marshall T Lox	25	+1	2.9a	11.8	3.5
24	9	Do A	24	+½	2.9a	12.0	3.3
68	22	Marshall T. Inv	65	..	5.1	7.8	4.6
154½	50¼	Marshalls Univ	110	..	9.3	8.5	3.2
130	49	Martin-Black	118	-1	6.2b	5.2	8.6
157	50	Martin-News	157	..	6.0	3.8	13.0
60	25	Martin T.	56	-1	3.4	6.1	6.4
143½	53¼	Martonair	138	-2	4.7b	3.5	9.4
68	19	Mather & Platt	67	..	4.0	5.9	9.4
59	26	Matthews Hldgs	45	..	3.8	8.4	5.4
36	23	May & Hassel	83	..	3.6	4.4	4.9
96¾	27½	Maynards	94	..	6.1	6.4	8.3
42	19	Mears Bros	36	..	2.5	6.9	19.7
20	10	Medminster	17	..	2.5	14.7	11.7
16	7	Mentmore Mfg	13½	-½	1.2	8.7	14.4
142	39	Menzies J.	122	+2	5.9	4.8	9.8
300	135	Metal Box	282	-3	18.6	6.6	8.3
91	45	Metal Closures	69	..	4.9	7.3	6.5
24	10	Metal Products	10	f ..	1.2	11.8	13.7
31	12½	Metalrax	23	..	1.7	7.5	6.1
33	10¼	Mettoy	32	..	2.5	9.1	5.8
34	26¾	Meyer M. L.	27	..	2.4	8.6	9.8
70	10½	Milbury	64	-1	3.3	5.1	25.6
61	34	Mills A. J.	56	..	3.8	6.5	5.8
40	12	Mills & Allen	35	..	..	..	..
162	79	Miln Marsters	162	..	9.7	6.0	13.3
74	19	Mining Supplies	68	-1	3.1e	4.5	6.0
86	29	Mitchell Cotts Gp	47	+2	4.7	9.9	8.5
76	21	Mixconcrete	74	+1	3.4	4.6	26.6
42	12	Modern Eng	39	..	3.1	7.8	6.0
57	13	Monk A.	52	..	4.3	12.1	9.0
47	17	Mono Containers	25	..	6.1	11.6	17.0
58	22	M'santo 5% Ln	£36	..	500	13.8	..
44	29	Do 6¼ Ln	£43	..	625	14.8	..
343	74	Do 5% Cnv	£228	..	500	2.2	..
28	13	Montfort Knit	25	..	4.4	15.8	23.5
100	44	Morgan Cruc	88½	..	6.6b	7.6	9.3
61	23	Morgan Edwds	52	..	5.0b	9.6	5.6
64	33	Morgan-Gramp	79	..	3.5	4.4	23.2
57	25	Morris & Blakey	56	..	5.9b	10.5	11.8
57	25	Do A	53	..	5.9b	11.2	11.3
105	18	Morris H.	105	+2	9.2a	8.8	7.5
40	23	Moss Bros	34	..	..e	..	..
63	19	Moss Eng	62	..	3.2	5.4	8.7
190	67	Mothercare	160	..	7.3	4.1	16.7
7¼	3¼	Mt Charlotte	4½	..	0.1	2.2	..
14	5	Movitex	12	..	..e	..	6.5
37	28½	Mowlem J.	81	-1	6.8b	8.4	5.5
115	27	Muirhead	113	-1	4.6	4.1	13.6
101	17	Myson Grp	94	-1	5.4	5.7	11.3
22	20	NSS News	61	..	2.7	4.4	10.3
53	24½	Nathan B. & I.	52	-1	4.3	8.1	17.6
62	18	Nat Carbon	58	..	..e	..	..
33	8	Needlers	29	..	..e	..	..
55½	15½	Neepsend	50	..	4.5	9.0	7.7
48	20	Negretti & Zam	50	..	4.1	10.6	8.6
76½	32	Neill J.	73	..	6.7	9.1	8.3
103	44	Newarthill	96	-5	6.2	11.2	9.8
84	22	Newman Ind	54	+1	5.5b	10.3	3.5
50	30	Newman Tonks	39	..	4.6	9.3	7.7
50	40	Newmans Tubes	43	..	3.4	7.9	3.8
105	55	Newmark L.	100	..	7.7a	7.7	4.5
86	34½	Norcros	84	..	5.5b	6.6	10.4
53¾	53¾	Norfolk C Btls	53¾	f ..	1.3	2.3	15.7
45	21	Normand Elec	36	..	3.6b	9.9	6.3
85	20	Nthn Foods	82	..	3.9a	4.7	10.8
18½	7¼	Norton W. E.	13	..	0.7	5.7	8.4
55	15	Norwest Holst	55	+2	..e	..	..
80	28	Notts Mfg	77	-1	4.1	5.3	10.1
22	9½	Nu-Swift Ind	19½	+½	2.0	10.1	14.1

O — S

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
112	48	Ocean Wilsons	102	..	3.6b	3.5	6.4
84	42	Odex Racasan	84	+1	6.0	7.1	7.5
72	34	Office & Elect	67	..	5.1	7.6	6.8
81	38¼	Ofrex Grp	67	+2	4.3	6.4	6.6
20¾	7¾	Ogilvy & M	£19½	..	49.3	3.0	11.3
65	25	Osborn S.	64	..	4.9	7.7	4.7
71	23	Owen Owen	67	..	3.4	5.1	6.5
23	8	Oxley Printing	9	..	..b	..	..
190	81	Ozalid	144	..	8.2	5.7	8.9
66	24	Parker Knoll 'A'	64	..	4.8	8.3	4.7
94	28	Parker Timber	91	..	3.3	3.6	5.4
470	135	Paterson Zoch	420	..	10.8	2.6	8.6
470	142¾	Do A NV	400	..	10.8	2.7	8.2
82	39	Pauls & Whites	77	..	4.8a	6.3	8.3
117	38	Pearson Long	114	+2	6.9	6.0	9.0
149	45	Pearson & Son	145	..	7.8	5.4	15.5
38	19	Do 4% Ln	£23	..	400	14.3	..
25	15	Peck J.	16	f ..	..e	..	2.1
174	55	Pegler-Hatt	162	+1	9.6b	5.9	9.0
57½	16	Pentos	52	..	5.4	10.3	7.0
111	59	Perkin El 4%	£99	+2	..	..	..
81	27	Perry H. Mtrs	81	..	6.5	8.0	7.4
116	31	Petrocon Grp	95	..	6.0	6.4	8.3
33	14	P'borough Mtrs	33	..	3.1	9.8	4.6
88	39	Philips Fin 5%	£81	-1	575	7.1	..
16½	5⅞	Philips Lamps	£9⅛	-⅛	22.1	2.4	..
16	6	Phillips Pats	8	..	1.5	19.3	..
77	38	Phoenix Timber	75	-3	4.9b	6.6	23.6
90	70	Photo-Me Int	90	..	1.8	2.0	6.5
38	9	Photopia Int	36	..	1.8	5.1	5.2
82	68	P'dilly Theatre	82	..	2.1	2.6	37.5
65	32	Pifco Hldgs	59	..	3.4	5.7	5.7
61	31	Do A	56	..	3.4	5.7	5.7
318	94	Pilkington Bros	318	+6	13.4	4.2	13.3
68	24	Pittard Grp	68	..	5.3a	7.8	14.7
95	50	Plaxtons	87	..	9.1	10.4	8.3
38½	20	Pleasurama	31	+2	2.5	8.2	6.8
84	42	Plessey	79	+1	6.2b	7.8	8.0
14½	5½	Do ADR	10½	-½	..	..	..
38	18	Plysu	36	..	1.7	4.8	7.8
30	12	Pontins	27½	..	2.3b	8.4	12.6
7¼	2½	Poole & Glad	3½	f ..	..	..	..
135	62	Pork Farms	126	..	11.7	9.3	7.0
159	60	Portals Hldgs	145	..	8.5b	5.9	9.7
50	27	Porter Chad	50	..	6.0a	12.0	7.6
38	18	Portsmth News	30	..	3.6	12.0	4.8
148	53	Powell Duffryn	144	..	10.4	7.2	7.3
78	19	Pratt F. Eng	75	..	6.0	8.0	8.4
46	25¼	Preedy A.	42	..	1.8	4.3	8.4
35	10	Press W.	29	..	1.7	6.1	9.4
150	58	Prestige Grp	135	..	7.6	5.2	10.8
220	130	Pretoria P Cem	148	..	12.5b	8.6	3.3
167	42	Pride & Clarke	148	..	15.4	10.4	4.9
60	25	Priest B.	54	..	6.1	11.3	4.1
22½	8½	Pritchard Serv	20	..	1.9	9.3	7.4
84½	36	Pullman R. & J.	60	..	7.5b	12.5	8.7
62	25	Pye Hldgs	54	-1	5.7	10.5	5.3
80	38	Pyke W. J.	39	..	1.4	3.7	..
39	11	Pyramid Grp	32	..	2.8	8.8	10.8
28	8¼	Quaker Oats	£17½	-½	30.9	2.3	24.8
11½	5	Queens Moat	8½	..	..e	..	11.8
19	6	Quick H. J.	19	..	1.4b	7.6	6.3
55	28	RKT Textiles	50	-1	6.6	13.1	4.7
251	47½	Racal Elect	246	+2	2.2a	0.9	16.7
27	8	Raine Eng	23	..	1.5b	6.5	9.3
185	88	Rank Org Ord	168	..	10.0a	5.9	..
205	80	Do A	157	-1	10.0a	6.4	..
54	28	RHM	53½	+1½	4.1	7.7	10.9
78½	19½	RMC	69	-1½	4.8	7.0	4.7
165	46	Ransomes Sims	140	-1	10.7	7.6	5.6
49	30	Ratcliffe F. S.	40	..	..e	..	..
61	36	Ratners	56	..	2.4	4.3	4.8
42½	13½	Raybeck Ltd	42½	+½	3.8	9.0	8.6
29½	11¾	Readicut Int	29½	..	1.8	6.6	8.0
106	24	RMC	97	+2	5.2b	5.4	16.2
380	133	Reckitt & Colmn	333	..	12.8	3.8	15.9
56	14	Record Ridgway	84	+1	4.3	7.9	6.6
27	14	Redfearn Nat	78	..	5.5	7.1	7.6
94	35	Rediffusion	93	..	5.5	5.9	11.5
112	34	Redland	105	..	5.3b	5.0	12.4
43	15	Reed & Smith	32	..	2.4	7.6	3.1
68	23	Reed A.	36	-1	3.4	9.3	8.6
68	20	Do A NV	34	..	3.4	9.9	8.1
292	132	Reed Int	276	+2	17.0	6.2	..
11	3¼	Reliance Grp	£7¾	..	..	..	..
305	83	Rennies Cons	115	+5	9.7	8.4	4.1
150½	67½	Renold Ltd	145	-2	10.9	7.5	8.5
77	32	Rentokil Grp	68½	-½	2.8	4.0	13.8
40	13	Renwick Grp	30	..	..e	..	..
76	30	Revertex	76	..	6.4	8.4	5.3
48	17½	Rexmore	44	..	5.5	12.5	7.3
130	21	Reyrolle Parsns	125	+2	4.6a	3.7	7.0
95	30	Ricardo Eng	85	..	8.2	9.6	5.6
72	22	Richards & Wall	64	..	5.7	8.9	5.8
21¾	9¼	Rich'n-Merrell	£17	+¾	30.5	1.8	18.8
57	35	Richardsons W.	44½	..	5.5	12.2	7.3
38	20	Rivlin I.D. & S.	33	+1	3.6	10.9	6.9
94½	10	Robb Caledon	46	..	..	..	..
84	21	Rockware Grp	82	+1	3.1a	3.7	10.7
74½	21½	Rolls-R Motors	69	..	3.4	7.8	8.5
27	17	Ropner Hldgs	27	+1½	2.7	9.9	6.8
28	10	Do A	26	+1½	2.7	10.3	6.5
22	9	Rotaflex	10	..	..e	..	2.5
35	8	Rotaflex	26	..	1.1	4.0	8.6
36	16	Rotaprint	30	..	4.0	13.4	6.4
35½	10½	Rothmns Int 'B'	33	..	2.6b	7.7	8.7
190	37	Rotork Ltd	180	..	1.4	0.9	12.9
55	43	Routledge & K	50	..	4.8	9.5	8.9
201	32	Rowntree Mac	197	..	6.7	3.4	10.2
79	33	Rowton Hotels	73	..	7.4	10.1	9.6
46	27	Royal Sov Grp	41	+1	3.4	8.3	5.2
156½	70	Royal Worcs	136	..	8.0	5.9	6.4
31½	7	Royco Grp	24½	-1	3.1	12.6	11.2
31	11	Ruberoid	29	..	1.4	5.0	13.3
81	28	Rugby Cement	75	+1	4.2	5.6	5.8
50	18	Do NV	44	..	3.6	8.1	16.3
49	30	RTD Grp	30	..	..	..	..
17	6	S & U Stores	13½	..	1.3	9.3	14.1
118	35	SGB Grp	93	..	6.6	6.7	7.2
25¾	16	SKF 'B'	£18½	-½	47.9	2.6	9.2
64	23	Saatchi Comtn	54	..	5.2	9.6	..
28	12	Sabah Timber	28	..	1.9a	6.7	8.7
184	81	Sainsbury J.	123	+2	7.2	5.8	14.9
31	15½	St Gobain	£21¼	..	63.7	2.9	10.3
78	40	Sale Tilney	75	..	6.5	8.7	6.8
138	40½	Samuel H.	138	..	7.4b	5.4	7.9
136	45½	Do A	136	..	7.4b	5.5	7.8
56	23	Sanderson Kay	59	..	5.5	9.8	7.5
64	17	Sanger J. E.	63	..	5.8a	9.2	12.9
94	24½	Sangers	93	..	7.4b	7.9	10.5
34	14	Savoy Hotel 'A'	26	..	0.8	2.9	..
71	31	Scapa Grp	69	..	5.6b	8.1	4.6
200	118	Scholes G. H.	195	..	20.8	10.7	16.0
45	17	Scoleros	44	+1	3.8	8.7	8.9
26	12	Scotia Inv	17	f ..	..	..	16.7
28	9	Scottish TV 'A'	25	..	..e	..	21.1
113	46	Scot Univ Inv	95	..	7.1	7.5	11.8
48½	15½	Sears Hldgs	47½	..	2.9	6.2	13.8
71¼	31¼	Securicor Grp	66	..	1.8	2.6	11.9
60¼	32	Do NV	64	..	1.8	2.8	11.2
71¼	32¼	Security Serv	64	..	2.5	3.9	9.8
79	32¼	Do A	63	..	2.5	4.0	9.5
21	11	Sekers Int	15	..	2.3	15.4	10.2
9¼	4½	Selincourt	9¼	..	1.1	12.1	12.3
45½	16½	Serck	43½	-½	3.4	7.1	6.1
28	13	Shakespeare J.	26	-1	1.3	4.5	3.6
28	11	Shaw Carpets	27	+1½	3.2	11.8	3.7
36½	7½	Shaw F	35	..	3.1a	8.8	7.9
56½	12	Sheepbridge	55	+2	4.5	8.2	12.7
36	16	Sheffield Price	35	..	3.8	10.8	4.3
11	5	Sherman S.	7	..	..	..	..
78	35	Sidlaw Ind	77	+1	7.5	9.8	14.8
180	60	Siebe Gorman	167	..	7.9b	4.7	9.9
32	13	Siemssen Hunt	28	..	3.0a	10.7	7.1
166	85	Signode 7% Cn	£158	-2	700	4.4	..
39	10½	Silentbloc	37	..	2.5	6.6	8.7
130	56½	Simon Eng	130	+1	9.0b	6.9	10.7
48	34	Simpson S.	44	..	4.3	9.8	9.8
45	22	Do A	42	..	4.3	10.3	9.3
35½	15	Sirdar	39½	+1½	3.5b	9.1	8.2
70½	26	600 Group	70	..	4.9	6.9	6.0
70	29	Sketchley	67	..	5.5	8.0	10.3
46	21½	Slimma Grp	42½	+½	2.6	6.2	7.8
29	16	Small & Tidmas	25	..	3.2	12.8	2.9
39	17	Smith D.S.	37	..	3.2	8.7	5.4
59½	25	Smith & Neph	49½	+½	2.9	5.8	11.8
422	128	Smith W. H. 'A'	340	-6	13.1	3.8	13.3
154	58	Smiths Ind	147	..	9.1	6.2	8.4
134	48	Smurfit	134	+1	10.0	7.5	5.8
33	13	Sobranie	21	..	2.2a	10.6	8.0
23	11	Do NV	21	..	2.2a	10.6	8.0
53	22	Solicitors Law	53	..	5.0	9.5	9.6
152	50	Sparrow G. W.	140	+1	6.5	4.7	11.1
103	32½	Spear & Jackson	100	+1	7.3b	7.3	7.3
117	56¼	Spear J. W.	117	+2	2.3b	2.0	7.7
16	8	Spencer Gears	14¼	..	1.4	9.5	12.3
38	23	Spencer G.	31	..	4.0	12.8	5.9
46¼	22¼	Spillers	43½	..	3.9b	8.9	8.3
143	56¾	Spirax-Sarco	143	..	8.7b	6.1	11.9
95	19	Spirella	95	+3½	6.5	6.8	7.6
35	19	Spooner Ind	34	..	3.3	9.7	8.5
135	60	Staffs Potts	135	..	7.6	5.6	5.6
54	22	Staflex Int	53	+3½	3.5	6.7	5.9
110	36	Stag Furniture	101	..	9.0a	8.9	5.7
84	37¼	Stanley A. G.	90	..	7.3	8.1	16.6
26	13	Stanwood Radio	21	..	..e	..	..
164	47	Staveley Ind	164	..	10.8	6.6	10.6
225	100	Steel Bros	207	..	11.9	5.7	20.0
145	57	Steetley Co	142	-1	8.1b	5.7	8.5
22	11	Steinberg	14	..	1.3	9.4	..
23	5	Stephen J.	11	..	..	..	..
95	50	Stew't & Ll 6%	60	..	..e	..	..
41½	13	Stigwood R. Grp	40	-1	2.2a	5.4	11.3
34	12	Stocklake Hldgs	24	..	1.5	6.4	5.2
117	50	Stocks J. & Son	115	..	12.2b	10.6	8.3
126	30¼	Stonehill	114	..	4.5b	4.6	6.4
85	37	Stone Platt	84	..	5.0	4.3	4.4
70	15	Storey Bros	68	..	4.6	6.8	11.1
119	53	Stothert & Pitt	111	..	12.1	10.9	23.1
98½	49½	Strong & Fisher	95	+1	3.8a	10.3	4.0
15	7	Sturla G.	12	..	..	..	..
9¼	4	Sumner F.	5½	..	0.8	14.2	2.8
18	9	Sunbeam W'sey	12	..	..e	..	..
40	23½	Sutcliffe S'man	40	..	3.3	8.1	5.4
113	43	Swan Hunter	46½	+1½	8.8	18.8	1.3
160	133	Swire Pacific 'A'	148	..	..	..	..

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High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
51	20	TPT	48	..	4.2	8.8	6.1
680	470	Takeda Bdr	560	..	12.0	2.1	12.8
190	68	Tarmac Ltd	190	+4	12.3	6.8	8.9
292	106	Tate & Lyle	272	+1	17.1	6.3	5.8
58	32	Taylor Pallis	57½	..	5.7	9.9	5.8
314	73	Taylor Woodrow	279	-3	7.3	2.6	11.3
34	14	Telefusion	32	..	1.5	4.7	10.0
32	11	Do A	31	..	1.5	4.8	9.7
124	51	Telephone Rent	108	..	6.7	6.2	11.8
52½	23	Tesco	40½	..	1.9a	4.8	12.2
25	8	Textured Jersey	21	-1	..	..	..
48	18	Thermal Synd	45	..	3.9	8.6	5.5
251	37	Thomson Org	242	-2	6.7	2.6	..
272	76	Thorn Electric	270	+2	8.7	3.2	12.3
272	75	Do A	270	+3	8.7	3.2	12.3
7½	4	Thurgar Bardex	6	..	..e	..	..
366	102	Tilbury Cont	236	..	23.5	9.9	4.5
87	19	Tilling T.	86	+1	5.0b	5.8	10.3
68	32	Times Products	63	+1	2.1b	4.0	10.0
15	7	Titaghur Jute	14	..	1.2	8.9	4.7
268	127	Tobacco Sec Tst	235	..	17.5	7.8	18.5
590	510	Do Dfd	600	..	61.5	7.7	18.4
14	7	Tomkins F. H.	12½	..	1.2a	9.6	7.1
45	15½	Tootal	42	..	3.1	7.5	9.4
32	18	Toye	27	..	1.9	7.1	5.5
53	18	Tozer Kemsley	49	..	3.2	6.5	18.6
114¾	36	Trafalgar H Inv	101½	..	7.1b	7.0	9.6
55½	22½	Trans Paper	47	..	5.6	12.0	4.6
62	26	Transport Dev	56	-½	4.1	7.3	10.3
15½	9½	Tranwood Grp	10	-½	2.5	25.0	2.5
135	28	Travis & Arnold	126	-2	4.4	3.5	7.8
31	12	Tricoville	30	..	1.8	6.0	4.9
40	9	Trident TV 'A'	38	..	3.3	8.6	18.7
84	23½	Triplex Found	61	f ..	5.8b	9.5	5.3
137	40	Trust Hse Forte	130	..	11.3	8.7	26.8
352	131	Tube Invest	352	+8	25.8	7.3	7.8
205	52	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	188	+9	12.9	6.9	20.5
10½	4	Turner Curzon	10	..	1.1	10.6	8.0
167¼	63½	Turner Newall	153	r +2	12.6b	8.3	10.4
73½	17	Turner Mfg	69½	..	5.0	7.2	10.3
90	28	Turriff	90	..	5.3	7.6	21.5
81	29	UBM Grp	74	..	6.5	8.7	12.2
112	43½	UDS Grp	90	..	7.4	8.2	9.6
123	43	UK Optical	123	+2	6.5b	5.3	11.0
11	3	U U Textiles	4½	..	..e	..	6.5
75	31	Unicorn Ind	74	..	6.4	8.6	8.8
59½	20	Unigate	55	-1	3.9	7.1	10.2
460	170	Unilever	452	+4	17.6	3.9	10.8
24	13¼	Do NV	£21	..	84.4	4.0	11.8
55	27	Unitech	53	..	4.6	9.2	3.2
121	30½	Utd Biscuit	113	+1	4.4	3.8	13.9
36	17	Utd City Merc	30	-2	1.4	4.7	6.6
27	15	Utd Eng	21	..	2.8	13.2	8.4
35½	7	Utd Gas Ind	32½	+½	1.3	3.5	17.1
10½	4	Utd Ind	10	..	..	..	33.3
284	104	Utd News	254	+6	17.2	6.8	8.9
118	19½	Utd Scientific	114	..	4.0a	3.5	11.2
11½	2¾	Veneeta	3½	f ..	..e	..	..
230	160	Vereeniging Ref	170	..	17.0	10.0	3.9
29	15¾	Velco	£19¾	..	..	..	..
122	42	Vibroplant	119	+2	13.3	11.1	9.0
173	64	Vickers	170	+1	11.7	6.9	7.2
32	9½	Vita-Tex	32	..	3.4	10.6	9.8
106	82	Vosper	81	-1	5.6	7.1	2.5
40	14	W Ribbons	40	..	2.9	7.2	7.5
84	24	WGI	82	-1	4.8	5.9	7.1
33	14	Wade Potteries	26	..	1.6	6.1	6.4
75	33	Wadkin	65	..	6.8e	10.0	4.1
101	36	Wagon Ind	97	-1	8.8b	9.0	6.2
23½	6	Walker & Homer	21	-1½	1.8	8.6	4.4
97	59	Walker C & W	95	+2	4.3a	4.5	6.6
48	24	Walker J. Gold	41	..	2.7	6.8	4.7
43	21	Do NV	38	..	2.7	6.9	4.5
97	31	Ward & Gold	96	..	6.9	7.1	8.8
61¾	29¼	Ward T. W.	52½	r ..	5.6b	10.5	8.0
75½	20¼	Waring & Gillow	68	-1	4.5	6.5	7.5
133	32	Warren J.	53	..	..e	..	..
35	13	Warrington T.	33	..	4.4	13.4	9.7
35	15	Waterford Glass	24	..	1.1b	4.6	9.2
70	24½	Watson & Philip	63	..	3.0	4.8	12.6
118	33	Watts Blake	112	..	3.7	3.3	8.9
45¾	23¼	Wearwell	37	..	5.2	13.4	6.6
93½	24½	Weir Grp	90	-1	6.5b	7.2	19.9
37½	14½	Wellman Eng	31½	..	3.0	9.6	8.4
43	33	Westbrick Pds	36	..	3.8	10.5	7.8
65½	24½	Westland Air	65½	..	4.0a	6.1	11.8
83	19	Weston Pharm	83	h +2	3.3	4.0	14.7
520	52	Weyburn Eng	520	+10	9.3b	1.8	11.8
42	10	Wharf Mill	42	..	1.9	4.6	10.6
10¼	5	Whatlings	10½	..	0.7	6.6	9.5
173	67	W'sheaf Dist	140	..	7.8a	5.6	12.1
76½	20	Wh'lock Mar	61	-2½	..	..	..
63	25	Whessoe	61	-1	2.5	4.1	..
14½	10	Wheway Watson	12	r -1	1.1b	9.2	5.3
65	32	White Child	57	..	4.5	7.9	8.1
110	40	Whitecroft	100	+2	7.7a	7.7	5.1
51	27	Whiteley BSW	32	..	4.2	13.2	..
71	38	Wholesale Fitt	66	..	6.8	10.3	5.1
210	40	Wigfall H.	196	..	6.1	3.1	4.5
15	7	Wiggins Constr	13	..	1.9	14.5	10.2
54	17	Wilkins & Mit	30	..	..e	..	..
155	54	Wilkins'n Match	153	..	10.9	7.1	16.6
90	54	Do 10% Conv	£88	..	1000	11.6	..
39	12½	Wms Hudson	15½	..	0.2	0.8	..
32	18	Wms J. Cardiff	27	..	2.8	10.2	4.0
48	20	Wills G. & Sons	36	..	2.0	5.4	3.5
45	15	Wilmot Breeden	45	..	2.2	5.0	38.5
21¼	12	Wilson Bros	16	..	..e	..	7.2
72½	19½	Wimpey G	68	..	0.8	1.3	9.7
30½	10	Winn Ind	29	..	3.3a	11.6	6.6
148	70	Winsor Newton	148	..	10.1	6.8	10.5
34½	14	Wolf T.	33	..	3.9	11.9	9.0
136	52¼	W'sley Hughes	128	..	9.2b	7.2	8.3
146	47	W'holm Bronze	139	-1	9.9b	7.1	7.3
30	11	Wombwell Fdry	19	..	1.5	7.9	4.6
15	11	Wood & Sons	11	..	0.9	8.4	8.1
68	35	Wood Bastow	68	+2	5.3	7.8	8.4
42	23	Wood S. W.	39	..	4.9	12.6	..
13	4½	Wood W.	5	f ..	..	..	..
97	29	Wood Hall Tst	86	..	6.1	7.0	8.6
107	43	Woodhead J.	101	..	8.8	8.7	4.8
45½	14¼	W'dh'se Rixson	35½	..	3.6	9.5	7.4
89	22½	Woolworth	69	..	6.1	8.9	15.4
90	25	Worth Bond	56	+1	6.1b	10.8	16.3
27	13	Wrighton F.	23½	..	1.5	6.5	9.8
33	21	Wyatt W Hldgs	26	..	3.9	15.0	6.0
163	97	Yarrow & Co	157	-1	5.8	3.8	2.0
32	11	York Trailer	29	..	2.6	8.9	..
102	37½	Youghal C'pts	102	+4	8.8	8.6	10.0
14	5½	Young H. Hldgs	8	..	..	..	..
27½	14	Zetters	21	..	1.5	7.0	4.9

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
240	180	Akroyd & Sm	230	-8	19.2	8.7	4.5
77	14	Ang-Cont Inv	56	+2	..	..	22.2
300	30	Assam Trdng 'B'	200	-5	2.2	1.4	3.1
27	11	Boustead	25	..	1.7	6.7	7.9
19	6	Brit Debt Serv	14	-2	..	..	..
97	40	BET Dfd	87	..	6.5	7.5	10.7
177	109	Challenge Corp	147	..	6.5	4.4	15.0
21	8	Chancery Cons	19	h ..	0.3a	1.9	15.6
59	5	Charterh'se Grp	57	..	4.7	8.2	15.9
52	29¾	C Fin de Suez	£46	+¾	..	..	..
220	98	Daily Mail Tst	218	..	14.7	6.8	17.0
220	94	Do A	218	..	14.7	6.8	17.0
265	83	Dalgety	261	..	13.2	5.0	96.7
29½	8	Dawnay Day	18	..	0.8	4.3	..
18	4	Edin Ind Hldgs	7½	..	..	..	..
70	27	FC Finance	43	..	..e	..	..
39	13	Goode D & M Grp	25	..	1.2	4.8	8.9
420	153	Inchcape	402	+7	11.5	2.9	12.7
31	11	Jessel Secs	11	f ..	5.3	47.7	1.3
6	6	Do Dfd	6	f ..	..	..	..
28	15	Kwahu Co	19	..	2.3b	12.2	7.8
99	27	Lloyds & Scot	91	+1	5.0	5.5	15.3
54	22	Ldn & Euro Grp	45	..	2.4	5.3	..
62	42	Ldn Utd Inv	60	..	5.3b	8.9	12.3
38	20	Manson Fin	38	..	5.0	13.2	9.6
76	25	Martin R. P.	76	+1	9.1	12.0	11.2
14½	14½	Moorgate Merc	14½	f ..	1.4	9.5	6.9
37	12	NMC Invest	17	..	2.0	11.8	10.9
98	34	Prov Fin Grp	84	+1	6.1b	7.3	10.5
134½	42	Sime Darby	105	-3	2.0	1.9	23.6
66	18	Smith Bros	60	+1	6.2b	10.3	8.3
790	600	Tyndall O'seas	750	..	46.4	6.2	..
34	11	Utd Dom Tst	30	+1	..	..	..
7½	2	Vavasseur	3½	..	..b	..	..
63	11	Wagon Fin	63	..	4.6	7.3	8.8
36	20	Western Sel	25	..	2.8	11.1	8.7
45	21	Yule Catto	36	..	1.7	4.7	14.6

INSURANCE

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
85	19	Bowring	84	..	3.3	4.0	..
96	39¼	Brentnall Beard	90	..	5.3b	5.9	12.5
160	60	Britannic	150	..	10.8	7.2	..
150	72	Com Union	130	+2	10.5b	8.1	..
143	54½	Eagle Star	133	+1	7.7b	5.8	..
185	50	Equity & Law	180	..	7.6	4.2	..
156	67	Gen Accident	179	+1	8.5	4.8	..
223	92½	Guardian Royal	207	+1	11.9b	5.7	..
292	83	Heath C. E.	274	..	9.6	3.5	13.0
158	36¼	Hogg Robinson	152	..	5.1	3.3	13.3
149	30	Howden A.	141	+2	3.8	2.7	12.5
150½	59½	Legal & Gen	147	+1	6.7b	4.6	..
125	33	Leslie & Godwin	110	+1	5.2	4.7	14.1
138	48	London & Man	128	+2	6.9	5.4	..
190	82	Matthews W'son	186	-2	11.4	6.2	15.8
124	38½	Minet Hldgs	108	-1	3.6	3.3	19.0
250	92	Pearl	244	-2	14.8	6.1	..
240	107	Phoenix	232	+2	12.7	5.5	..
147	60	Prov Life 'A'	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
145	60	Do A Br	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
145	60	Do B	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
145	60	Do B Br	145	..	10.2	7.1	..
145	60	Prudential	140	..	7.8b	5.6	..
260	110	Refuge 'A'	250	..	19.2	7.7	..
130	48	Do B	128	..	9.6	7.5	..
340	141½	Royal	328	+6	20.6	6.3	..
278	96	Sedg. Forbes	242	..	12.0	5.0	17.1
94	34¼	Stenhouse	94	+½	5.6b	5.9	12.6
465	207¼	Sun Alliance	443	+9	24.3	5.5	..
98	32	Sun Life	95	-1	3.9	4.1	..
157	78	Trade Indem'ty	157	..	10.1	6.4	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
135	48	Aberdeen Trst	116	..	5.4	4.6	38.8
209	87½	Alliance Trust	187	-2	8.1	4.3	32.4
40	15	Amer Trust	35	-¼	2.1	5.8	33.3
104	42	Ang-Amer Secs	88	-3	3.6	4.1	35.3
37	22	Anglo Int Inv	33	+½	4.0	12.1	14.2
86	16	Do Ass	23	..	..	..	..
44	16½	Anglo Scot	35	..	2.2	6.1	28.3
114	47	Ashdown Inv	103	-2	4.7	4.6	30.9
5½	12½	ABC Regional	36½	..	0.6	1.6	..
69	14	Atlantic Assets	43	+1	0.6	1.4	..
49½	15	Atlas Electric	43	-1	1.8	4.1	32.3
51	23	Bankers Inv	46	-1	2.9b	6.4	21.9
46½	16	Berry Trust	37	-1	1.0	2.6	58.7
251	106½	Border & Sthrn	229½	-3½	7.4	3.3	39.6
37	16	Brit Am & Gen	32	..	1.9	6.0	22.2
34½	19¼	Brit Assets Tst	46	-½	2.2	4.7	31.1
9½	4	Brit Emp Sec	8¼	..	0.8	9.3	13.8
152	83½	Brit Invest	136½	-1	5.2b	3.8	39.6
132½	48	Broadstone	119½	-2	5.6	4.7	34.5
77	31	Brunner	66	-3	4.6	6.1	24.2
56	27	Brycourt Inv	52	..	2.6	5.0	43.3
62	25½	CLRP Inv	54½	..	2.2	3.9	26.2
139	56½	Cable Trust	117	..	7.1	6.1	22.4
178	76	Caledonia Inv	176	..	10.6	6.0	21.9
68	27	Caledonian Tst	57½	-½	2.0b	3.5	46.0
63	25½	Do B	57	-3	..	..	..
5½	5½	Cannon St	5½	f ..	2.0	36.6	..
105	42	Capital & Natl	93	-2½	5.0	5.4	..
98½	44	Do B	88½	-2	..	..	..
139½	57	Cardinal 'Dfd'	122½	-3	6.9	5.6	..
116	47	Carliol Inv	98	-3½	4.2	4.3	30.9
58	25½	Cedar Inv	51	-1	2.9	5.7	24.9
48	19	Charter Trust	45	-1	2.4	5.3	26.0
67	27	Clydesdale Inv	56	-1½	2.1b	3.8	43.0
61¾	26½	Do B	52	-2	..	..	..
13	8½	Common Mkt	£10½	+¼	30.5	2.9	..
179	59½	Cont & Ind	164	-1	6.9	4.2	35.3
14	14	Corporate Guar	14	f ..	..	..	..
63	26	Crossfriars	55	..	3.7	6.7	18.0
28	14	Cumulus	20	-2	1.1	5.4	29.4
93½	35	Delta Inv	93½	..	..	..	..
140	75	Derby Tst 'Inc'	140	..	16.4	11.7	15.4
125	40	Do Cap	106	..	..	..	..
131	60¼	Drayton Com	110	-1	5.7	5.2	30.1
142	62	Drayton Cons	122	-3	5.8	4.7	28.4
192	89	Do Premier	163	-2	8.3	5.1	29.1
82½	25	Dundee & Ldn	43½	-1	2.9b	6.3	24.2
61	18	E & W Inv	51½	..	1.5	3.0	39.9
135½	50½	Edin & Dundee	119½	+1	4.3	3.6	..
196	82	Edinburgh Inv	170	-1	7.6	4.5	33.3
67	28	Elec & Gen	52	-1	1.5b	3.0	57.8
71½	30	Embankment	60½	-1½	3.0	5.0	27.1
69	30	Eng & Caldon'n	61	..	3.2	5.3	24.9
87	41	Eng & Int	78	-1	4.9b	6.2	23.4
71½	27	Eng & N York	62½	-1½	2.9	4.7	31.3
140	63	Eng & Scottish	114	-1	5.0	4.4	30.4
129	63	Do B	107	..	0.3	0.3	..
280	88¼	Estate Duties	255	-3	10.8b	4.2	33.6
285	125	Estates House	236	+4	3.1b	1.3	..
87	30	First Scot Am	75	-1	3.5	4.7	32.6
148	88	Foreign & Colnl	133	-3	4.0	3.0	48.7
116	33	Gt Japan Inv	103	..	0.8	0.7	..
122½	42	Gen Funds 'Ord'	119	-3	5.5	4.6	61.0
99	30	Do Conv	84	..	..	..	..
89½	34	Gen Inv & Tsts	80	-1	4.3b	5.4	24.8
75	38	Gen Scottish	67	..	4.0	6.0	24.4
80	13	Glendevon	68	..	2.0	2.9	34.3
92	37	Globe Trust	76	-½	4.2	5.5	23.4
68	28	Grange Trust	61	..	2.4	4.0	33.3
92	36	Great Northern	81	..	5.0	6.1	25.5
73½	32	Greenfriar	58	..	1.5	2.7	62.4
46	22	Gresham Hse	45	-1	4.6	10.3	..
72	32	Guardian	62½	..	2.7	4.3	34.3
83½	41	Hambros 'A'	70	-2	6.5	9.3	29.4
67	31	Do B	57	-1	..	..	..
47	14	Harcros	34	..	2.2	6.3	22.1
143	47	Hill P. Inv	129	-2	7.7	6.0	24.9
57	27	Hume Hldgs 'A'	52	..	4.3	8.3	41.6
54	24	Do B	49½	..	..	..	..
45½	16¼	Indus & General	40	-½	1.8	4.4	30.1
63	26½	Internat Inv	56½	-1½	3.1	5.5	26.4
114½	41	Invest in Suc	105	-1	3.2	3.0	46.1
188	73	Inv Tst Corp	167	-3	7.0	4.2	33.2
73	26	Inv Cap Trst	63	-1	1.9b	2.4	60.8
134	38¼	Jardine Japan	119	-3	0.6	0.6	..
136	57	Jersey Ext	135	..	..	..	..
47	33	Joseph L.	41	..	1.8	4.3	29.7
32	28	Kellock Conv	28	..	..	..	..
79½	32	Lake View Inv	67½	-1	2.3	3.4	42.2
37	30	Law Deb Corp	71	..	5.5b	7.8	..
97	30	Ldn & Holyrood	88	-2	3.9b	4.5	34.5
160	63	Ldn & Montrose	148	-3	6.2b	4.2	35.2
97	36	Ldn & Prov Tst	90	-2	3.7	4.1	36.3
77	31	Ldn Elec & Gen	69	-1	3.7	5.3	24.0
43	15	Ldn Intercont	45	f ..	..	..	..
47	11	Ldn Merch Sec	36	-½	1.0b	2.9	..
44	11	Do Cap	33	..	..	..	..
51	21	Ldn Pru Invest	45	-2	2.9	6.5	21.4
124	49	Ldn Scot Amer	109	-2	5.5	5.0	26.7
168	67¼	Ldn Trust	139	-1	7.7b	5.5	26.1
35	18½	Mercantile Inv	29	-2	2.5b	8.6	19.3
61	24¼	Merchants Trust	53½	-2	2.8	5.2	26.8
46½	17½	Monks Inv	40	-1	1.7	4.1	33.9
73½	32	New Court Euro	41	-1	2.9	7.1	19.2
15¼	7	New Throg 'Inc'	12½	+¼	2.4b	19.0	7.8
65	14	Do Cap	50	..	..	..	..
92½	41	North Atlantic	84	-½	2.9	3.5	38.1
91	31	Northern Amer	79	-½	3.5	4.5	33.2
88	33	Northern Sec	80	..	3.8	4.7	32.0
46	19	Oil & Associated	40	..	2.5	6.3	21.9
101	37	Pentland	93	-½	4.4	4.7	32.9
84½	38	Progressive Sec	83	..	3.5	4.2	39.1
41½	19	Prop Inv & Fin	37	..	..e	..	..
121	46	Raeburn	103½	-1½	4.9	4.7	30.6
150	53	River & Merc	130	..	9.2	7.1	..
119	46	River Plate	110	..	6.9	6.3	..
63	30	Romney Trust	73½	-1	3.3	4.5	33.4
424	254	Rothschild	275	-5	14.7	5.3	29.1
53	23	Safeguard	45	-1	4.3	9.6	18.3
62½	24½	Scot Amer	58½	-½	2.8	4.7	..
69	30¼	ScotACont'Inv	50	..	1.5	3.1	35.2
41	15	Scot & Merc 'A'	40	..	3.8	9.5	11.9
121	48½	Scot Eastern	105½	-2	4.6	4.3	33.4
55	27	Scot European	37½	-2	1.7	4.5	30.0
95	37	Scot Invest	84	-½	3.2	3.8	40.4
108	43½	Scot Mortgage	93½	-½	3.5	3.8	37.7
134	47½	Scot National	115	-1	4.2	3.6	36.9
85	36	Scot Northern	75½	+1	3.6	4.7	39.1
88½	36¼	Scot United	73	-2½	2.3	3.0	47.5
85	32½	Scot Western	73½	-2	2.8	3.8	39.1
81	31	Do B	74	..	..	..	..
172	71	Sec Alliance	157	+1	6.6	4.2	32.2
156	55	Sec Brit Ass	133½	-1	2.3	1.7	36.8
74	31	Sec Gt Northern	65	..	2.3b	3.5	42.5
72	32½	Do B	63	..	..	..	..
90½	33	Sec Scot Inv	75½	..	2.9	3.8	36.8
124	57	Standard Trust	113	..	6.5	5.7	28.5
154½	63	Sterling Trust	136	-3	6.3	4.6	32.8
85½	35¼	Stockholders	68½	-1½	2.2	3.3	24.2
68	30	Throg Sec 'Cap'	63½	+½	..	..	..
53	22	Throgmtn Trust	47½	..	5.6	11.7	12.0
57	26½	Triplevest 'Inc'	57	..	5.8	10.1	15.8
131	30	Do Cap	112	..	..	..	..
117½	44	Trustees Corp	104	-2	4.5	4.4	30.1
111	50	Tyneside Inv	92	-4	4.2	4.6	37.1
222	89	Utd Brit Secs	201	-1	9.9b	4.9	30.5
86	34	Utd States Deb	79½	+½	3.7	4.7	29.7
179	59	Utd States Gen	160	-1	6.6	4.1	30.2
74	28	Viking Res	49½	..	0.9	1.7	63.5
27	27	Whinsparken	27	f ..	..	..	..
168	62	W'bottom Trust	159	..	5.4	3.4	42.4
78½	35	Witan Inv	66	..	2.3b	3.5	..
74	34	Do B	61½	-½	0.1	0.2	..
142	55	Yeoman Tst	122	-2	8.3	6.8	23.2
26	15	Yorks & Lancs	19½	-½	1.6b	8.3	19.9
53	20	Young Co Inv	50	..	4.0b	8.0	16.7

SHIPPING

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
218	82	Brit & Comm	209	+1	11.6	5.5	9.7
86	60	Fisher J.	79	..	3.6	4.5	4.1
230	111	Furness Withy	214	..	9.8	4.6	4.9
173	75	Hunting Gibson	153	..	13.9a	9.1	4.9
26½	11	Jacobs J. I.	23	+½	2.3b	9.9	6.7
68	17	Ldn & O'seas Fr	33	+½	5.0	15.0	1.2
270	152	Manch Liners	270	+5	7.7	2.9	7.4
146½	62	Ocean Trans	130½	+½	10.3a	7.9	14.0
127	60	P & O 'Dfd'	95	+1	7.7	8.1	..
134	69½	Runciman W.	125	..	10.4	8.3	5.6

MINES

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
535	300	Anglo Am Coal	300	..	21.6b	7.2	..
518	235	Anglo Am Corp	235	-5	18.7	8.0	..
45½	20	Ang Am Gold	£20	..	148	7.4	..
34	15¼	Anglo Am Inv	£19	+1½	192	10.2	..
16½	8½	Anglo Transvl	£8½	..	57.1	6.7	..
16½	8½	Do A	£8½	..	57.1	6.7	..
197	77	Ayer Hitam	190	..	20.0	10.5	..
38	11	Beralt Tin	26	..	2.7	10.3	..
112	48	Bishopsgate Pl	72	+3	3.4	4.7	..
10½	4¼	Blyvoors	£4¼	..	51.2	12.0	..
112	42	Botswana RST	45	-1	..	..	..
260	155	Bracken Mines	155	..	34.6	22.3	..
242	145	BH South	155	+5	..	..	..
21¾	9¼	Buffelsfontein	£9¼	-¼	102	11.0	..
203	88	Charter Cons	134	-1	9.9	7.4	..
257	147	Cons Gold Fields	150	-3	10.3	6.9	..
23	5	Daggafontein	6	..	..	..	..
334	160	De Beers 'Dfd'	204	+6	16.5	8.1	..
14¼	4¼	Doornfontein	£4¼	-¼	37.5	8.8	..
14¼	2¾	Durban Rood	£3¼	..	..	..	..
105	17	East Dagga	17	..	..	..	..
12¼	6½	E Driefontein	£6½	-¼	42.7	..	..
51	15	E Rand Cons	15	-2	1.4	9.5	..
13¼	3¼	E. Rand Prop	£3½	..	19.9	8.0	..
455	128	Elsburg Gold	128	..	19.2	..	..
18	13	Ex-Lands	13	..	2.3	17.8	..
32¾	16¼	F S Geduld	£17	+¼	219	12.9	..
435	185	Geduld Inv	190	+5	22.7	11.9	..
244	153	Geevor Tin	175	..	..e	..	..
36½	15½	Gen Mining	£15½	..	139b	9.0	..
18	8	Gold & Base	11	..	..	..	..
297	154	Gopeng Cons	188	..	16.9	9.0	..
380	75	Grootvlei	80	+5	11.4	14.3	..
225	117	Hamersley	160	+5	..	..	..
138	56	Hampton Gold	56	..	1.8	3.3	..
935¼	340	Harmony	340	..	51.8	15.2	..
31	12	Hartebeest	£12½	+½	123	9.8	..
27¼	11½	Jo'burg Cons	£11½	+¼	95.0	8.1	..
620	315	Kinross	315	-15	36.0	11.4	..
13½	4½	Kloof	£4½	-¼	31.3	6.9	..
198	44	Leslie	44	..	..	..	..
17¼	4¼	Libanon	£4¾	+¼	50.0	10.5	..
195	106	Ldn Tin	148	-3	10.8	7.3	..
102	67	Lydenburg Plat	73	+2	1.6	2.3	..
344	117	MIM Hldgs	204	+4	3.1	1.5	..
100	64	MTD (Mangula)	65	..	14.6	22.8	..
220	95	Malayan Tin	188	-2	16.5	8.8	..
550	105	Marievale Con	105	-5	23.9	22.8	..
390	165	Messina Trans	170	+5	19.7	11.6	..
67	32	Metals Explor	40	+3	..	..	..
530	200	Middle Wits	210	+10	16.0	7.6	..
215	168	Minorco	168	..	..e	..	..
480	200	Nthgate Explor	356	-5	..	..	..
44¾	23	Pahang Cons	23	-3	3.3a	14.5	..
530	235	Peko Wallsend	463	+5	..	..	..
248	100	Potgietersrust	118	+6	2.8a	2.4	..
28	13½	Pres Brand	£13¾	+¼	188	12.2	..
22¾	8	Pres Steyn	£8	-½	84.0	10.5	..
395	115	Rand Mine Prop	115	..	7.3	6.4	..
34	10½	Randfontein	£10⅝	+¼	..	..	..
11	4¾	Rand Select	£4¾	..	41.7	8.5	..
24	14	Rhodesian Corp	15	..	0.9	5.7	..
210	77	Rio Tinto Zinc	179	+1	8.5b	4.7	..
440	150	Roan Cons 'B'	150	..	..	..	..
39½	16¼	St Helena	£16¾	+½	166	9.9	..
690	320	Selection Tst	460	..	21.5	4.7	..
450	135	Sentrust	135	..	17.0	12.6	..
80	37	Silvermines	56	..	2.4	4.1	..
745¼	115	SA Land	120	-5	17.1	14.2	..
13¾	3¾	Southvaal	£3¾	+¼	4.6a	..	..
178	73	Sthn Malayan	121	..	16.5	13.6	..
85	31	Sungei Besi	53	..	..e	..	..
230	93	Tanks Cons	150	..	9.3	6.2	..
88	43	Tanjong Tin	45	..	6.2	13.7	..
310	270	Tharsis Sulph	310	..	..	..	..
19¼	8½	Transvaal Cons	£7	..	37.0	5.3	..
94	41	Tronoh Mines	70	..	6.6	9.4	..
470	165	UC Invest	170	+5	20.4	12.0	..
575	245	Union Corp	250	+8	23.9	9.5	..
212	80	Union Plat	92	+2	2.8	3.1	..
33	14¼	Vaal Reefs	£14¾	+¾	99.6	6.8	..
11½	3½	Venterspost	£3½	..	19.9	8.0	..
50	27	Wankie Colliery	28	+1	3.3	11.6	..
212	88	Waterval Plat	90	+3	3.0	3.3	..
320	240	Welkom	285	+10	36.5	..	..
54¼	21¼	W Driefontein	£21¼	..	250	11.5	..
500	75	W Rand Cons	75	-10	5.7	7.6	..
745	195	Western Areas	195	-8	29.5	15.1	..
22¾	10	Western Deep	£10	..	84.0	8.4	..
39¼	21½	Western Hldgs	£22	+½	316	14.3	..
213	133	Western Mining	134	+1	3.9	2.9	..
13¾	5¾	Winkelhaak	£5½	+¼	71.9	13.1	..
70	27	Zambia Copper	27	-1	..	..	..

OIL

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
73	35½	Ampol Pet	55	+1	3.4	6.2	13.4
70	52	Attock	52	..	..e	..	..
68	30½	Berry Wiggins	47	..	3.0a	6.3	10.1
172	68	Brit Borneo	106	..	7.9	7.5	14.0
612½	191	BP	595	+10	26.5	4.5	4.3
100	25	Burmah Oil	49	..	..e	..	..
29	13	C F Petroles	£23½	..	102	4.3	3.3
81	34	Oil Exploration	72	-1	2.5b	3.4	..
13	7	Premier Cons	8	..	..	..	..
19¼	8¾	Ranger Oil	£11⅛	..	..	..	..
5	2¼	Reynolds Dev	4½	..	..	..	..
37¼	17½	Royal Dutch	£31¼	-½	147	4.6	3.6
402	119	Shell	386	+10	19.7	5.1	3.0
66	13¼	Tricentrol	62	..	..e	..	17.3
221	65	Ultramar	178	-6	..	..	4.0

PROPERTY

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
58	31	Allied Ldn	34	+1	3.5	10.2	6.4
146	59	Allnatt Ldn	139	..	4.9	3.5	26.8
72	12	Amal Inv	17½	-½	..	..	..
121	49	Apex Props	117	+1	3.9b	3.2	23.4
20	8½	Aquis Secs	17	+½	0.8	4.9	65.4
51	15	Argyle Secs	47	..	..e	..	..
97	43	Artagen Props	67½	..	2.4	3.6	22.9
72	27	Beaumont Prop	62	..	4.4	7.1	38.3
67	29¼	Bellway Hldgs	49	..	3.5	7.2	9.4
195	50	Berkeley Hmbro	122	..	5.0	4.1	29.0
166	50	Bilton Percy	145	-3	6.2b	4.3	18.2
153	46½	Do Accum	132	-3	0.3	0.2	..
146	56	Bradford Prop	140	..	8.2	5.9	8.1
25½	10	Brit Anzani	15½	-½	..	..	..
40½	7	British Land	39½	..	..e	..	..
93½	31½	Brixton Estate	84	..	2.6	3.0	32.6
48½	17	Burton M. Prop	48½	..	1.9	3.8	25.8
38	11	Cap & Counties	16	..	0.0a	0.1	12.0
50	13	Centrovincial	37	+1	..	..	..
49	13	Do Cap	38	+2	..	..	..
180	66	Chesterfield	134	..	4.6	3.4	23.7
44	6½	Chown Secs	11	..	..	..	..
145	65	Churchbury Est	135	-1	5.5	4.1	31.5
54	30	City Offices	46	..	2.2	4.7	24.2
28	9½	Country & New T	18½	..	1.0	5.4	13.5
37	14	County & Dist	25½	..	0.2	0.6	..
55	21	Daejan Hldgs	47½	+1½	4.5	9.5	29.7
80	25	Eng Prop	63½	+2	3.5	5.5	35.3
21	10	Estates & Gen	15½	..	..	..	..
60	26½	Estates Prop	53	..	3.6	6.8	21.4
64	15	Evans of Leeds	62	+1	3.0	4.8	17.2
27	6	Forum	25	-½	0.4	1.5	61.0
14	5	Fraternal Est	6½	..	..e	..	..
183	85	Glanfield Secs	165	..	17.3	10.5	12.3
266	114	Gt Portland	240	+2	5.0	2.1	38.5
27½	12	Green R.	22	+1	2.1	9.4	47.8
66	22	Guildhall	62	+1	3.1	4.9	19.4
470	153	Hammerson	362	+5	7.0	1.9	47.1
470	103	Do A	362	+5	7.0	1.9	47.1
242	94	Haslemere Ests	196	+2	4.1b	2.1	29.0
67	24	Intereuropean	67	+1	3.3	5.0	..
53	14	IPH	15	..	..	..	..
90	24	Land & House	84	..	5.8	6.9	32.9
232	77½	Land Secs	186	+5	6.8	3.7	33.2
101¼	40	Law Land	69	..	3.6b	5.2	33.8
55	28	Ldn & Prov Sh	52	+½	0.9	1.8	46.8
20	6	Ldn City & Wstclf	16	..	0.1	0.5	..
62	31	Ldn Shop	55	..	4.6	8.1	43.1
107	40	Lynton Hldgs	81	-1	3.1b	3.8	32.4
209	53	MEPC	85	+3	..	..	..
28	13	Marler Estates	17	..	..e	..	..
50	27	Maybrook	30	..	3.4	11.4	18.4
29	8	Midhurst Whites	11	..	..	..	..
140	100	Municipal	110	..	5.8	5.3	7.4
63	21	Peachey Prop	33	..	0.4a	1.3	19.4
232	85	Prop & Rever	195	+2	6.0a	3.1	32.3
200	83	Do A	195	+5	6.0a	3.1	32.3
244	92	Prop Hldgs	235	..	8.2b	3.5	44.9
66	28	Prop Sec	64	-1	2.4	3.7	..
68	34	Regional	40	..	..e	..	32.5
65	25	Do A	39	+½	..e	..	31.7
46	14½	Samuel Props	43	+½	..	..	30.1
91	32¼	Scot Met Props	84	-2	2.7b	3.2	35.7
97½	33	Slough Ests	85	+½	2.9	3.4	34.7
188	62	Stock Conv	171	+2	2.5b	1.5	28.4
197	90	Sunley B.	140	..	6.1	4.3	..
35	8	Town & City	19½	+½	..e	..	..
38	9	Town & Com	13	..	..b	..	..
60	34	Trafford Park	55	+1	4.6	8.3	10.3
22	7½	UK Props	14	..	..	..	..
21½	7½	Webb J.	20½	..	1.2a	6.0	11.7
26	10	W'minster & C'ty	14	-1	..e	..	..
47	12	Wingate Inv	26	..	0.0	0.1	..
9	1½	Woodmill	3	..	..	..	..

RUBBER

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
49½	25	Anglo-Indonesia	48	-½	3.9	8.0	..
68	45	Bradwall FMS	66½	..	3.1	4.6	..
91	57	Castlefield	87	-1	3.8b	4.0	..
31½	17	Chersonese	25	-½	1.6	6.4	..
65½	37½	Cons Plant	58½	-½	5.0	8.5	..
10	8½	Doranakande	10	..	1.4	13.6	..
32	30	Gadek Malaysia	32	..	..	..	..
58	28½	Golden Hope	50½	-½	3.0	6.0	..
8½	5½	Grand Central	6	..	0.8	13.5	..
237½	106½	Guthrie Corp	184	..	10.2	5.5	..
57½	32	Highlds & Low	40	-½	0.9	2.3	..
55	45	Hongkong	51	..	2.0	4.0	..
110	85	Killinghall	100	..	9.0	9.0	..
34	17½	Kulim Malaysia	27	..	2.1	7.7	..
57½	29½	Ldn Asiatic	46½	..	3.3	7.0	..
33½	20½	Ldn Sumatra	32	..	1.7	5.3	..
27½	18¼	Majedie	23	..	0.8	3.7	..
8	5½	Malayalam	6½	..	0.5	8.3	..
68	39	Muar River	49	..	2.3	4.4	..
53	29½	Pataling	46	-½	3.3	7.1	..
42	27	Plant Hldgs	34½	..	2.5	7.3	..
13	7	Sungei Krian	13¾	-¼	46.5	4.8	..

TEA

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
106	58	Assam Frontier	106	..	11.0	10.4	..
48	34	Assam Inv	48	..	5.1b	10.6	..
88	30	Camellia Inv	87	-1	2.2	2.6	..
58	24	Clairmace	35	-2	9.2	26.4	..
33	14	Deundi	21	..	..	..	..
130	130	Doolahat	130	f ..	5.0	3.8	..
126	90	Jokai	119	..	11.0	9.2	..
150	45	McLeod Russel	125	..	9.9b	7.9	..
103	84	Moran	103	..	8.9t	8.6	..
40	23	Ouvah Highfds	40	..	2.4	6.1	..
38	19½	Peacock Sasini	37	..	4.2	11.4	..
25	18	Sthn India	23	..	..	..	..
19	14	Surmah Valley	19	..	..	..	..
84	56	Warren Tea	79	..	9.9b	12.5	..
75	60	Williamson Hldgs	72	..	6.9	9.6	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High 1975/76	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
12¾	6⅛	Algoma Cen Rly	£9⅜	-¼	26.0	2.7	15.6
14	8	Antofagasta	£10½	..	..	..	6.6
27	12	Calcutta Elec	25	-1	9.0	36.0	..
50	34	E Surrey W 7%	£48¼	..	700	14.4	..
35½	26	Essex Wtr 5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
156	46	Felixstowe Dock	151	h ..	10.0e	6.6	15.6
385	140	Imp Cont Gas	330	..	12.3b	3.7	21.3
35½	25	Mid Kent Wtr	£34	..	500	14.7	..
80	36	Milford Docks	47	..	..	..	8.9
163	65	Nigerian Elec	150	..	15.0	10.0	..
417	267	Perak Rvr Hydro	345	-3	26.9	7.8	17.5
36	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£35	..	500	14.3	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 04.03.76 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	166.04	5.91	10.18	164.40
Largest Coys.	165.93	5.75	10.19	163.86
Smaller Coys.	168.40	6.44	9.80	165.75
Capital Goods	174.29	5.28	10.03	172.18
Consumer Goods	185.67	6.10	10.46	184.11
Store Shares	135.65	6.33	7.16	134.74
Largest financial shares	191.68	5.44	—	189.90
Largest financial and industrial shares	170.87	5.69	—	168.93
Commodity shares	188.32	5.05	12.66	185.60
Gold Mining shares	315.14	9.34	15.44	311.66
Industrial debenture stocks	82.82	7.32*	—	82.81
Industrial preference stocks	55.40	12.88*	—	55.30
3½% War Loan	26⅛	13.63*	—	26⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1976	171.30 (30.01.76)	159.37 (05.01.76)
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	174.45 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)

* Flat interest yield.

MARKET REPORTS

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103	104
Air France 9¼ 1982	102¾	103¾
Airlease 8¾ 1988	90½	93½
ARDB 9¾ 1980	101½	102½
Ashland 8 1987	94½	95½
Barclays Bank 9¼ 1982	101	102
BFCE 9 1983	102	103
Broken Hill Prop 9¼ 1981	103¾	104¼
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	90	93
Burlington 7¾ 1987	93½	94½
Carrier 8 1987	93	94
CECA 8¾ 1983	101¼	102¼
Chevron 7 1980	99¼	100¼
Conoco 7 1980	98½	99½
Conoco 8 1986	98½	99½
Corn Foods 7½ 1991	90½	91½
CSR 9¼ 1980	102	103
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	94½	95½
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	102½	103½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	94¾	95¾
Dana 8 1987	94½	95½
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	88	89
DSM 9¼ 1980	102¾	103¾
EIB 9 1980	102½	103½
EIB 9½ 1985	103	104
Escom 9¼ 1989	89½	90½
Escom 10¼ 1983	96	97
Escom Floating Rate 1982	95½	96½
First Chicago 7 1980	96¾	97¾
GATX 8¼ 1987	95½	96½
Gould 9¾ 1983	101¾	102¾
Guardian Royal 8 1987	81	82
Gulf and Western 9¾ 1980	102¾	103¾
ICI 7¾ 1992	87	90
International Util 8¾ 1982	98	99
Motorola 8 1987	96	97
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	88	89
New Zealand 9 1980	103¼	104¼
New Zealand 9¾ 1982	103	104
Nippon Fudosan 10¼ 1980	103	104
Nippon Steel 9½ 1980	102	103
N. A. Rockwell 8¾ 1987	93½	94½
Occidental 10 1981	100¾	101¾
Ontario Hydro 9 1980	104¾	105¾
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	95¼	96¼
Pacific Lighting 9¼ 1981	101¾	102¾
Pennwalt 8 1987	95½	96½
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	94½	95½
Scranuff 7¾ 1990	92	93
Scranuff 8¾ 1988	98¼	99¼
Shell 7¾ 1987	96¼	97¼
Singer 11 1977	99	101¼
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	105¼	106¼
Standard Oil 8½ 1980	102¾	103¾
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	100½	101½
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	100¾	101¾
Statsforetag 9¼ 1980	101	102
Sybron 8 1987	95½	96½
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	90½	91½
Textron 7¾ 1987	89½	90½
Transocean Gulf 7½ 1980	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7½ 1987	95½	96½
Williams & Glyns 8¼ 1987	87¾	88¾
DM BONDS		
CFP 8¼ 1985	102	103
Denmark 9¼ 1989	103½	104½
ICI 8¾ 1983	102½	103½
Mexico 9 1983	102	103
National Westminster 8 1988	98	99
Sumitomo Metal Inds 8¾ 1983	103	104
Sun Int Fin 7½ 1988	95½	96½
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	70	72
American Express 4¾ 1987	83	85
Beatrice Foods 4¼ 1992	94	96
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	107	109
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1992	100	102
Borden 5 1992	95	97
Borden 6¾ 1991	106	108
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	76	78
Carnation 4 1988	81	83
Chevron 5 1992	100	102
Cummins 6¾ 1986	86	88
Dart 4¾ 1987	89	91
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	118	120
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	81	83
Federated Dept Stores 4¾ 1985	137	138
Ford 5 1988	88	90
Ford 6 1986	97	99
Gillette 4¾ 1987	82	84
Gould 5 1987	88	90
General Electric 4¼ 1987	87	89
Gulf and Western 5 1988	104	106
Harris 5 1987	85	87
Honeywell 6 1986	83	85
ITT 4½ 1987	76	78
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	119	121
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	109	111
Nabisco 5½ 1988	92	94
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	99	101
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	80	82
Revlon 4¾ 1987	100	102
Rank Org 4½ 1995	48	50
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	99½	101½
Squibb 4¾ 1987	81	83
Texaco 4¾ 1988	76	78
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	130	132
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	93	95
Xerox Corp 5 1988	77	79

DM = Deutschemark issue.
Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Wolverhampton Die

The turnover of Wolverhampton Die Casting Group fell from £3.37m to £3.29m in the six months to December 31, but pre-tax profits rose 21 per cent to £137,000. The dividend rises from 0.53p gross to 0.58p.

The board says that demand during the half-year has fallen, and this continues.

In the last full year profits slipped from £337,000 to £224,500.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]

e Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. e Dealings suspended. v Sub-divided. £ Cash value for £100 premium.

Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday. (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (8) Mar 10. (9) Mar 9. (10) Mar 31. (14) April 1. (15) Mar 12. (18) Mar 16. (19) Mar 18. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month. (23) 20th of month. (24) 1st Tuesday of month. (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month. (26) 4th Thursday of month. (27) 1st Wednesday of month. (28) Last Thursday of month. (29) 3rd working day of month. (30) 16th of month. (31) 1st working day of month. (32) 20th of month. (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month. (36) 14th of month. (37) 21st of each month. (38) 3rd Wednesday of month. (39) 2nd Wednesday of month. (40) Valued monthly.

Commercial and Business Market

DRAWING OF BONDS

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

U.S.$25,000,000 20 YEAR EXTERNAL LOAN OF 1964

Hambros Bank Limited, hereby give notice that in accordance with the terms of the above mentioned Lo[an] the Redemption for the 8th April 1976 has been carried out by the purchase of U.S.$1,141,000 (Nominal) Bon[ds] and the undermentioned Bonds amounting to U.S.$519,000 (Nominal) were drawn on the 26th February 19[76] for Redemption at par.

The drawn Bonds may be presented to Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. or to t[he] other Paying Agents named on the Bonds.

Bonds surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmatured coupons appurtenant there[to]. Coupons due 8th April 1976 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

For payment in London, Bonds must be lodged through an Authorised Depositary. Bonds must be l[eft] three clear days for examination.

Bonds of U.S.$1,000

174	216	413	575	602	635	638	648	722	7.
735	736	897	983	989	1075	1084	1212	1214	12
1440	1468	1548	1579	1634	1760	1766	1833	1842	18
1910	2059	2186	2207	2210	2249	2286	2406	2471	25
2510	2523	2574	2582	2823	2845	2948	2954	3123	32
3209	3229	3258	3265	3497	3510	3527	3644	3721	37
3882	3942	4163	4195	4391	4534	4669	4752	4778	47
4840	4867	4982	5191	5230	5277	5288	5259	5313	53
5535	5614	5801	5803	5997	6002	6110	6122	6192	62
6270	6279	6306	6420	6475	6480	6497	6517	6647	66
6723	6779	6937	6956	6992	7036	7088	7105	7176	72
7282	7317	7326	7452	7559	7646	7784	7852	7866	78
7880	7897	7936	7950	7958	8027	8057	8070	8109	81
8143	8154	8323	8460	8464	8480	8498	8629	8691	87
8708	8760	8840	8915	8952	8993	8994	9000	9017	90
9031	9041	9066	9113	9119	9139	9168	9227	9230	94
9448	9462	9465	9489	9611	9649	9663	9914	9948	100
10161	10201	10204	10289	10338	10396	10420	10472	10473	105
10563	10676	10706	10707	10775	10799	10867	10996	11106	111
11162	11175	11224	11268	11320	11424	11445	11545	11605	116
11714	11731	11767	11792	11824	11826	11860	11918	11938	119
11994	11996	11997	12024	12047	12085	12100	12130	12152	121
12167	12177	12294	12323	12396	12410	12471	12526	12560	123
12616	12618	12658	12710	12716	12818	12849	12850	12852	128
12869	12878	12936	12965	12984	13045	13071	13133	13141	131
13170	13177	13178	13179	13196	13232	13234	13265	13399	134
13450	13499	13512	13598	13644	13679	13798	13856	13861	138
13891	13953	13957	14004	14008	14055	14086	14252	14340	144
14480	14586	14623	14648	14691	14736	14752	14753	14786	148
14896	14974	15006	15018	15024	15032	15043	15068	15081	150
15171	15483	15501	15548	15591	15717	15725	15766	15776	157
15795	15833	15950	15958	16004	16011	16019	16094	16106	161
16143	16195	16237	16238	16242	16247	16323	16356	16379	164
16455	16465	16516	16529	16542	16618	16823	16848	16867	169
16959	16982	16990	17027	17070	17082	17096	17118	17123	171
17153	17162	17274	17341	17361	17362	17406	17412	17444	175
17624	17661	17837	17973	18113	18115	18125	18240	18292	183
18430	18452	18488	18491	18521	18536	18544	18554	18618	186
18641	18660	18671	18673	18701	18744	18780	18781	18987	190
19107	19116	19132	19160	19172	19228	19237	19247	19368	194
19456	19466	19488	19510	19516	19551	19579	19614	19648	196
19699	19704	19705	19740	19744	19842	19860	19863	19932	199
19990	20108	20206	20237	20253	20288	20340	20347	20360	206
20670	20676	20710	20720	20777	20779	20793	20811	20868	209
20952	20984	21059	21163	21237	21258	21292	21339	21352	214
21479	21574	21583	21589	21746	21756	21759	21854	21877	218
21945	22151	22231	22256	22367	22368	22424	22462	22466	224
22535	22538	22663	22826	22835	22867	22907	22935	23035	231
23142	23179	23236	23284	23308	23332	23353	23380	23421	234
23584	23588	23597	23602	23616	23717	23822	23907	23994	240
24053	24087	24119	24130	24344	24345	24382	24448	24464	245
24572	24601	24687	24702	24824	24921	24931	24983	24999	

Bonds purchased U.S.$1,141,000
Bonds drawn U.S.$ 519,000
U.S.$1,660,000

5th March 1976

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(DEVELOPMENT AREA)

would be interested in take over by (or amalgamation) with larger Company so that specialised technology, synthetic chemistry and microbiology could be more fully exploited. Open to very flexible long term arrangements.

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Telex 262350

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(4) Tents. British or U.S. standards.

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P.O. Box No. 4RE, London W1A
or
Tel: 01-636 3513

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BUSINESS TRAVEL. Contact the experts. F.T. 01-439 7751 (Airline Agents).

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INVESTMENT of £10,000 required for Channel Isles based Limited Company. Excellent rate of interest short or long term. Enquiries in strictest confidence. Phone: Jersey Central 27054.

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IBM ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS, factory reconditioned and warranted by IBM. Buy, save up to 30 per cent. Lease 3 yrs. from £3.20 wkly. Rent from £18 per month.—Phone Vortex, 641 2365.

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FOR SALE. Modern 2-bedroomed bungalow, fully fitted kitchen, sliding patio doors to ¼ acre garden, workshop area attached, approx. 780 sq. ft., divided into 3 rooms, C.H. throughout. 3-phase power installed in industrial location south Cambridgeshire. Enquiries to Box 2855 S. The Times.

LEASE FOR SALE, 18 years with income from subleasing of £1,350 p.a. and with ground floor space presently vacant. Brentford/Kew area. Price £8,500. Call 01-568 5481 or 01-731 2720 (eves.).

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00633 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of GRANGEWAY (BUILDERS) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 24th day of February 1976 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 29th day of March 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of March 1976.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 00635 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of R.V. ENGINEERING COMPANY (ROMFORD) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 24th day of February, 1976, presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 29th day of March, 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of March, 1976.

No. 00619 of 1976
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of MOSSABAB DEVELOPMENTS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 23rd day of February 1976 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 29th day of March 1976, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Eric Mose, Solicitors of Inland Revenue, Somerset House Strand London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th day of March 1976.

In the Matter of ALAN ROBERTS (STEEL) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 31st day of March, 1976, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned David Brian Addis Hirst of Coopers & Lybrand, Churchill House, Churchill Way, Cardiff, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1976.

D. B. A. HIRST, Liquidator.

N.B. This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been, or will be, paid in full.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948 and TOLLET ESTATES Limited High Court No. 2765 of 1975.

By Order of the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE dated 16th December 1975, Mr Peter Adcroft, Chartered Accountant, of 25 King Street, Blackpool, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named, together with a Committee of Inspection.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1976.

P. ADCROFT, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOT[ICES]

PURSUANT TO THE [TRUSTEE] ACT 19[25]
Notice is hereby g[iven that any] person having a CLAI[M against] a beneficial or other in[terest in the] Estate of MAUDE MAR[IAN] of Bolham House Hol[...] Devon, who died on [...] 1975, is hereby requ[ired to send] particulars thereof to The Royal Bank of Scot[land] London Trustee [...] Office, 39 Charing Cr[oss] SW1A 2DX, Executor [...] of Maude Marian Fa[...] the undersigned [...] the 7th day of May, [...] which date the said E[xecutor will] proceed to distribute [the] Estate having regard [...] claims and interest the[reof]. Dated the 2nd day [...] 1976.
MURRAY HUTCH[...] 50 Cornhill, L[ondon] 3PQ. Solicitors [...] Executor.

DIVIDEND NO[TICES]

UNILEVER N[.V.]
4% REDEEMABLE [...] PREFERENCE SUB-S[HARES OF] FL. 12 ISSUED [BY] NEDERLANDSCH AD[MINISTRATIE] EN TRUSTKAN[TOOR]
The second half yearly [dividend for] 1975 of 2% (Fl. 0.2[4 per sub-share]) will be paid on [...] April, 1976. To obta[in payment] dividend certificates must [be] listing forms obtainab[le from any] of the following bank[s. The list]ing form includes an [...] to mark the certificate[s and must] not be lodged with the Midland Bank Limite[d] Department Marin[er House] Pepys Street, London[...] Northern Bank Limit[ed] Street, Belfast, BT1 [...] Allied Irish Banks Li[mited] ties Department, [...] Place, Dublin 2. Clydesdale Bank Lim[ited] Vincent Place, Glas[gow]. Fuller details of the [...] be obtained from the [...] banks.
The Register of Ce[rtificates of] these sub-shares will [be closed] from 19th March to [...] 1976, both dates incl[usive]. Exchange of Origina[l] Certificates of sub-sha[res or vice] versa after 19th March [will] be on "Ex Dividend" [basis]. N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADM[INISTRATIE] en TRUSTKANTOOR. London Transfer Offi[ce] House, Blackfriars, Lo[ndon] 4BQ.
4% REDEEMABLE C[UMULATIVE] PREFERENCE ORIGIN[AL] OF FL. 1.00 SUB-SHARES OF [...]
The dividend will be [paid on] surrender of Coupo[n ...] Coupons should be se[nt to] the Paying Agents in [...] lands accompanied by [...] tax form for relief fro[m ...] obtainable from Mi[dland Bank] Limited, New Issue [...] Mariner House, Pepys [Street, Lon]don EC3N 4DA, from [...] details of the divide[nd ...] obtained.

COMPANY NO[TICES]

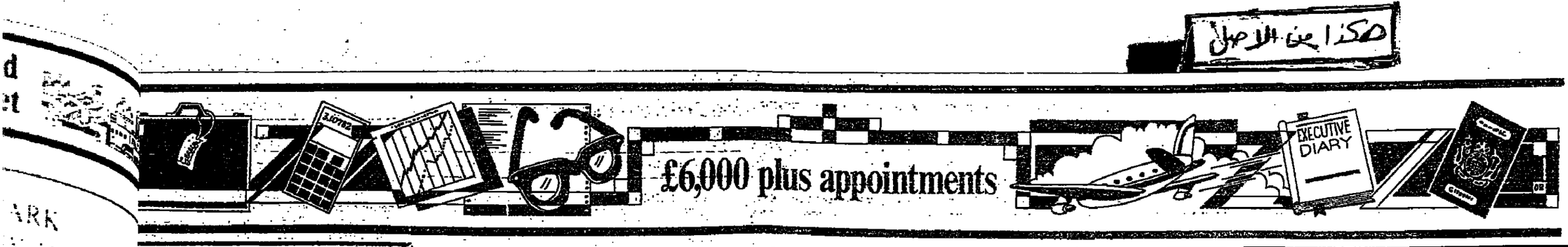
SOUTHWARK CORPOR[ATION] REDEEMABLE STOCK [...] clays Bank (London [...] national) Limited, [...] Department, Radbroke [...] ford, Cheshire, WA16 [...] give notice that in ord[er to pay] the interest due on [...] 1976, the balances of [...] accounts in the above S[tock will be] struck at the close of [business on] the 1st April, 1976, a[nd the stock] will be transferable Ex-D[ividend].

MISCELLANE[OUS] FINANCIAL

THREE RIVERS DI[STRICT] COUNCIL BIL[LS]
Issued on 4th March, [...] 9 16/32% £450,000 Bills [due ...] June, 1976. [...] £1,300,000. These are th[e only bills] in issue.

TO SEL[L] YOUR MOTO[R] RING 01-837 3[...]

مكنا من الأصل



British Waterways Board

ɔputy Secretary the Board

Marylebone £6,281-£6,776*

ritish Waterways Board, a multi-purpose nation-industry, is by far the largest navigation auth-n the United Kingdom having under its manage-nd control some 2,000 miles of inland waterways land, Scotland and Wales.

ations are invited from those with appropriate cations and experience to succeed the present of the post of Deputy Secretary to the Board, retiring shortly.

ants should be able to demonstrate administra-bility of a high order and have a proven record field of Secretarial and Administrative practice. lence of the work of a Public Authority could be vantage.

uties of the post are wide and varied in nature ouch upon the whole spectrum of the Board's tions.

dition to the accepted functions of a deputy chief r, the successful applicant will act as Secretary to xecutive Board, the corporate management team ief Officers.

ry includes Supplements and London Allowance. conditions of employment including a contri-y pension scheme (interchange arrangements ible), and luncheon facilities.

giving age, salary required and particulars of ications and experience to the Principal Per-el Officer, British Waterways Board, Willow ge, Church Road, Watford, Herts., quoting refer-12/22.

ford polytechnic

ad of Department Architecture

lications for the above post (Grade VI, £8,037-13), including the names of 3 referees should be mitted by 31 March 1976 to

Director, Oxford Polytechnic (C), Oxford OX3 from whom further particulars and application is may be obtained.

PARIS?

merican Engineering firm requires two bi-lingual

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have knowledge of French and other European ent suppliers; to be located in Paris office for imately two years.

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BOX No. 2773 S, THE TIMES.

How much do Europe's executives earn?

The frequent assertion that British directors and senior executives are much worse off than their European counterparts is now generally accepted as being justified. How much worse off they are is highlighted in a survey of executive affairs made during the past 12 months in Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Holland.

It shows that a managing director of an engineering firm with an annual turnover of £30m would be earning £18,000 a year in Britain, £36,100 in France, £33,000 in West Germany, £35,000 in Belgium, and £32,400 in Holland.

These figures confirm what senior men in British management have been saying for some years, but the survey also points out that executive conditions elsewhere in Europe are not improving. In France directors have been jailed following industrial accidents. In Holland irritation provoked by the social, political and fiscal climate has resulted in many Dutch executives looking abroad for career development. In Belgium pressure is on to end the habit of indexing salaries with its resultant contribution to inflation.

The survey shows that West Germany and Belgium were the only countries during 1975 to show any increase in investment in production management. Only West Germany showed a resurgence of sales aggression with increased demand for sales and marketing managers and only in Belgium and Germany was the overall demand for directors and senior executives clearly increased during 1975.

In France, the survey says, a very difficult first half of 1975 for a large number of firms probably brought about a permanent change in some management methods. The hunt was on for extra cash, extra finance, new markets, tighter management controls, reductions in stocks, and quicker export turnover. There was very little interest in setting up sophisticated organizations and this tendency has remained since the autumn recovery.

In West Germany concern with the level of sales led to firms seeking new sales development strategies. Comparison with the first three quarters of 1974 shows demand for sales and marketing directors to have increased by 45 per cent, 50 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

In Belgium, where the economy is also heavily dependent on exports, the reaction was similar and demand for specialists with *international sales experience* has been strong. On the other hand the inflationary trend in salaries in Belgium led to a firm demand for specialists in organization and method, and industrial relations advisers. There has been substantial recruitment of research and development directors.

In Holland economic stagnation and an increase in unemployment had a directly inhibiting effect on the employment market for directors and senior executives.

The keynote for companies, the survey says, remained the elimination of superfluous costs. Any investment was considered only with reserve and the search for directors weakened all along the line.

The only increase was for executives able to run overseas operations. Demand from foreign firms weakened with the exception of Britain.

In Britain the thrust of business activity remained centred on exports and this internationalization was stimulated by the wider perspective of the European Community. A number of British firms created the post of director of international operations with the task of rationalizing, integrating and coordinating foreign acquisitions.

In the five countries directors' salaries in 1975 developed in markedly different ways as a result of the *widely differing influences* to which they were subjected. However, all reflect a general squeeze on earnings.

In France two contradictory developments were noted, depending on the companies involved. In some companies there was a noticeable squeeze and, indeed reduction, in executive wages. In others the highest salary rates were increased in line with inflation as well as the annual system of merit increases being made.

In West Germany the general increase of directors' salaries of around 10 per cent as against inflation of six per cent is likely to be brought back to 5 or 6 per cent in 1976, partly through internal pressures intended to strengthen company finances and partly as part of the government anti-inflation plans.

In Belgium directors seem to have benefited more in 1975 than their European counterparts, primarily because of sliding scale applied to all wages. At the end of 1975 this scale was the subject of intense government-industry discussion because of its effect on inflation and it is likely to be abandoned.

In Holland the pressure on management earnings centred on fringe benefits which have been substantially reduced, and salaries have increased by only between five and 10 per cent. To compensate for the cost of living increases at least *15 per cent would have been* necessary and this income stagnation is expected to continue through 1976.

David Young

HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE SERVICE

£12,000+

A new post, to bring together all the scientific (other than veterinary) work of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service. The successful candidate will control and direct about 1,000 staff currently working in the Pest Infestation Control Laboratory, the Plant Pathology Laboratory, and the regional networks.

A very wide range of scientific and technical activities is involved, covering three main functions; advisory services to agriculturalists and public organisations, research and development, and work in support of government regulation and control schemes.

An early task will be to review the structure of the new service and the separate responsibilities and workloads within it, and to initiate changes to improve co-ordination, functional economy, and effectiveness.

The policy responsibility will be to revise that for ADAS scientific work, and to contribute significantly to Departmental decision making in a wider context.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate personal practical scientific achievements and a proven high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the agricultural and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the ADAS — especially in research, development and extension work.

Salary for this London based post will be £13,465; there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 March 1976) write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref S/9250/1

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (ADAS)

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Fridays
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THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS

REGISTRAR-SECRETARY

The Institution of Metallurgists invites applications for the post of Registrar-Secretary which will become vacant in August when the present holder of the office takes up a new appointment.

The Institution which was founded in 1945 has approximately 10,000 members, and is closely concerned with the education and professional qualifications of metallurgists, materials scientists and materials technologists at all levels. The Institution was granted its Royal Charter in 1975.

The Registrar-Secretary is the chief executive and is responsible for all aspects of administration, cost control, the journal 'The Metallurgist and Materials Technologist' and other publications, and for liaison with cognate organisations, Government Departments and educational establishments.

Applicants should hold a professional qualification and should have had administrative experience in an organisation involving committee work, membership records, examinations, organisation of conferences and publishing. The post carries a salary commensurate with its responsibilities and there is a non-contributory pension scheme. Further details can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and the names of three referees, should be sent in envelopes marked "Registrar-Secretary—in confidence", addressed to the Honorary Secretary to reach him by 2nd April, 1976 at the Institution's headquarters:

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS,
Northway Hse, High Rd, Whetstone, London, N20 9LW.

Industrial Development in Canadian Arctic and Off-shore areas

Kirkor Associates, a newly formed Consulting Group, require people with top-calibre, multi-discipline, high technology skills for work in this co-operative, undertaking specific State-of-the-Art projects for the Petro-chemical industry in Canadian frontier areas.

Andrew Kirkor wants to contact suitably qualified individuals early March in London. Limited term contracts will be offered.

Interviews at Alberta House, London, on 9, 10, 11 March, 9 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-4 p.m. daily. Mr. Kirkor will see anyone personally present at those times, or consider curriculum vitae of all interested people unable to attend.

All communications which will be strictly confidential, should reach him on the dates above.

Contact: Mr. Andrew Kirkor, c/o Alberta House, 37 Hill Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

ARTISTIC DIRECTOR or GENERAL MANAGER

Radio New Zealand proposes to appoint either an Artistic Director or a General Manager for the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra.
The title of the appointee whether as Artistic Director or General Manager will depend on his particular background and experience, and the subordinate staff will be built up to give him support in such areas of responsibility as might be appropriate. The essential responsibility will be the same, to recommend and carry into effect musical and administrative and financial and staff policies for the operation and development of the NZ Symphony Orchestra as the major national musical activity and an integral broadcasting service.
The successful applicant will be responsible to the Director-General for performance standards, repertoire, the engaging of conductors and other artists, and the appointment of players. He will also attend to the day-to-day artistic activities and direct the advance planning of the Orchestra's working year.
The post calls for a musician of wide experience and mature judgment who has extensive knowledge of the total contemporary orchestral scene. Experience as a player or conductor would be an advantage; but the successful applicant must have a proven record of success in some field of music administration.
The appointment, on a contract basis, will be initially for a period of three years or four years as may be negotiated, and at a salary to be negotiated.
Applications should be sent to the Director-General, Radio New Zealand, P.O. Box 2092, Wellington, New Zealand, no later than 31 March, 1976.

ointments Vacant on page 11

GENERAL VACANCIES

NEEDED IN SAUDI ARABIA

CHNICIANS EXPERIENCED IN ROAD MARKING to e and maintain Hofmann road marking machines ng paint and/or cold or thermo-plastic.

REATIVE TECHNICIAN IN SILKSCREEN PRINTING sign drawings or symbols for advertisements and e the silkscreening process with up-to-date Italian atic and semi-automatic silkscreen printing system es. Candidates for this position must be experienced veloping films and making needed cleches.

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gentlemen wishing to apply for any of these positions idly requested to write directly to:

ALEKBAL SAUDI ESTABLISHMENT
P.O. BOX 227 RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

ng their qualifications, experience, age, salary and privileges they require, and suggested period of ct. Attaching a copy of qualifications and experience ents will be preferable.

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nt expansion into job programmes and in the together with the possi-further work in Nor-reland, means that we ed additional VOLUN-DIRECTORS to replace ne have been promoted. ill join a team of ten at our London head-s. The work involves ng, interviewing, and full-time volunteers in range of residential and nity work projects out the United King-iving support to volun-t work; and developing ities in a specific field. e of work makes energy ability essential. People ed in working in Nor-reland are also invited y.

y on a scale £2,374 to (including London ng).

job description and tion form from Wendy CSV, 237 Pentonville London N1 9NJ. Tel.: 6601.

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ING Hampstead Village Agents. George Knight & ...s require another nego-to work in their busy resi-Letting Department. Work ...ed and entails dealing with ... from all over the world. ...ants must know North West, ... have their own car and property experience. Pre-... write to Colin Lewis, at ...h Street, N.W.3, or tele-...455 8111.

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Our client, a major firm in its field, based in West London, is looking for a bright young person (21+) as part of their expansion programme. You will ideally have had buying experience, preferably but not essentially, in a catalogue environment and possess the ability to work with minimum supervision.
The salary is around £3,500 and the prospects are excellent.
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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

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Young enthusiastic wine orientated person needed for management in new Central London fine wine shop.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Keele
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications invited for post of

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Knowledge of Public Finance desirable but not essential. Initial salary in points one to three in Lecturer's scale £2,574—£3,786) per annum. Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, The University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, to whom completed forms should be returned by 31st March, 1976.

University of Keele
DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN STUDIES

ONE YEAR TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Application forms and further particulars for the above post are available from the Registrar, University of Keele, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, to whom completed applications should be returned by 15th April, 1976. Salary in scale £2,574-£3,822 per annum (first 3 points on Lecturers' scale).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for two posts of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Chemistry from 1 October, 1976. The main duties will be to help with the practical teaching of ORGANIC CHEMISTRY with tutorials for second and third year students, and to carry out research. An interest in some branch of organofluorine chemistry and a willingness to join existing groups working in this field would be an advantage. One post will involve some Physical Chemistry demonstrating.

The appointments will be for two years in the first instance, but may be renewed for one further year. The salary will be on the scale £2,756-£3,786 per annum with membership of U.S.S.

Applications (three copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by April 5 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Sociology. The candidates will be required to take charge of an undergraduate course in Social Psychology and to teach elementary Sociology.

The person appointed should take up duties on 1 October, 1976.

Further information may be obtained from the Registrar (Room 214, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH, by whom applications should be received not later than 1 April, 1976.

UEA NORWICH

Two LECTURESHIPS in SOCIOLOGY

from 1 October 1976 in the School of Social Studies, one of which will be for one year only. Candidates should have wide-ranging interests in the field of sociology generally. Initial salary within the range £5,174-£5,990 plus FSSU/USS benefits, on the scale £5,174-£6,446.

Applications (two copy only) giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be lodged with the Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, by 5 April 1976, or as soon as possible thereafter. No forms of application are issued. In naming three referees, you are particularly requested to give only the names of those who can be immediately approached by the University.

Applicants should state if they do not wish to be considered for the one year appointment.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Cambridge

HUNTING GROUP SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are invited for the Hunting Group Scholarship, tenable in the University of Cambridge from 1 October 1976. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research in economic or social geography, involving environmental conservation or the use of natural resources in a regional context. The approach might range between employment of remote sensing techniques in evaluating natural resources, and research into adjustments of population following improved use of resources in changing situations. Preference may be given to candidates working in East Africa, West Africa or another developing area.

Candidates must be citizens of the United Kingdom or of another country of the Commonwealth. The Scholarship will be tenable for one year in the first instance and may be renewed up to a maximum of three years. Its value will be related to that of Maintenance Grants payable by Research Councils, at present £1,085 a year, plus approved fees. In addition, financial assistance will be available towards the cost of travelling in connection with a Scholar's research. The successful candidate will be required to be registered as a research student in the University of Cambridge.

Applications, accompanied by a brief statement of the candidate's educational qualifications and of his proposed research, together with the names of two referees, should be sent to the Director in Aerial Photography, 11 West Road, Cambridge, from whom further particulars can be obtained. Closing date for applications 1 April 1976.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Zoology, in the field of ANIMAL ECOLOGY, tenable from 1st October 1976 or such date as may be arranged. The post is tenable for two years and is renewable for a third and final year. The main duties will be to assist in the teaching of ecology and related topics. A research interest in invertebrate ecology, mathematical models or behavioural aspects of ecology would be an advantage.

Starting salary in the range £2,756—£3,786 and dependent upon qualifications will be within National Grade 1A or 1B plus superannuation.

Applications (3 copies) naming three referees should be sent by 3 April, 1976 to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Zoology, tenable from October 1, 1976, or such date as may be arranged. Applicants should have experience in ANIMAL BIOCHEMISTRY and applications are particularly sought from candidates working on some biochemical aspect of animal development.

Salary on the scale £3,174-£6,446 plus superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent by April 5, 1976, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Khartoum—Sudan

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Faculty of Science:—
1. DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY: LECTURER (Preference will be given firstly to an Ecologist, secondly to a Protozoologist, and thirdly to a Marine Biologist); LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY.
2. DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY: PROFESSOR OF BOTANY; SENIOR LECTURER; LECTURERS.
3. DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS: PROFESSOR; READER; SENIOR LECTURER; LECTURER.

Salary scales: Professor, £S1,150 p.a.; Reader, £S7,605 p.a.; Senior Lecturer, £S2,365 to £S5,100 p.a.; Lecturer, £S1,600 to £S2,400 p.a. (1 sterling equals £S0.69). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1,541 to £2,118 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £774 to £918 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages; family passages; various allowances; superannuation scheme; annual overseas leave. Detailed applications (4 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail not later than 3 April 1976 to the Personnel Secretary, University of Khartoum, P.O. Box 321, Khartoum, Sudan. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIP/ ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering with reference to the teaching of (a) Control or (b) Fluid Mechanics. Preference will be given to those who have a Master's degree and industrial experience.

Annual salaries (superannuable) are: Lecturer: HK$48,960 - $ 5,500 — $ 5,500 Lec $6,860 - $ 6,500—76,360 x $60—82,000; Assistant Lecturer: HK$34,761 - $ 4,500—39,660 (£1 equals HK$10.00 approx.). Starting salary will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, or the Assistant Secretary (Recruitment), University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

Closing date for applications is 1 May, 1976.

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Physics from 1 October, 1976, for two years in the first instance with possible renewal for a third and final year. The Demonstrator will be expected to carry out research in one of the following fields: Cosmic Rays, High Energy Nuclear Physics, Mossbauer, Nuclear Instrumentation, Optical Astronomy, Astrophysics.

The starting salary in the range £2,756-£3,786 and depending upon qualifications will be within National Grade 1A or 1B plus superannuation.

Applications (three copies) naming three referees should be sent by April 5, 1976, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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University of Southampton
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

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Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from Mr. A. J. Small, Ext. 5555. The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications together with a curriculum vitae and giving the names of three referees should be returned by 27 March, 1976, quoting reference: TT/7611.

University of Nottingham
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the above department. The appointment will be effective from 1st October 1976 and the salary will be within the range £2,574—£3,456 per annum although the appointment will be made initially in the first six points of the scale: £2,574-£3,174.

The Appointed Lecturer will be involved in the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching of the Department and should be ready to take an active part in the University's musical life.

Forms of application are obtainable from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham. Closing date: 6 April, 1976.

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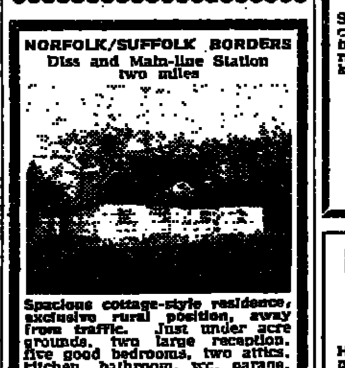
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RING 01-560 3742.
TODAY/AFTER 7 p.m. WEEKDAYS.

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But still retaining character and with exposed beams and Inglenook fireplace, 3 bedrooms, fitted luxury bathroom and kitchen, part c.h., large circular drive, set in approx. ¼ acre. M4 access 1½ miles. £19,500. F.H. Tel. Wroughton (0793) 812359.

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Modernised p/b flat. Lounge, double bedroom, fitted kitchen, bathroom, central heating, C.h.w. Lift, porter. Overlooking gardens: Fully furn. Ready for occupation. £12,500. 39 year lease. Mortgage avail. Subject to status. 459 6954 after 6 p.m.

BUNGALOW

Nr Padstow

North Cornwall

Cornish stone, 6 years old, 3 double bedrooms, bathroom and shower. Attractive lounge, large kitchen/diner, garage; corner plot with large garden. Offers over £15,500. Reading 479103.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Hamilton Terrace. Large bedroom, large recept., kitchen, bathroom, balcony. 85-year lease. £18,000. 01-493 9941.

CENTRAL BRIGHTON.—Attractive flat with sea view; livingroom, bed, bath, fitted kit., fitted carpets, £6,700 o.n.o.—Tel. (0273) 733141.

SOUTH WEST Scotland, Dumfries, Kirkpatrick, Fleming. 11 miles from Carlisle, just off A74; detached country cottage situated in approx. ¼ acre: comprising living-room, 2 bedrooms, fitted kitchen, bathroom and garage; offers around £10,000.—Tel. Kirkpatrick Fleming 635.

£20,000 SALISBURY. — Listed thatched cottage in superb order; 3 recepts., kitchen, 2 beds., dressing room, bathroom, cloaks; c.h. Garden. Car access.—Knapman & Bament, 27 Market Place, Salisbury. Tel. 25138/6/7.

PROPERTY TO LET

CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP week. Fully furnished cottages, 12 miles Cheltenham. Rent from £50 p.w. Tel: Broadway 3553.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Secluded furnished cottage, 5 beds., all elec., fishing Wye, £25 p.w.—Ross-on-Wye 2956 after 6 p.m.

N.1

Attractively restored terraced house in quiet road. Large, light sitting room, dining room, 2 beds., study, 3rd bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, gas-fired c.h. Lovely garden a special feature. £24,000 leasehold.

Ring Grundisburgh 200 till Mon. noon. Then 01-249 4747.

Country property

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Between Tenterden and Rye

AN EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE heavily timbered and of long low appearance. Six bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, study, cloakroom, kitchen, central heating, detached cottage. (Unique "Post Mill" Windmill is included). Secluded garden with hard tennis court, grass paddock, about 4½ acres.

Offers invited.

Joint Agents:
Geering & Colyer
Ashford Tel.: 24561.
& Harrods,
London, Tel.: 01-589 1490.

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Telephone Beaconsfield 5396

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London & Suburban property

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7/8 beds., 4 recept., 3 bath., gas c.h. Large garden. 31 year lease, extension available.

£36,500 o.n.o.

Telephone 01-937 7658 or 01-397 0909

HIGHGATE, N.6

Large 1910 house superbly modernised by architects. 4 bedrooms, fitted dressing room with shower. 3 reception rooms, pine faced dining room and kitchen. Excellent condition. C.H. fitted carpets. Patio and garden. Freehold, £40,000. Tel. 01-348 1986.

A LIST of houses selected for "super decor" free on request. Boyd & Boyd, 584 6863.

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CHELSEA.—Interesting mansion flat off Cheyne Walk, drawing room, 2 beds., kit./dining room. Gas C.H. 90-year lease. G.R. £25. £22,950. 01-352 6799, after 7.

SEYMOUR PLACE, W.1.—Superb Georgian style town house/maisonette, excellently located near Marble Arch. Double recept., 4 beds., kit., 2 baths., sep. cloakroom, gas C.H., 109-year lease. £48,000. Weekend viewing, 723 5579, or DONALDSONS, 01-370 4500.

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Phone day: 720 4221
Evenings 947 5094

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Trollope & Colls.
01-639 5102

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The Times Estate Agents Directory

London

ARNOLD (HARVEY), 96-97 Piccadilly, W1V 9HA. Telephone 01-499 0601.

GEORGE BELBIN & CO., Chartered Surveyors, Valuers & Estate Agents, 1 Knightsbridge Green, S.W.1. Tel. 01-584 8846.

Buckinghamshire

BROWN & MERRY.—Country House Dept. based at Wendover, Bucks. 0296 622855 dealing with Country Property in Beds., Bucks., Herts., etc.

CHRISTOPHER ROWLAND & CO., estate agents, surveyors, valuers. Tel.: Amersham 6707; Rickmansworth 76291; Northwood 24225.

W. S. JOHNSON & CO., Chandos Place, Bletchley, Milton Keynes (0908 73465) also Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell and Wolverton.

Dorset

SCLATER REAL ESTATE, 35a High West St., Dorchester. Tel. 5058 (24 hrs.) for Country and Town properties throughout Dorset.

Gloucestershire

COTSWOLDS. Country houses and cottages specialists. Roger K. Hands, A.N.A.E.A., "Pooh Corner", Aldsworth, Glos. Tel. (045 184) 403.

Hampshire

BRAEMERE & CO., 717 Christchurch Rd., Boscombe, B'mth. Tel. B'mth (0202) 38616/7/8. 4 offices covering Bournemouth/Poole area. All residential property.

Northumberland

HINDMARSH AND PARTNERS. Chartered Surveyors, Hide Hill, Berwick on Tweed. Tel. 7671; and at Alnwick. Tel. 2301. Also Border Districts.

Somerset

COUNTRY PROPERTIES, Michael Lane, Estate Agents, 21 and 25 West Street, Ilminster. (046 05) 3605.

Sussex

AYLING & STRUDWICK, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Haywards Heath 50528, Hassocks 3490, Burgess Hill 2828, Steyning 814666.

Surrey

BARNES & BARNES, F.S.V.A. All property types around Richmond, 40-42 Hill Rise, Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 01-940 0093.

THORNTONS, Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents, Development Consultants & Valuers, Harland House, Commercial Way, Woking. Tel. Woking 63411.

Scotland

HARDIE (JOHN G.) & SON, 44 Queen St., Edinburgh 031-226 3382/3; 16 New Row, Dunfermline, 0383-38266/7; 3 Charlotte St., Perth, 0738-22895.

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BOB PARRY & CO. LTD., Castle Square, Caernarvon 3186. Branches at Bangor, Conway, Holyhead, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Porthmadog, Pwllheli.

EVANS BROS., Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors and Valuers, 5 Market Street, Aberystwyth. 485125; 7016. Offices at Lampeter 422395, Aberayron 463, and Llanybyther 444.

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Applicants should be of good appearance with attractive speaking voice, and must accept that this is a job involving "unsocial hours", which means often being on duty in the evenings. Ability to type and cope accurately with simple figurework essential, and warm, outgoing personality should combine with efficiency and real interest in hotel work. Live in (starting salary £22 p.w.), or live out (salary negotiable). Possibility of more responsibility in due course for the right applicant. Write, with full details and photograph, to above address or telephone Aylesbury (STD 0296) 630252.

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required in Residential College office in W.C.2. Accounts, correspondence, etc. Good salary and conditions.—Apply: Miss Anderson, 01-405 3474.

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SRN needed by Good Housekeeping magazine as Secretary/Assistant for the Family Centre. Accurate typing, good organising ability, plus genuine interest in helping with readers' problems. Really worthwhile job. Please write to: Beverlie Flower, The National Magazine Company, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, SW1V 1HF.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

"Then ye shall call upon me, and ye shall go and pray unto me, and I will hearken unto you."—Jeremiah 29 : 12.

BIRTHS

AYLING.—On 3rd March, 1976, at Virginia (nee Davis) and Air-Vice-Marshal Richard Ayling—a daughter (Annaliese).

DALE.—On February 26th, to June and Sjur in Shrub Hill, Worcester —a daughter, Vanessa June.

EVANS.—On February 29th, at St. Thomas's Hospital, to Anita and John Evans—a daughter, a sister for Richard.

HARVARD.—On March 1, 1976, to Susan (nee Hammerbeck) and Michael Harvard—a son (James Edward John).

HAWKINS.—On 1st March, to Susan (nee Girling) and Alan Hawkins—a daughter (Belinda Jane).

KER.—On March 3rd at Odstock in Rosemary (nee Bonham Christie) and Roger Ker—a son (Douglas), brother for Nicola.

LONSDALE.—On March 1st, to Caroline and James—a daughter.

MUDARRES.—On February 29th 1976 to Fawzan and Domini, a son (Tarik Suleyman).

TILLYARD.—On February 21, 1976, at the Mercy Maternity Hospital, East Melbourne, Australia, to Judith (nee Matthews) and Robin Tillyard—a daughter (Jane).

WILD.—To Gillian and Freddie—a boy (Charles Frederick), a brother for Edward. Peterborough Maternity Hospital on 3rd March, 1976.

WINES.—On February 29th, to Mary and Philippa—a precious third daughter (Polly Victoria Jane).

BIRTHDAYS

ANDREW R. WILSON is 21 today, all his family wish him good luck, health and happiness.—L.W.

MORTIMER. Happy Birthday Hilda. Psalm 145, vs. 4.

MARRIAGES

AHLEFELDT-LAURVIG : PUISSANT-PIERSON.—Count Claus Ahlefeldt-Laurvig and Madame Claude Puissant-Pierson married quietly in Paris on February 26, 1976.

SILVER WEDDING

TAYLOR : FOSTER.—On 3rd March, 1951, at Garrison Church, Mackinnon Rd., Kenya, between Superintendent Kenneth R. Taylor, Army Fire Service and L. Olive C. L. Foster, Q.A.R.A.N.C., now of 14 Kitley Gardens, London, S.E.19.

DEATHS

ALPORT.—On March 3rd at Conford Place, Colchester, Essex, Janet, widow of Professor A. C. Alport, F.R.C.P. of Cairo and Capetown and youngest daughter of James McCall, of Caldoch, Monlaive, Dumfriesshire, in her 90th year.

APSIMON.—On March 2nd, 1976, in hospital, Dr Thomas Trevor, aged 75 years, of 10 Brookvale Court, Winn Road, Southampton, dearly beloved husband of Nancy and father of Arthur and Trevor. Enquiries to A. M. ApSimon, Telephone Southampton 69761.

BANISTER.—On March 3rd, 1976, peacefully, at Birchy Hill Nursing Home, Sway, Hampshire, in her 91st year, Phyllis (nee Pepper), much loved mother of Betty, Robert and the late Peter and James, and beloved grandmother and great-grandmother. Service at Saint Saviour's Church, Brockenhurst, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, March 9th, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, please.

BLACK.—On March 3rd, 1976, in San Diego, U.S.A., after a long illness borne with great courage, Georgia Claire (nee Moseley), beloved wife of Ronald Black and dear mother of Ruth.

BLAKE.—On Wednesday, March 3rd, 1976, peacefully after a short illness, Phyllis Constance, aged 82 years, of Flat 3, Minterne House, Minterne Magna, nr Dorchester, Dorset. Funeral on Tuesday, March 9th, at St Andrew's Church, Minterne Magna, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Shepherd & Hedger (Dorchester) Ltd. before 12 noon.

CLARE-GIBSON.—On March 3rd, Hilda (nee Assinder), of 46, Albert Hall Mansions, London, S.W.7, widow of Brigadier A. Clare-Gibson, O.B.E., late R.C.A. and R.A.O.C., mother of Elva Abbott-Watt and grandmother of Thorda, daughter of Walter Assinder, of Moseley, Worcs. Service, Golders Green Crematorium, Monday, March 8th, 3 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Kenyons, 49 Marloes Rd., W8.

DALZELL-WARD, ARTHUR JAMES, Medical Director of the Health Education Council on the 3rd March at Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup, aged 61 years. He is sadly missed by his wife and family. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Bexley, Kent, on Monday, March 8th at 11.30 a.m., followed by interment at Bexleyheath Cemetery at 12 noon. Floral tributes to Martin's Funeral Directors, Sidcup, Kent.

DENNE.—On 3rd March, Gertrude Rosalind, suddenly at home in Marlow, beloved wife of David Denne. Service at All Saints Church, Bisham, on Tuesday, 9th March at 2.15 p.m. followed by private cremation.

ESSAME.—On 2nd March, peacefully, after a short illness, Major-General H. Essame, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., beloved husband of Dorothy and much loved father and grandfather. Cremation, 5 p.m., Monday, 8th March. Family flowers only. Memorial service, Parish Church, West Wittering, 2 p.m., 22nd March.

FARRER.—On March 4th, 1976, at Mill House, Whitebrook, Monmouth, Peggy, dearly beloved wife of Guy Farrer. Funeral at The Old Church, Penallt, on Tuesday, March 9th, at 3 p.m. Cut flowers only, please, to Henry Spencer, Glendower St., Monmouth. (Phone 2750.)

FISHER.—On March 2nd, 1976, suddenly, Charlotte Williamina Tait Fisher, daughter of the late Rev R. H. Fisher, DD, and loved aunt of Anne Sykes and Harriet Jennings. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium, Sussex, on Tuesday, March 16th, at 3 p.m. No flowers.

FREETH.—Suddenly on 3rd March, at Westminster, in his 95th year, Walter Kingdon, much loved and respected father, grandfather and great grandfather. Eucharist of Requiem, at 10.30 a.m., on Tuesday, 9th March, in St. Stephen's Church, Rochester Row, London, S.W.1, at which all friends will be welcome. Followed by private cremation. Flowers and enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 74 Rochester Row, S.W.1. Tel: 01-834 4624. May he rest in peace.

FUHR.—On 26th February, 1976, May, widow of Joseph Fuhr. Funeral at Streatham Park Cemetery, on Monday, 8th March, at 2 p.m.
"Her children arise up and call her blessed."

GRIFFITHS.—On March 2nd, 1976, peacefully at Erica, Old Lane, St. John's, Crowborough, East Sussex, Ida Gwendolen, younger daughter of late Vine Chevalier and Ida Theresa Griffiths, aged 81 years. Funeral Service, 11 am, Thursday, March 11th, at All Saints Church, Crowborough. Enquiries to Mrs M. Isled at Crowborough 62355.

HASTE.—On March 2nd, 1976, Roy Malcolm, much loved husband of Judy and father of David. Now at peace. Service and cremation at North East Surrey Crematorium, on March 12th, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers and enquiries to W. A. Truelove, 51, High St., Cheam, Surrey.

HOWES.—On March 2nd, 1976, peacefully, at Brompton Hospital, London, C. E. B. (Basil), of 66 Queensway, London, W.2, beloved brother of Lu and Joe. Cremation at Canford Cemetery, Bristol, Monday, March 8th, at 1.30 p.m. No flowers, please.

JENKINS.—March, 1976, Edward Cory, Major (retired), of Upton Coombe, East Knoyle, Wiltshire, suddenly after many years of ill health so patiently and courageously borne. Much loved husband of Sheila and father of Anthony. Funeral service at East Knoyle Church on Monday, March 8, at 2.45 p.m. followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to the Army Benevolent Fund. Inquiries to G. E. Johnson and Son, High Street, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

LEE.—On 4th March, Doris Mary, peacefully, in hospital, in her 86th year. Funeral private. Family flowers only, but donations to Claremont Central Mission, White Lion St., N.1, by her request.

MARRIOTT. — On March 3rd, peacefully, at Malton, Janet Sarah, wife of the late Robin George Marriott, and dearly loved mother of Polly. Funeral service private.

McARTHUR.—On March 1st, Ronald, aged 90, beloved husband of Ada, of 2 Snaresbrook Hall, South Woodford, E.18. Headmaster of Posnitters School 1930-1950. Cremation service at the City of London Crematorium, Manor Park, E.12 on March 10th at 2.20 p.m. No flowers or letters please.

PARKER, JAMES.—On 3rd March, much beloved husband of Eileen. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, 5th March, 4.20 p.m. No flowers, please.

PATTISON. — On March 4th, Douglas, peacefully, at home, adored husband of Joan, father of Anthony and Nigel, Grandfather of Nicola, Tracy, Samantha and Hayley. Cremation, March 10th, 3.30 p.m., Woking Crematorium.

PRIDAL.—Milada Pridal, on 3rd March, 1976, in Epsom District Hospital. Service at the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, Surrey, on Tuesday, 9th March, at 12 noon.

RAIN, FRANCES ELIZABETH.—On March 2nd, 1976, peacefully, at her home in Ealing in her 93rd year. Mass at St. John Fisher Church, Perivale, at 10.30 on March 10th, followed by burial at Alperton Cemetery.

SAS.—On 26 February, 1976, Tadeusz Julian Sas, aged 66, Husband of Zofia, father of Teddy and Robert. Funeral service will be held at The Westminster Cathedral in London, on Monday, 8th March, at 11.30 a.m., followed by the burial in Woodchurch, Kent.

SCOTT-FORBES.—On February 29th, peacefully at home, Dr Hugh Scott-Forbes, F.R.C.Psych. of Exeter. Funeral private.

STEINHARDT.—On 1st March, 1976, Norbert, beloved husband, father, father-in-law, grandfather, suddenly, in Cape Town, aged 74. *Deeply mourned* and missed. Funeral 11 a.m. Edgwarebury Lane Liberal Jewish Cemetery, Edgware, London, Sunday, 7th March.

WHITE.—On March 1st, 1976, suddenly, in Bexhill, Douglas Eric, husband of Effie. Cremation, Eastbourne, Monday, March 15th, at 11.0 a.m. Family flowers only, donations if desired to Heart Foundation.

WILSON.—On 3rd March 1976, at The Maudsley Hospital, Violet Alice, of 28 Sydney St., Chelsea, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. G. Wilson, D.S.O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Requiem mass at the Church of The Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, at 10.30 a.m. on 11th March. Burial privately at Lamberhurst.

WILSON.—On March 1st, at Winchester, Captain William Swain Wilson, aged 75 years.

FUNERAL

HESS.—The funeral of Lillie Hess will take place on Tuesday, 9th March, at 12 noon, at the West Chapel, Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, N.W.11. Cut flowers only, please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MELLOR.—A memorial service for Brigadier James Frederick Charles Mellor, D.S.O., O.B.E., late 60th Rifles, will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Friday, 12th March, at 12 o'clock.

SHANKLAND.—A memorial service for Robert Ian Shankland, C.B.E., will be held in the Chapel of the United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 15 Tufton Street, Westminster, on Friday, March 19th, at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM

DANE.—To the dear memory of Eric Surrey Dane, Colonel, who died on March 5th, 1973.—Greatly beloved by all the family and his wide circle of friends.

MESSENGER.—In loving memory of my father, William A. Messenger, who died on March 5th, 1975. The loss of a true friend whose example was kindness, courage and integrity.—Betty.

MESTON, JOHN ALEXANDER.—March 5th, 1969, with treasured memories of a devoted husband and father—Chippy and Angela.

MICHIE.—In loving memory of James Kilgour Michie, who died 5th March, 1967, from Marjorie, Margaret, Mary, Donald, James and Ian.

WHITEHEAD, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER.—In proud and loving memory of our brother, Founder of Westbury House School.

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PLAQUES and Memorial Windows.—Booklets of Artists' designs post free; state booklet required.—G. Maile & Son, 10-12 The Borough, Canterbury, Kent.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

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SHOW AND SALE of knitting wools, hand woven, Harris Tweeds and woollens for all the family. Hand fashioned on a croft outside Stornoway in 100 per cent pure new wool—from the best blends available—in the naturally beautiful colours of Scotland's Outer Hebrides. Very reasonable prices.

Visit us at: Hampstead Town Hall, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, from Mon., 15th March to Friday 19th March; Kensington Town Hall, Kensington High St., from Mon., 22nd March to Friday, 25th March; Ceylon Tea Centre Exhibition Gallery, 22 Regent St., Piccadilly Circus, London, S.W.1, from Mon., 29th March to Saturday, 3rd April.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

Is the largest single supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer.
Help us to conquer cancer with a legacy, donation or "In Memoriam" donation to

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN
Dept. TX1, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR

NEEDED in Saudi Arabia, 5 technicians.—See Gen. Vacancies.

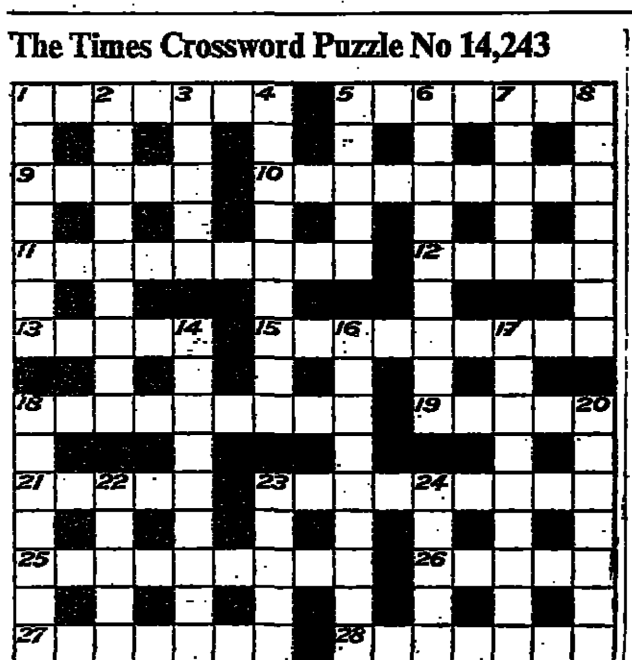
REDECORATING OR ALTERATIONS? See Business to Business.

BEST VALUE air fares. See Major Travel. See Hols. & Villas.

WESTMINSTER Cathedral Choir School, Ambrosden Avenue, London SW1. Entry for September 1976. Entry tests—candidates 7-8½. Details from the Rev. Headmaster.

ANOREXIA. compulsive fasting/stuffing, agoraphobia. 748 4587.

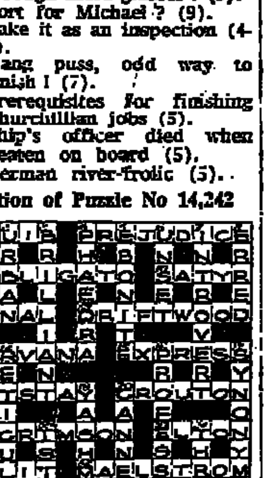
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,243



ACROSS
1 To beg is in this way legal (7).
5 Steeped in the corruption of feuds? (7).
9 Secretary I wanted for The Musical Times (5).
10 What would Sapper do with foreign articles belonging to me? (9).
11 Holder of stylite's post? (6-3).
12 A natural link with legend, in parts (5).
13 This shade is deadly for a lovely Italian lady (5).
15 Aggressive type is a fool to trouble worker (9).
18 Tardy effort to snatch victory from the side (9).
19 Check signs of parasites (5).
21 Drawn as ballet dancer, say (2, 3).
23 Mother wearing corsets—they give most support (9).
25 Cancel observation of time-machine (4-5).
26 One of the sports depicted in the gallery (5).
27 So bacon and lamb both tried—both capital! (7).
28 Under fire she will join Edward (7).

DOWN
1 Attack gives tennis-player the lead—opponent not stated (3, 4).
2 Illumination of theatre gives publicity (9).
3 It's pottery from the East End, mate (5).
4 Basis for sketch by a miniaturist? (9).
5 A finger on the cost of living? (5).
6 Red tape addict will draw up catalogue (9).
7 South by the twisted loop to the Lizard (5).
8 Powder needed for sheep enclosure—the point exactly (3, 4).
14 Playful understatement—that's the line (5-4).
16 What a heavenly view through these glasses! (9).
17 Port for Michael? (9).
18 Take it as an inspection (4-3).
20 Hang puss, odd way to finish! (7).
22 Prerequisites for finishing Churchillian jobs (5).
23 Ship's officer died when beaten on board (5).
24 German river-frolic (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,242



An ancient city breaks up the Indian. The end is just French corn (9)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ?

Yes, incurably optimistic. About the help and encouragement we get from our friends. About our Hospital, which is also our home. About those who are striving to find a cure for what is at present . . .

A rib, uncle (anag.) (9)

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ !

RoH HvI

Air Commodore D. F. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC, Appeals Secretary, The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables, West Hill, London SW15 3SW

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GUATEMALA EARTHQUAKES

500,000 CHILDREN HOMELESS

Since the early hours of the emergency UNICEF has supplied milk and food to child-feeding kitchens run by the Guatemala Scouting Association. Drugs, tents, transport and water supply equipment have been delivered. The emergency phase is being met.

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ROOM H6, 99 DEAN ST., LONDON W1V 6QN

To make every penny count please send a s.a.e. if you wish a receipt or other acknowledgement.

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"Save the Children" is fighting a desperate, world-wide battle against hunger, poverty and illness. For thousands of children and their mothers all over the world, we are their only help.

You can help us by writing "Save the Children" into your will, or adding a codicil. A legacy will be of immense value to us and will decrease the rate of taxation on the remainder of your estate.

Meanwhile, why not give something now? Your money can never buy anything more valuable than a child's life.

For our annual report and further information, please contact the

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
157 Clapham Road, London, SW9 0PT.

DOVER COLLEGE

If you are an Old Dovorian or a past parent or a friend of the College and have not yet heard about the important Appeal currently being launched, it may well be that we have an incorrect address or no address at all for you.

The Appeal is a vital project aimed at replacing the old Gymnasium, which has to be demolished because of major structural faults, with a new multi-purpose Hall.

If you would like to help and to hear more about the Appeal and the reasons for it, please write as soon as possible to the Headmaster, Dover College, Dover, Kent.

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MILITARY EQUIPMENT and uniforms.—See Contracts Tenders.

BALLET RAMBERT 50TH ANNIVERSARY: would anyone with any interesting mementoes of the company which could be loaned for exhibition purposes please contact Prudence Skene, 94 Chiswick High Road, London W4. 01-995 4246.

RIVERSIDE LUXURY. See London and Suburban Property.

IF YOU ARE currently selling effectively to London Architects—see General Vacancies.

CAN YOU SPARE ONE Sunday afternoon a month? Contact needs volunteer drivers to take out lonely old people.—01-240 0630.

PERSIAN RUGS. 50% off. See For Sale column.

EVER DREAMT of running a Bistro. - See Business for Sale.

HANDKNIT DESIGNER. See Non-Secretarial Appts.

NURSING HOME has single room available.—See Services.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your Will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 12 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2.

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

CORNWALL GDNS. Charming south facing flat. See Under £25,000 Property.

KEBLE COLLEGE—OXFORD friends. See Saturday's Entertainments column.

PLUMSTEAD, SE18. Charming modernised house. See Properties under £25,000.

ARCHITECTS—CARIBBEAN, prepared to rough it. See General Vacs.

AUTHOR'S DELIGHT?—See Situations Wanted.

RECENTLY Qualified Accountant, £6,000. See Accountancy Appts.

ASSISTANT for Royal College of Surgeons. See Non-Sec. Appts.

ARCHITECT/ECONOMIST seeks permanent position anywhere. See Situations Wanted.

CLASSICAL Quantum synthesis. Sensational new theory.—A. Gordon, M.A., 7 Belsize Park Gardens, London N.W.3.

WIMBLEDON, S.W.20.—Secretary/P.A.—See "Secretarial".

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SPORT AND RECREATION

CHELTENHAM GOLD CUP WEEK.—See "property to let".

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

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Please help by sending a donation or "In Memoriam" gift to—
THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
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UK HOLIDAYS

NO CHARGE FOR CHILDREN (accommodation) during period 27th March to 5th June, if accompanied by their parents. 10 acres. Wendy House. Heated outdoor pool. R.A.C., A.A. 3-Star. Details from: Moorhead Hotel, Woolfardisworthy, Bideford, N. Devon EX39 5HG. Tel. Clovelly 461.

WALES. Plynlimon Mountains, lovely little cottage every mod. con. sleeps 4-5 from £45 p.w. Tel.: Balvicar 376.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea, luxury serviced.—Mr. Page, 373 3433.

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ARGYLL. Charming house on sea shore. Every mod. con. Sleeps up to 11. Available until May 29th and after Sept. 18th. £65 p.w. Tel.: Balvicar 276.

SKI FREE. Weekend in Scotland. 01-940 7782. Weekend Ski Club.

SOUTHERN IRELAND, Co Clare. —Seaside thatched cottage extolled by Cliff Michelmore last Sunday's TV; sleeps 10; £76 p.w. Details, ring 01-373 9530.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION for individual families and groups at sensible prices. University Holidays, Sudbury, Suffolk. CO10 6SD. Tel. (07873) 76230 (24hr.)

ARGYLL COAST Holiday Cottage, sleeps 5-6. Spring bookings still available. Also Farmhouse, sleeps 12, available May 1st-22nd only. —Tel. Carradale 255.

N. DEVON. House to let for summer. Sleeps 9. Large garden. Tennis court. Beach, golf, sailing, surfing 5 miles. Tel. Bideford 3182.

BLACK ISLE. Ross-shire. Modern seaside cottage, beautiful view of Cromarty Firth. Sleeps 5. £30-£55 p.w. from April onwards. Phone Perth 20969.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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SKI VERBIER, Zermatt, Saas Fee, or Italian Dolomites, 14 days from March 13. Tel. 01-589 5178. John Morgan Travel, 30 Thurloe Place, London, S.W.7. (ATOL 032B ABTA.)

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CORFU OR ATHENS? Don't play Russian Roulette—ring Eurocheck, 01-542 4613/4 (Air Agents).

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Full length, size 10-12, in excellent condition. £400 o.n.o.

Telephone (day) or (evening)

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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SUNDANCE . . .

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(FOR EASTER!)

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